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CHAPTER 01
Ancient Civilizations

1. The Kalibangan civilization, a major site of the Indus Valley Civilization, is located in which present-day district of Rajasthan?
(A) Ganganagar
(B) Hanumangarh
(C) Bikaner
(D) Churu

2. What is the local name by which the ancient mound of the Ahar civilization is commonly known?
(A) Dhoolkot
(B) Kalikot
(C) Pilibangan
(D) Aghatpur

3. The Ganeshwar civilization, famous for its rich copper-age artifacts, flourished on the banks of which river?
(A) Luni
(B) Banas
(C) Kantli
(D) Ghaggar

4. Read the following Assertion and Reason carefully and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Kalibangan is considered an important part of the Indus Valley Civilization.
Reason (R): It features advanced town planning, a grid system for streets, and a well-planned drainage system.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

5. The Ashokan Bhabru inscription, which provides evidence of Emperor Ashoka's faith in Buddhism, was discovered at which ancient site in Rajasthan?
(A) Balathal
(B) Ganeshwar
(C) Bairat
(D) Ahar

6. The Balathal civilization, which is a significant part of the Ahar-Banas culture, is situated in which district?
(A) Rajsamand
(B) Udaipur
(C) Bhilwara
(D) Chittorgarh

7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Civilization Site)
P. Kalibangan
Q. Ahar
R. Ganeshwar
S. Bairat
List II: (Associated River)
1. Banganga
2. Kantli
3. Ayad
4. Ghaggar
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

8. The literal meaning of the word 'Kalibangan' in the local language is:
(A) Black Bangles
(B) Black Soil
(C) Black Pottery
(D) Black City

9. Which of the following statements regarding the Ahar civilization is incorrect?
(A) It developed in the fertile valleys of the Banas and Ayad rivers.
(B) It was predominantly a rural culture.
(C) They were completely unaware of copper smelting.
(D) Their main pottery was Black and Red Ware.

10. The tools and implements discovered at Ganeshwar are primarily made of which metal, with a purity of up to 99 percent?
(A) Copper

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(B) Bronze
(C) Iron
(D) Gold

11. Read the following statements regarding the Kalibangan civilization:
I. It had a well-planned grid system for laying out streets.
II. Evidence of a ploughed field was found in its pre-Harappan phase.
III. It is famous for large-scale iron smelting furnaces.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

12. Which of the following archaeological evidences links the Bairat civilization directly to Buddhist culture?
(A) Copper swords, shields, and battle axes
(B) A circular Buddhist temple (Stupa)
(C) Terracotta figurines of Mother Goddess
(D) Large public granaries and storage pits

13. Who was the first archaeologist to conduct extensive excavations at the Ahar civilization site in 1953?
(A) B.B. Lal
(B) Amalanand Ghosh
(C) Akshay Kirti Vyas
(D) Daya Ram Sahni

14. Arrange the following prehistoric periods of Rajasthan in the correct chronological order from oldest to most recent:
1. Mesolithic Period
2. Paleolithic Period
3. Iron Age
4. Chalcolithic (Copper) Age
Choose the correct order from the options below:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

15. Find the odd one out among the following sites in terms of their primary cultural phase (Stone Age vs Copper Age):
(A) Bagor
(B) Ahar
(C) Ganeshwar
(D) Balathal

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16. The Gilund civilization, an important site of the Banas culture, is located in the present-day district of:
(A) Bhilwara
(B) Rajsamand
(C) Udaipur
(D) Chittorgarh

17. The Ojiyana civilization, known for its unique white painted terracotta bulls, is situated in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Tonk
(B) Bhilwara
(C) Ajmer
(D) Rajsamand

18. Read the following Assertion and Reason carefully and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Ahar civilization was anciently known as Tamravati Nagari (City of Copper).
Reason (R): A vast number of copper tools and local copper smelting furnaces were discovered during excavations here.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. The Mesolithic site of Bagor, famous for providing the earliest evidence of animal husbandry in Rajasthan, is situated on the banks of which river?
(A) Banas
(B) Bedach
(C) Kothari
(D) Luni

20. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate probable cause for the decline of the Kalibangan civilization according to modern archaeological studies?
(A) Continuous massive foreign invasions and military destruction
(B) Severe volcanic eruptions and catastrophic earthquakes
(C) Widespread outbreak of fatal epidemic diseases and plague
(D) Drying of the Ghaggar river and ecological changes

21. In Kalibangan, evidence of ritualistic practices was found in the form of seven fire altars. Where were these altars located?
(A) Inside the main public granary
(B) Along the outer defensive wall
(C) On a mud-brick platform
(D) In the central community burial ground

22. A significant finding at the Balathal civilization was a piece of woven cloth. This places Balathal alongside which other Rajasthan site known for woven cloth evidence?
(A) Ganeshwar
(B) Bairat
(C) Kalibangan
(D) Gilund

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Civilization Site)
P. Balathal
Q. Ganeshwar
R. Ojiyana
S. Gilund
List II: (Present District)
1. Neem Ka Thana
2. Udaipur
3. Rajsamand
4. Bhilwara
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

24. Who among the following discovered the Ashokan Bhabru inscription at Bairat in 1837?
(A) Captain Burt
(B) Alexander Cunningham
(C) John Marshall
(D) R.D. Banerjee

25. Which of the following civilization sites is NOT a part of the Harappan (Indus Valley) culture?
(A) Kalibangan
(B) Pilibangan
(C) Ahar
(D) Baror

26. The unique pottery tradition of the Ahar civilization, baked at high temperatures, is characterized by which specific colors?
(A) Black and Red Ware
(B) Painted Grey Ware
(C) Northern Black Polished Ware
(D) Plain Red Ware only

27. The discovery of numerous copper fish hooks at the Ganeshwar civilization site primarily indicates that:
(A) Fish hooks were primarily used as decorative personal ornaments.
(B) Fish hooks were regularly traded with ancient Mesopotamians.
(C) Fish was held as a sacred creature strictly forbidden as food.
(D) The Kantli river supported fishing as a primary food source.

28. Read the following statements regarding the Bairat civilization:
I. It yielded an important rock edict of Emperor Ashoka.
II. A hoard of 36 silver coins, including those of Indo-Greek king Menander, was found here.
III. It was predominantly a Paleolithic stone-tool manufacturing center.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. The Kalibangan site was first identified and discovered in 1951-52 by which prominent archaeologist?
(A) H.D. Sankalia
(B) B.B. Lal
(C) Amalanand Ghosh
(D) B.K. Thapar

30. During the 10th and 11th centuries, the Ahar settlement was known by which ancient name?
(A) Viratnagar
(B) Kanthal
(C) Madhyamika
(D) Aghatpur

31. Read the following Assertion and Reason carefully and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Ganeshwar is often called the mother of copper-age civilizations in India.
Reason (R): It continuously supplied pure copper tools and items to major Harappan sites.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

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(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

32. The remarkable evidence of a ploughed field found at Kalibangan belongs to which cultural phase?
(A) Pre-Harappan Phase
(B) Mature Harappan Phase
(C) Late Harappan Phase
(D) Post-Harappan Phase

33. Identify the odd one out regarding the pairing of civilization sites and their associated rivers:
(A) Ahar - Ayad River
(B) Balathal - Luni River
(C) Kalibangan - Ghaggar River
(D) Ganeshwar - Kantli River

34. In ancient times, the city of Bairat (Viratnagar) served as the capital of which famous Mahajanapada?
(A) Matsya
(B) Surasena
(C) Kuru
(D) Avanti

35. The Balathal civilization is archaeologically significant in medical history for providing the earliest known evidence of which disease in India?
(A) Tuberculosis
(B) Malaria
(C) Leprosy
(D) Cholera

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Archaeologist)
P. B.B. Lal
Q. H.D. Sankalia
R. R.C. Agrawal
S. Daya Ram Sahni
List II: (Excavated Site)
1. Ahar
2. Kalibangan
3. Bairat
4. Ganeshwar
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

37. Which civilization site in Rajasthan has yielded a unique skull of a child with six holes, indicating early surgical practices or trepanation?
(A) Ahar
(B) Bairat
(C) Kalibangan
(D) Ganeshwar

38. Identify the incorrect pair of a civilization site and its key finding:
(A) Kalibangan - Earliest evidence of an earthquake
(B) Ganeshwar - Abundant iron weapons and chariots
(C) Ahar - Joint family system and multiple hearths
(D) Balathal - Large 11-room building complex

39. Which animal was most prominently reared by the people of the Ahar civilization, and frequently depicted in their terracotta art?
(A) Elephant
(B) Horse
(C) Camel
(D) Bull

40. According to carbon dating and archaeological estimates, the Ganeshwar civilization roughly dates back to which period?
(A) 2800 BC
(B) 1500 BC
(C) 1000 BC
(D) 500 BC

41. Read the following statements regarding the Balathal civilization:
I. It was primarily excavated by V.N. Misra.
II. It is considered an extension of the Ahar-Banas culture.
III. It strictly belongs to the Paleolithic hunting-gathering stage.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

42. What architectural feature prominently distinguishes the Gilund site from the main Ahar site?
(A) Extensive use of burnt bricks
(B) Complete absence of traditional mud walls
(C) Construction of circular wooden huts only
(D) Use of heavy iron pillars for house support

43. The Ojiyana civilization is situated geographically in which major physical division of Rajasthan?
(A) Thar Desert
(B) Hadoti Plateau

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(C) Eastern Plains
(D) Aravalli Hilly Region

44. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the emergence of ancient cultures in Rajasthan?
(A) Stone Age, Copper-Stone Age (Chalcolithic), Bronze Age, Iron Age
(B) Copper-Stone Age, Stone Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age
(C) Stone Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age, Copper-Stone Age
(D) Iron Age, Bronze Age, Copper-Stone Age, Stone Age

45. Which prehistoric site in Rajasthan is often compared to Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh) due to the discovery of numerous ancient rock paintings?
(A) Balathal
(B) Ganeshwar
(C) Alaniya
(D) Ojiyana

46. Which of the following statements correctly describes the town planning of Kalibangan?
(A) Houses were built randomly without any organized street alignment.
(B) The entire town was constructed using imported pure white marble.
(C) The ancient settlement lacked any outer defensive fortification walls.
(D) Streets intersected at right angles in a grid pattern.

47. The discovery of a cylindrical seal at Kalibangan indicates ancient trade relations or cultural exchange with which contemporary civilization?
(A) Mesopotamian Civilization
(B) Egyptian Civilization
(C) Chinese Civilization
(D) Mayan Civilization

48. The economy of the Ahar civilization was primarily based on which two major activities?
(A) Deep-sea fishing and shipbuilding
(B) Agriculture and animal husbandry
(C) Iron smelting and coin minting
(D) Silk weaving and pearl diving

49. The extremely high purity of copper tools found at Ganeshwar is directly attributed to the site's close proximity to which famous copper belt in Rajasthan?
(A) Zawar
(B) Khetri
(C) Rampura Agucha
(D) Degana

50. The remains of the circular temple found at Bairat belong to the period of which prominent historical dynasty?
(A) Mauryan Dynasty
(B) Gupta Dynasty
(C) Kushan Dynasty
(D) Chola Dynasty

51. While Balathal is famous for its chalcolithic phase, its later historical phase provides evidence of which metal industry?
(A) Industrial gold refining techniques
(B) High-purity silver coin minting
(C) Iron smelting furnaces
(D) Commercial lead extraction processes

52. Select the odd one out from the following archaeological sites based on their classification as Stone Age versus Chalcolithic Age sites:
(A) Ahar
(B) Ganeshwar
(C) Balathal
(D) Didwana

53. Which of the following animals' bones were found in abundance at Kalibangan, confirming their presence and use in the region?
(A) Horse
(B) Elephant
(C) Camel
(D) Tiger

54. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Ganeshwar civilization:
(A) It is geographically situated in the Neem Ka Thana (formerly Sikar) district.
(B) It was an urban civilization with modern brick drainage.
(C) Microlithic stone tools were discovered here alongside specialized copper tools.
(D) It is considered an important site of the pre-Harappan chalcolithic culture.

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55. The discovery of multiple hearths (chulhas) within single houses at the Ahar civilization site most likely indicates the existence of:
(A) A large-scale commercial restaurant and catering system
(B) Ritualistic fire worship performed exclusively by priests
(C) A highly advanced subterranean winter

heating system
(D) A joint family system or community cooking

56. The Gilund civilization mound is locally famous by which of the following names?
(A) Modiya Magari
(B) Dhoolkot
(C) Rairh
(D) Nagari

57. To preserve and display the archaeological findings of Kalibangan, a museum was established at the site by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in which year?
(A) 1951
(B) 1961
(C) 1983
(D) 2001

58. Excavations at Bairat have revealed inscriptions and symbols written in a unique ancient script known as:
(A) Sankh Lipi (Shell Script)
(B) Boustrophedon Script
(C) Cuneiform Script
(D) Hieroglyphic Script

59. The Ojiyana civilization is located on the banks of which river in the Bhilwara district?
(A) Kothari
(B) Banas
(C) Luni
(D) Khari

60. The prominent terracotta bull figures found at Balathal bear a striking resemblance to the terracotta bulls of which other major civilization?
(A) Kalibangan
(B) Ahar
(C) Bairat
(D) Ganeshwar

61. The script found on the seals at Kalibangan is written in which specific style, characterized by alternating directions?
(A) Brahmi, written strictly left to right
(B) Kharoshthi, written strictly right to left
(C) Boustrophedon style
(D) Devanagari, written left to right

62. In contrast to the heavily urbanized Kalibangan civilization, the Ahar civilization is primarily classified as:
(A) A prosperous coastal maritime trading civilization
(B) A nomadic pastoral and livestock-rearing culture
(C) A primitive hunter-gatherer and foraging society
(D) A rural agricultural settlement

63. Which of the following is considered the primary reason for Ganeshwar possessing the largest hoard of copper tools among Indian chalcolithic sites?
(A) It was located near the Khetri copper mines.
(B) It imported vast amounts of raw copper heavily from ancient Mesopotamia.
(C) It served as a major international seaport for exporting copper ships.
(D) The local soil magically produced pure copper nodules without mining.

64. Which of the following sites does NOT belong to the Banas River Valley culture complex?
(A) Ahar
(B) Ganeshwar
(C) Balathal
(D) Gilund

65. The initial archaeological excavation at Bairat was carried out in 1936-37 under the leadership of:
(A) R.C. Agrawal
(B) Daya Ram Sahni
(C) H.D. Sankalia
(D) V.N. Misra

66. While comparing Rajasthan's sites with Indus Valley sites, which famous seal found at Mohenjodaro has NOT been reported from Kalibangan?
(A) Pashupati (Proto-Shiva) seal
(B) Cylindrical seal
(C) Bull seal
(D) Geometric pattern seal

67. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the residential architecture of Kalibangan?
(A) Houses were built exclusively with burnt bricks from the beginning.
(B) The floors of all houses were paved with pure iron sheets.
(C) Every house had its own well for drinking water.
(D) Houses were constructed completely out of wood and thatch.

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68. What unique material was used to construct or line the drainage system in some houses of Kalibangan?
(A) Interlocking industrial iron drainage pipes
(B) Polished decorative marble slabs exclusively
(C) Beaten copper sheets lined along walls
(D) Hollowed-out wooden logs

69. The discovery of various stone weights and measures at the Ahar civilization site strongly indicates the existence of:
(A) An advanced mathematical school
(B) A local practice of stone worship
(C) A well-developed system of trade and commerce
(D) A highly complex taxation system run by a king

70. Based on the geographical map of ancient civilizations in Rajasthan, which of the following sites is located in the northernmost part of the state?
(A) Ahar
(B) Kalibangan
(C) Balathal
(D) Bairat

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Hanumangarh
Kalibangan is a prominent ancient site belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization, located on the left bank of the seasonal Ghaggar river in Rajasthan. Administratively, this major archaeological site falls within the Hanumangarh district, which was formerly a part of Sri Ganganagar district before being separated as an independent administrative entity in 1994.

2. (A) Dhoolkot
The Ahar civilization, situated near Udaipur in Rajasthan along the Banas and Ayad river valleys, is a major Chalcolithic culture. The ancient settlement mound at Ahar is known locally by the name Dhoolkot, meaning a dust mound. Excavations at Dhoolkot have revealed significant archaeological evidence regarding early agricultural societies and copper working techniques.

3. (C) Kantli
The Ganeshwar civilization is a vital Chalcolithic site located in Neem Ka Thana district, Rajasthan. It developed on the banks of the Kantli river, a seasonal stream that originates in the Khandela hills. The Kantli river valley provided abundant resources and water, supporting a copper-rich prehistoric settlement that manufactured high-purity metal artifacts.

4. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kalibangan is recognized as an essential component of the Harappan civilization because it exhibits fundamental Harappan urban features. These characteristics include a fortified citadel, a planned lower city laid out on a regular grid system with intersecting streets, and sophisticated underground brick drainage systems, which collectively confirm its classification as a major Harappan urban center.

5. (C) Bairat
The Bhabru rock edict was discovered at the ancient site of Bairat, historically known as Viratnagar, located near Jaipur, Rajasthan. In this inscription, Emperor Ashoka explicitly expresses his devotion and faith in the Buddhist Triple Gem—Buddha, Dhamma, and Sangha. This finding confirms Bairat as a prominent center of ancient Mauryan Buddhist activity.

6. (B) Udaipur
Balathal is an ancient Chalcolithic archaeological site located in Vallabhnagar tehsil of Udaipur district, Rajasthan. Belonging to the Ahar-Banas cultural complex, Balathal presents extensive evidence of early agricultural practices, copper metallurgy, mud-brick structures, and textile weaving, reflecting a well-developed regional settlement pattern that flourished alongside other regional contemporary Chalcolithic cultures.

7. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Archeological settlements in Rajasthan were established along river systems that provided necessary water and resources. Kalibangan developed on the Ghaggar river, Ahar situated along the Ayad river, Ganeshwar flourished on the Kantli river, and Bairat was established along the Banganga river. Matching these sites to their respective rivers establishes the historical geographical context.

8. (A) Black Bangles
The name Kalibangan is derived from two words in the local Rajasthani and Punjabi languages, where Kali means black and Bangan means bangles. Archaeological excavations at the site revealed widespread fragments of terracotta and pottery black bangles, which directly inspired the name given to this major ancient Indus Valley settlement.

9. (C) They were completely unaware of copper smelting.
The Ahar civilization was a major Chalcolithic culture renowned specifically for its advanced copper metallurgy. Historical evidence indicates that inhabitants practiced copper smelting on a substantial scale, utilizing local copper ores to craft axes, implements, and tools. Therefore, asserting that they lacked knowledge of copper smelting contradicts established archaeological findings at Ahar.

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10. (A) Copper
Excavations at the Ganeshwar site have yielded thousands of metal artifacts, including arrowheads, fish hooks, chisels, spears, and axes. Chemical analysis of these tools demonstrates that they were crafted almost entirely from copper, possessing a purity level reaching 99 percent, highlighting the exceptional metallurgical skill of this regional Chalcolithic population.

11. (A) I and II only
Kalibangan is renowned for its planned town structure featuring a regular grid layout with intersecting streets, as well as the discovery of a ploughed field from its pre-Harappan period. However, Kalibangan is a Bronze Age and Chalcolithic site, not an iron-age industrial center, making claims regarding iron smelting furnaces inaccurate.

12. (B) A circular Buddhist temple (Stupa)
Excavations at Bijak ki Pahadi in Bairat revealed the structural remnants of a prominent circular Buddhist temple along with a stupa structure. Constructed primarily of brick and wood during the Mauryan era, this circular shrine represents one of the earliest known architectural manifestations of Buddhist religious building traditions in ancient India.

13. (C) Akshay Kirti Vyas
The initial archaeological discovery and primary excavation of the Ahar civilization site was carried out in 1953 by Pandit Akshay Kirti Vyas. Subsequent detailed excavations were conducted by R.C. Agrawal in 1956 and later extended by H.D. Sankalia, establishing Ahar as the primary site of the Banas Chalcolithic cultural complex.

14. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
Human technological evolution followed a standard chronological progression in prehistoric Rajasthan. It began with the Paleolithic Period, characterized by crude stone tools, followed by the Mesolithic Period with microliths. Subsequently, the Chalcolithic Age introduced copper tool production alongside stone, which was eventually succeeded by the technologically advanced Iron Age period.

15. (A) Bagor
Bagor, situated along the Kothari river in Bhilwara district, is primarily a Mesolithic Stone Age site renowned for its extensive microlithic tool industry and early animal domestication evidence. In contrast, sites like Ahar, Ganeshwar, and Balathal are prominent Chalcolithic settlements distinguished by their copper tools, regional agriculture, and distinct pottery traditions.

16. (B) Rajsamand
Gilund is an important archaeological site of the Ahar-Banas Chalcolithic culture, located in the Rajsamand district of Rajasthan near the Banas river. Excavations conducted at Gilund revealed structural complexes made of both burnt and sun-dried mud bricks, along with distinctive pottery traditions that expanded archaeological understanding of the Banas culture.

17. (B) Bhilwara
The Ojiyana civilization site is situated on a hill slope in the Badnor region of Bhilwara district, Rajasthan. Excavations led by the Archaeological Survey of India uncovered a Chalcolithic settlement affiliated with the Banas culture, distinguished by unique white-painted terracotta bull figurines popularly referred to as regional Ojiyana bull artifacts.

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18. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ancient historical texts and local traditions refer to Ahar as Tamravati Nagari, meaning the city of copper. Archaeological excavations confirmed this title by unearthing numerous copper tools, celts, axes, rings, and smelting furnaces, establishing that copper production and metalworking were central economic activities defining the settlement's primary ancient historic designation.

19. (C) Kothari
The prehistoric site of Bagor is located in Bhilwara district, Rajasthan, on the banks of the Kothari river, a tributary of the Banas. Excavations led by V.N. Misra revealed extensive Mesolithic occupations dating back several millennia, providing key archaeological evidence regarding early animal domestication and microlithic tool manufacturing processes.

20. (D) Drying of the Ghaggar river and ecological changes
Modern archaeological research indicates that the decline of Kalibangan was primarily driven by environmental factors. The gradual desiccation

and drying up of the ancient Saraswati or Ghaggar river, accompanied by severe climatic changes and shifting river courses, disrupted agriculture and water supply, leading inhabitants to abandon the urban riverine settlement.

21. (C) On a mud-brick platform
In the citadel complex at Kalibangan, archaeologists uncovered a series of seven clay-lined rectangular fire altars constructed in a row on an elevated mud-brick platform. These altars contained charcoal, ash, and ritual terracotta cakes, indicating organized civic or religious sacrificial rituals performed in dedicated elevated public platform areas.

22. (B) Bairat
The discovery of woven cotton cloth remnants at Balathal highlights early textile manufacturing techniques in ancient Rajasthan. Bairat is the only other major archaeological site in the state where similar direct evidence of woven cotton fabric was unearthed, establishing both locations as significant ancient centers of textile production technology systems.

23. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Modern geographical mapping locates Balathal in Udaipur district, Ganeshwar in Neem Ka Thana district, Ojiyana in Bhilwara district, and Gilund in Rajsamand district. Aligning each historical civilization site with its corresponding present-day administrative district establishes the accurate geographic distribution of these Chalcolithic and ancient settlements across eastern Rajasthan.

24. (A) Captain Burt
In 1837, Captain E. Burt of the British Indian Army discovered the Bhabru rock inscription at Bijak ki Pahadi in Bairat. This significant epigraphic discovery written in Brahmi script brought to light crucial historical evidence regarding Emperor Ashoka's patronage and conversion to Buddhism during the ancient Mauryan Empire rule.

25. (C) Ahar
Kalibangan, Pilibangan, and Baror are recognized settlements associated with the Harappan (Indus Valley) cultural tradition along the dry beds of the Ghaggar river system. Conversely, Ahar represents a distinct Chalcolithic culture known as the Banas culture, which maintained unique architectural, technological, and ceramic traditions separate from the mainstream Harappan civilization.

26. (A) Black and Red Ware
The defining ceramic tradition of the Ahar civilization is Black and Red Ware, locally manufactured using inverted firing techniques in kilns. These vessels exhibit a black interior and rim combined with a red exterior body, frequently decorated with linear and geometric white painted designs that reflect the characteristic regional Chalcolithic style.

27. (D) The Kantli river supported fishing as a primary food source.
Archaeological excavations at Ganeshwar recovered numerous copper fish hooks along the Kantli river valley. The presence of these specialized fishing implements indicates that the Kantli river flowed perennially during that era, supporting abundant aquatic life and providing local inhabitants with a sustainable food source through regular fishing activities.

28. (A) I and II only
Bairat is famous for Mauryan historical remains, including the Bhabru rock edict and a pot containing 36 punch-marked and Indo-Greek silver coins, notably including those of King Menander. However, Bairat is an early historical site rather than a Paleolithic stone tool center, making claims regarding Paleolithic tool production historically incorrect.

29. (C) Amalanand Ghosh
The Harappan site of Kalibangan was first identified and discovered in 1951-52 by the renowned Indian archaeologist Amalanand Ghosh, who was serving as Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India. Later, detailed large-scale excavations were conducted at the site between 1961 and 1969 by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar.

30. (D) Aghatpur
During the medieval period, particularly around the 10th and 11th centuries, the flourishing settlement at Ahar was historically known as Aghatpur or Aghatdurga. Ancient inscriptions and literature record Aghatpur as a prosperous royal capital and commercial town ruled by the Mewar Guhila dynasty before changing to its current modern name.

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31. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ganeshwar is recognized as the mother of copper-age civilizations in India due to its antiquity and high volume of copper craftsmanship. Its strategic proximity to the Khetri copper belt allowed it to produce and supply pure copper tools and raw materials continuously to major Indus Valley and regional Harappan settlements.

32. (A) Pre-Harappan Phase
Archaeological excavations at Kalibangan uncovered unique evidence of a ploughed field outside the city fortification walls, dating back to the pre-Harappan or Sothi-Siswal phase. The field displays intersecting furrows running grid fashion, demonstrating that early inhabitants cultivated two distinct crops simultaneously long before the mature Harappan urban period.

33. (B) Balathal - Luni River
Linking Balathal with the Luni river is incorrect because Balathal is located along the Bedach or Banas river basin in Udaipur district, forming a core part of the Ahar-Banas culture. Meanwhile, Ahar lies near the Ayad river, Kalibangan alongside the Ghaggar river, and Ganeshwar on the Kantli river system.

34. (A) Matsya
In ancient India, Bairat was known as Viratnagar and served as the capital of the Matsya Mahajanapada during the 6th century BC. According to the Mahabharata, the Pandavas spent their one-year period of exile incognito in Viratnagar, establishing its prominent role in ancient epic history and regional territorial geopolitical organization.

35. (C) Leprosy
Osteological examinations of skeletal remains at Balathal yielded a human skeleton dating back to approximately 2000 BC that exhibits advanced pathological lesions characteristic of leprosy. This finding provides the oldest direct paleopathological evidence of leprosy in South Asia, contributing valuable chronological scientific insights into human medical history research.

36. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Historical excavation records link prominent archaeologists with specific sites: B.B. Lal directed extensive excavations at Kalibangan, H.D. Sankalia conducted major work at Ahar, R.C. Agrawal led key excavations at Ganeshwar, and Daya Ram Sahni inaugurated archaeological excavations at Bairat. Matching these archaeologists with their respective excavations establishes historical factual accuracy.

37. (C) Kalibangan
Excavations at Kalibangan revealed a child's skull bearing six drilled holes along with evidence of bone healing around the perforations. Archeologists interpret this unique surgical discovery as clear physical evidence of ancient trepanation, indicating that primitive cranial surgery was practiced to relieve hydrocephalus or intracranial pressure in ancient Harappan society.

38. (B) Ganeshwar - Abundant iron weapons and chariots
Ganeshwar is a Chalcolithic site characterized by copper tool production, not iron weapons or chariots, since iron technology emerged much later in history. Conversely, Kalibangan yielded earthquake evidence, Ahar showed multi-hearth joint family houses, and Balathal uncovered a massive 11-room building structure, making iron claims for Ganeshwar completely factually incorrect.

39. (D) Bull
Animal husbandry played a fundamental role in the Ahar economy, with cattle being predominantly reared by local inhabitants. The bull was especially venerated and widely depicted in terracotta art, leading archaeologists to coin the term Banas Bull to describe the distinctive stylized terracotta bull figurines unearthed across various Ahar culture sites.

40. (A) 2800 BC
Radiocarbon dating and archaeological stratigraphy place the origins of the Ganeshwar civilization around 2800 BC. This early date establishes Ganeshwar as one of the oldest recorded Chalcolithic settlements in the Indian subcontinent, predating mature Harappan urbanism and serving as an early center of early copper metallurgical craftsmanship development.

41. (C) III only
Balathal was excavated under the direction of V.N. Misra and is universally classified as an important site of the Chalcolithic Ahar-

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Banas culture, featuring settled agriculture and permanent architecture. Characterizing Balathal as a Paleolithic hunting-gathering stage is factually incorrect because its archaeological record shows settled farming and advanced copper metallurgy technology.

42. (A) Extensive use of burnt bricks
Although Gilund belongs to the Ahar-Banas cultural complex, it exhibits a distinct architectural variation through the extensive utilization of kiln-burnt bricks alongside traditional sun-dried mud bricks for structural construction. At the main site of Ahar, burnt bricks were rarely utilized, making Gilund's masonry work a unique regional structural feature.

43. (D) Aravalli Hilly Region
The Ojiyana civilization site is situated near Badnor in Bhilwara district, positioned geographically along the eastern foothills and slopes of the Aravalli Hilly Region. The surrounding rugged Aravalli topography provided natural defenses and local mineral resources, influencing the settlement patterns and economic activities of this Chalcolithic regional community.

44. (A) Stone Age, Copper-Stone Age (Chalcolithic), Bronze Age, Iron Age
Prehistoric technological evolution in Rajasthan strictly followed a chronological sequence. Human civilization began with stone tools during the Stone Age, progressed to combined stone and copper usage in the Chalcolithic Age, developed copper-tin alloys during the Bronze Age, and ultimately adopted iron working techniques during the Iron Age era.

45. (C) Alaniya
Alaniya, situated in Kota district along the Alaniya river, is widely famous for its extensive prehistoric rock shelters featuring vibrant rock paintings. Due to the density and artistic style of these ancient pictographs depicting animals and human figures, Alaniya is often compared to the famous UNESCO world heritage site of Bhimbetka.

46. (D) Streets intersected at right angles in a grid pattern.
The town planning at Kalibangan reflects classical Harappan urban design principles. The city was divided into a citadel and a lower town, with streets and lanes laid out systematically in a grid pattern, intersecting each other at right angles to create uniform residential blocks served by underground brick drainage channels.

47. (A) Mesopotamian Civilization
Archaeological excavations at Kalibangan yielded a distinctive cylindrical seal, a item characteristic of the ancient Mesopotamian civilization. Finding this imported administrative seal at Kalibangan provides strong historical evidence of long-distance commercial trade connections and maritime-overland cultural exchanges between the ancient Harappan civilization and contemporary Mesopotamian urban city-states.

48. (B) Agriculture and animal husbandry
The economic foundation of the Ahar civilization rested primarily on agricultural production and animal husbandry. Inhabitants cultivated grains such as wheat, barley, and rice in the fertile alluvial Banas valley while maintaining large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, which provided food, secondary products, and essential labor support.

49. (B) Khetri
Ganeshwar was located in close geographical proximity to the Khetri copper belt in Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts, rich in natural copper deposits. This proximity allowed local metallurgists to extract high-grade copper ore easily, producing pure metallic artifacts without significant alloy additions and supplying copper to neighboring regional settlements.

50. (A) Mauryan Dynasty
The circular Buddhist temple uncovered at Bijak ki Pahadi in Bairat dates back to the Mauryan Dynasty, specifically during the 3rd century BC under Emperor Ashoka. Built using timber pillars and brick walls surrounding an inner stupa, it stands as a significant architectural relic of imperial Mauryan Buddhist religious patronage.

51. (C) Iron smelting furnaces
Although Balathal is predominantly famous for its prehistoric Chalcolithic phase, subsequent excavations revealed upper cultural layers belonging to the early historic period. These later levels contained iron smelting furnaces, slag, and iron implements, proving that Balathal

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re-emerged as an active iron manufacturing and processing center in later historical time periods.

52. (D) Didwana
Didwana, located in Nagaur district, is a renowned Paleolithic Stone Age site yielding ancient handaxes and stone tools. In contrast, Ahar, Ganeshwar, and Balathal are Chalcolithic sites distinguished by their settled agricultural lifestyle, ceramic traditions, and copper metallurgy, making Didwana distinct due to its earlier Stone Age technological classification.

53. (C) Camel
Widespread discovery of camel bones during excavations at Kalibangan confirms the presence and domestication of camels in the ancient Indus Valley region. The arid climate and sandy terrain of northern Rajasthan made the camel an ideal animal for transportation and agricultural labor, a tradition that persists in the area today.

54. (B) It was an urban civilization with modern brick drainage.
Ganeshwar was a rural Chalcolithic settlement characterized by stone structures, circular huts, microliths, and copper tools, rather than an urban center with advanced brick drainage systems. Describing Ganeshwar as an urban site with sophisticated brick drainage contradicts its true archaeological profile as a rural copper regional manufacturing center.

55. (D) A joint family system or community cooking
Archaeological excavations inside residential structures at Ahar revealed multiple mud hearths or chulhas within individual household units. In some homes, up to six cooking hearths were found together, strongly indicating joint family living arrangements or communal cooking practices, where large extended families shared domestic spaces and food preparation duties.

56. (A) Modiya Magari
The archaeological mound of Gilund, situated in Rajsamand district, is known locally by the name Modiya Magari. Excavated by B.B. Lal and later by international teams, Modiya Magari has yielded significant architectural structures and ceramic evidence belonging to the Chalcolithic Banas culture complex of southern Rajasthan geographical region.

57. (C) 1983
To preserve, conserve, and display the vast array of archaeological artifacts discovered during excavations at Kalibangan, the Archaeological Survey of India established a specialized site museum at Kalibangan in 1983. The museum houses unique Harappan pottery, terracotta bangles, seals, fire altar contents, and ancient structural models for visitors.

58. (A) Sankh Lipi (Shell Script)
Inscriptions and symbols discovered on rocks and artifacts at Bairat feature an intricate, decorative ancient writing style known as Sankh Lipi or Shell Script. Characters in Sankh Lipi resemble stylized conch shells, and examples of this undeciphered script have been found prominently across several ancient sites in northern India regions.

59. (D) Khari
The Ojiyana civilization site is geographically situated along the banks of the Khari river in the Badnor area of Bhilwara district. The Khari river provided water and alluvial soil essential for seasonal agricultural activities and livestock grazing, enabling this Chalcolithic Banas culture settlement to thrive on Aravalli hill slopes terrain.

60. (B) Ahar
The terracotta bull figurines discovered during excavations at Balathal bear a striking stylistic resemblance to those unearthed at Ahar. Both sites belong to the Banas cultural complex, where stylized terracotta bulls with prominent humps were crafted, highlighting common artistic, cultural, and symbolic traditions shared throughout the Banas region.

61. (C) Boustrophedon style
Inscriptions on seals and pottery at Kalibangan are written in the Indus script using the Boustrophedon style. This writing technique involves alternating directions across consecutive lines, moving from right to left on the first line and from left to right on the following line, creating a continuous snake-like reading pattern.

62. (D) A rural agricultural settlement
While Kalibangan represents a highly urbanized Harappan center with fortified citadels and underground brick drainage, Ahar is classified primarily as a rural Chalcolithic agricultural

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settlement. The inhabitants resided in mud-brick houses, maintained cattle herds, engaged in localized farming, and practiced specialized copper metallurgy within a agrarian rural settlement framework.

63. (A) It was located near the Khetri copper mines.
Ganeshwar yielded the largest concentration of early copper artifacts in India because of its direct geographic proximity to the ore-rich Khetri copper belt. Local inhabitants exploited these abundant copper deposits, smelting raw copper to manufacture thousands of tools, implements, and weapons for domestic use and extensive regional trade networks.

64. (B) Ganeshwar
Ahar, Balathal, and Gilund form key components of the Banas River Valley culture complex in southern Rajasthan, sharing distinct ceramic traditions and architectural traits. In contrast, Ganeshwar is located in northern Rajasthan along the Kantli river, forming a separate Chalcolithic cultural complex distinct from the Banas basin settlements complex.

65. (B) Daya Ram Sahni
The initial systematic archaeological excavation of Bairat was conducted in 1936-37 under the direction of Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, who was famous for excavating Harappa. His excavations at Bairat brought to light key historical remains of Mauryan structures, circular Buddhist shrines, punch-marked coins, and ancient regional pottery traditions.

66. (A) Pashupati (Proto-Shiva) seal
The famous Pashupati seal, depicting a seated yogic figure surrounded by animals, was discovered at Mohenjodaro and has not been found at Kalibangan. While Kalibangan yielded cylindrical seals and seals featuring geometric patterns and bulls, the Pashupati Proto-Shiva seal remains absent from the archaeological assemblage unearthed at Kalibangan site.

67. (C) Every house had its own well for drinking water.
Architectural surveys at Kalibangan revealed that residential houses in the lower town were built systematically around central courtyards. A prominent feature of these Harappan residences was that nearly every private house was equipped with its own brick-lined water well, ensuring an independent domestic drinking water supply for house occupants.

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68. (D) Hollowed-out wooden logs
In addition to standard burnt-brick drains, excavations at Kalibangan revealed unique wooden drainage channels in some domestic residential structures. These drains were constructed using hollowed-out wooden logs fitted together end-to-end beneath house floors, demonstrating resourceful engineering adaptation for wastewater disposal in specific areas of the ancient Harappan city.

69. (C) A well-developed system of trade and commerce
The recovery of standardized stone weights and measures during excavations at Ahar points directly to organized commercial exchange. These metrological artifacts demonstrate that inhabitants engaged in structured trade, using accurate units of measurement to weigh commodities, raw copper, and agricultural produce during local and regional economic trade transactions.

70. (B) Kalibangan
Geographically, Kalibangan is located in Hanumangarh district in northernmost Rajasthan, near the border with Punjab. In contrast, Bairat lies in central-northern Rajasthan, while Ahar and Balathal are situated much further south in Udaipur district, making Kalibangan the northernmost ancient site among these major regional historical archaeological civilizations.

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CHAPTER 02
Major Dynasties of Rajasthan

1. Who is the author of the historical text "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan"?
(A) Kaviraj Shyamaldas
(B) Colonel James Tod
(C) Suryamal Misran
(D) G. H. Ojha

2. The Bijolia Inscription is a primary source of information for the history of which major Rajput dynasty?
(A) Guhila dynasty of Mewar
(B) Rathore dynasty of Marwar
(C) Bhati dynasty of Jaisalmer
(D) Chauhan dynasty of Shakambhari/Ajmer

3. Who is widely considered the original founder of the Guhila dynasty of Mewar in the 6th century?
(A) Guhaditya (Guhil)
(B) Bappa Rawal
(C) Rana Hamir
(D) Maharana Kumbha

4. Maharana Kumbha constructed the famous 'Vijay Stambha' (Tower of Victory) at Chittorgarh to commemorate his victory over which ruler?
(A) Bahadur Shah of Gujarat
(B) Emperor Akbar
(C) Sultan Mahmud Khalji of Malwa
(D) Sultan Sikandar Lodi of Delhi

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Dynasty)
P. Guhila
Q. Rathore (Marwar)
R. Kachhwaha
S. Chauhan (Shakambhari)
List II: (Founder)
1. Vasudeva
2. Dulhe Rai
3. Rao Siha
4. Bappa Rawal
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

6. In which year was the decisive Battle of Khanwa fought between Maharana Sanga and Babur?
(A) 1526
(B) 1527
(C) 1528
(D) 1576

7. The Mughal army in the Battle of Haldighati was primarily commanded by which Rajput ruler?
(A) Raja Bharmal of Amber
(B) Raja Man Singh I
(C) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
(D) Rao Bika of Bikaner

8. Rao Jodha laid the foundation of the city of Jodhpur and the Mehrangarh Fort in which year?
(A) 1459
(B) 1488
(C) 1559
(D) 1727

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Maharana Sanga was defeated by Babur in the Battle of Khanwa.
Reason (R): Babur effectively used superior artillery and the Tulughma military formation in the battle.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

10. The famous 'Maha Mandir' in Jodhpur, a major center of the Nath sect, was built during the reign of which ruler?
(A) Maharaja Man Singh
(B) Rao Maldeo
(C) Maharaja Jaswant Singh I
(D) Rao Chandrasen

11. The city of Jaipur was founded by Sawai Jai Singh II in which year?

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(A) 1707
(B) 1727
(C) 1734
(D) 1799

12. The foundation of Jaisalmer city and its fort was laid by which Bhati ruler?
(A) Rao Lunkaran
(B) Rao Jaisal
(C) Maharawal Jawahar Singh
(D) Bhati Rajput Moolraj

13. Prithviraj Chauhan III was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the Second Battle of Tarain in which year?
(A) 1191
(B) 1192
(C) 1194
(D) 1206

14. The Hadoti region of Rajasthan (comprising Bundi, Kota, Baran, and Jhalawar) was historically ruled by which branch of the Chauhans?
(A) Songara Chauhans
(B) Deora Chauhans
(C) Hada Chauhans
(D) Khichi Chauhans

15. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the rulers of the Mewar dynasty?
(A) Maharana Kumbha - Maharana Sanga - Maharana Pratap - Maharana Amar Singh
(B) Maharana Sanga - Maharana Kumbha - Maharana Pratap - Maharana Amar Singh
(C) Maharana Pratap - Maharana Kumbha - Maharana Sanga - Maharana Amar Singh
(D) Maharana Amar Singh - Maharana Pratap - Maharana Sanga - Maharana Kumbha

16. The city of Bikaner was founded by Rao Bika, a prince of the Rathore dynasty, in which year?
(A) 1459
(B) 1488
(C) 1515
(D) 1559

17. Which prominent Muslim commander fought alongside Maharana Sanga against Babur in the Battle of Khanwa?
(A) Hakim Khan Suri of Afghan
(B) Hasan Khan Mewati
(C) Sultan Mahmud Khalji
(D) General Tariq Khan

18. Consider the following statements regarding the entry of Marathas in Rajputana:
I. The Marathas first intervened in the internal succession dispute of Bundi state.
II. The Hurda Conference was organized by Rajput rulers to form a united front against the Marathas.
III. Sawai Jai Singh II successfully defeated the Marathas and permanently expelled them from Rajputana.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Which was the first princely state of Rajasthan to sign the treaty of subordinate alliance with the British East India Company in 1817?
(A) Karauli
(B) Jaipur
(C) Mewar (Udaipur)
(D) Sirohi

20. The Rajputana Agency was established by the British in 1832 to oversee the princely states. Where was its headquarters initially located?
(A) Mount Abu
(B) Jaipur
(C) Ajmer
(D) Udaipur

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21. Which deity is worshipped as the Kuldevi (clan goddess) of the Guhila/Sisodia dynasty of Mewar?
(A) Baan Mata
(B) Karni Mata
(C) Jamway Mata
(D) Nagnechi Mata

22. The marble monument 'Jaswant Thada', often called the Taj Mahal of Marwar, is located in which city?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jodhpur

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Cenotaphs/Chhatris)
P. Gaitore ki Chhatriyan
Q. Ahar ki Chhatriyan
R. Jaswant Thada

S. Devikund Sagar ki Chhatriyan

List II: (Associated Princely State)

1. Mewar (Udaipur)
2. Marwar (Jodhpur)
3. Bikaner
4. Kachhwaha (Jaipur)

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

24. The historical 'Debari Agreement' of 1708 was a triple alliance formed by the rulers of which three princely states against the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah I?
(A) Mewar, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer
(B) Marwar, Amber, and Kota
(C) Mewar, Marwar, and Amber
(D) Amber, Bundi, and Bikaner

25. In which year was the first volume of Colonel James Tod's work "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan" published?
(A) 1818
(B) 1829
(C) 1857
(D) 1881

26. The 'Swaroop Shahi' coins were officially issued and circulated by which princely state of Rajasthan?
(A) Mewar
(B) Jaipur
(C) Jodhpur
(D) Bikaner

27. Who among the following re-captured Chittorgarh and laid the foundation of the 'Sisodia' branch of the Guhila dynasty?
(A) Rawal Ratan Singh
(B) Rana Hamir
(C) Maharana Kumbha
(D) Jaitra Singh

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Maharana Pratap rejected multiple peace embassies sent by Mughal Emperor Akbar.
Reason (R): Maharana Pratap was determined to defend the independence of Mewar and refused to accept Mughal suzerainty.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. Maharana Kumbha was a scholar and patron of arts. Which of the following texts was NOT written by him?
(A) Prithviraj Raso
(B) Sangeet Raj
(C) Sangeet Mimansa
(D) Sudha Prabandh

30. Which Rajput ruler was honored with the title 'Hindu Path' for uniting various Rajput chiefs under a single banner?
(A) Maharana Pratap
(B) Rao Maldeo
(C) Maharana Sanga
(D) Sawai Jai Singh II

31. What is the accepted date of the Battle of Haldighati?
(A) 18 June 1576
(B) 15 August 1576
(C) 21 October 1567
(D) 14 January 1582

32. Which Rathore ruler of Marwar is remembered in history as the "Pratap of Marwar" for his continuous guerrilla resistance against Akbar?
(A) Rao Maldeo
(B) Rao Jodha
(C) Rao Chandrasen
(D) Maharaja Ajit Singh

33. Arrange the following historical battles of Rajasthan in the correct chronological order:
1. Battle of Khanwa
2. First Battle of Tarain
3. Battle of Haldighati
4. Battle of Giri-Sumel

Which of the above options is correct?
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

34. Maharaja Jaswant Singh I of Jodhpur served as a military commander under which Mughal Emperor?
(A) Emperors Babur and Humayun
(B) Emperors Akbar and Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb

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(D) Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar

35. The Kachhwaha dynasty of Amber (Jaipur) claims its mythical descent from whom?
(A) Kusha, son of Lord Rama
(B) Luv, son of Lord Rama
(C) Lord Krishna
(D) Lord Shiva

36. Raja Man Singh I of Amber served as the Mughal Subedar (Governor) for which of the following provinces during Akbar's reign?
(A) Gujarat, Malwa, and Khandesh
(B) Deccan, Sindh, and Punjab
(C) Kabul, Bihar, and Bengal
(D) Awadh, Kashmir, and Odisha

37. Sawai Jai Singh II built five astronomical observatories (Jantar Mantar). Which of the following cities does NOT have one of these observatories?
(A) Agra
(B) Delhi
(C) Jaipur
(D) Ujjain

38. Consider the following statements about the treaties signed between the Rajput states and the British East India Company:
I. Karauli was the first Rajput state to sign the treaty of subordinate alliance in 1817.
II. Sirohi was the last state in Rajputana to sign the treaty in 1823.
III. The treaties were negotiated primarily by Charles Metcalfe on behalf of the British.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

39. The 'Ardh Saka' (Half Saka) of Jaisalmer, where the men fought to death but the women could not perform Jauhar, occurred during the reign of which ruler?
(A) Rao Jaisal
(B) Rao Lunkaran
(C) Maharawal Moolraj
(D) Rao Duda

40. According to the Bijolia Inscription, the Chauhan dynasty was founded around 551 AD by which ruler?
(A) Ajayraj
(B) Arnoraj
(C) Vasudeva
(D) Vigraharaj IV

41. Who was the ruler of the Ranthambore branch of the Chauhan dynasty known for his stubbornness and sacrifice?
(A) Prithviraj Chauhan III
(B) Govindraj Chauhan
(C) Kanhad Dev Sonigara
(D) Hammir Dev

42. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Kuldevi)
P. Baan Mata
Q. Jamway Mata
R. Nagnechi Mata
S. Karni Mata
List II: (Dynasty)
1. Rathores of Marwar
2. Rathores of Bikaner
3. Kachhwahas of Amber
4. Sisodias of Mewar
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

43. Kota was established as an independent state, separating from Bundi, during the reign of which Mughal Emperor?
(A) Emperor Akbar
(B) Emperor Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Emperor Aurangzeb

44. Which revered female saint blessed Rao Bika, predicting that his kingdom (Bikaner) would become greater than his father's?
(A) Jeen Mata
(B) Karni Mata
(C) Shila Devi
(D) Sachiya Mata

NODIA

45. What was the outcome of the First Battle of Tarain fought in 1191 AD?
(A) Prithviraj Chauhan decisively defeated Muhammad Ghori.
(B) Muhammad Ghori decisively defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
(C) Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
(D) The battle ended in a peace treaty with no clear winner.

46. Maharana Sanga revived which ancient Rajput custom to invite all Rajput kings to unite and fight against Babur?
(A) Ashwamedha Yajna
(B) Jauhar
(C) Pati Pervan
(D) Saka

47. Who was the Afghan Muslim commander to lead the vanguard of Maharana Pratap's army in the Battle of Haldighati?
(A) Hasan Khan Mewati
(B) Sher Khan
(C) Mehtar Khan
(D) Hakim Khan Sur

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Hurda Conference of 1734 failed to achieve its military objectives against the Marathas.
Reason (R): The participating Rajput rulers suffered from mutual jealousy and could not unite under a single command.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. Who was the first Rajput ruler to voluntarily accept Mughal suzerainty and establish matrimonial relations with Emperor Akbar?
(A) Rao Maldeo of Marwar
(B) Raja Bharmal of Amber
(C) Maharawal Lunkaran of Jaisalmer
(D) Rao Bika of Bikaner

50. The Hurda Conference of 1734 was presided over by which ruler?
(A) Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur
(B) Maharaja Abhai Singh of Marwar
(C) Maharaja Zorawar Singh of Bikaner
(D) Maharana Jagat Singh II

51. Who was the ruler (Maharana) of Mewar at the time of India's independence and the integration of Rajasthan?
(A) Maharana Bhupal Singh
(B) Maharana Fateh Singh
(C) Maharana Sajjan Singh
(D) Maharana Swaroop Singh

52. Which ruler of Jodhpur entertained the idea of merging his princely state with Pakistan during the partition of India?
(A) Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur
(B) Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur
(C) Hanwant Singh
(D) Maharaja Takhat Singh of Jodhpur

53. 'Jamway Mata' is worshipped as the Kuldevi of which royal dynasty of Rajasthan?
(A) Kachhwaha dynasty
(B) Rathore dynasty of Marwar
(C) Guhila dynasty of Mewar
(D) Bhati dynasty of Jaisalmer

54. Consider the following statements regarding Colonel James Tod:
I. He was appointed as the Political Agent of the Western Rajputana States by the British.
II. He authored the book "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan".
III. He strongly supported the theory that Rajputs were descendants of indigenous Vedic Aryans.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and III only

55. The royal cenotaphs (chhatris) of the Kachhwaha rulers of Jaipur are located at which site?
(A) Bada Bagh
(B) Gaitore
(C) Mandore
(D) Ahar

56. The Bhati Rajput rulers of Jaisalmer trace their mythological lineage to which deity, calling themselves 'Chandravanshi'?
(A) Lord Rama
(B) Lord Shiva
(C) Krishna
(D) Lord Brahma

57. The 'Agnikula' theory, which suggests that four Rajput clans (Chauhan, Chalukya, Parmar, Pratihar) were born from a fire altar at Mount Abu, was first mentioned in which text?
(A) Prithviraj Vijay
(B) Hammir Mahakavya
(C) Nainsi Ri Khyat
(D) Prithviraj Raso

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58. Which ruler of Bikaner signed the treaty of subordinate alliance with the British East India Company in 1818?
(A) Maharaja Surat Singh
(B) Maharaja Ganga Singh
(C) Maharaja Dungar Singh
(D) Maharaja Ratan Singh

59. The cremation ground known as 'Mahasatiyan' at Ahar contains the marble cenotaphs of the royal family of which state?
(A) Marwar
(B) Mewar
(C) Hadoti
(D) Dhundhar

60. The 'Treaty of Awal-Bawal' (1453) was signed to define the territorial boundary between which two states?
(A) Amber and Mewar
(B) Mewar and Marwar
(C) Marwar and Bikaner
(D) Bundi and Mewar

61. As a part of the peace diplomacy following the Treaty of Awal-Bawal, Princess Shringari Devi, daughter of Rao Jodha, was married to whom?
(A) Prince Raimal
(B) Maharana Kumbha of Mewar
(C) Maharana Sanga of Mewar
(D) Rawal Ratan Singh of Mewar

62. The highest British official in Rajasthan was the Agent to the Governor General (AGG). Who was the first AGG appointed in 1832?
(A) Charles Metcalfe
(B) George Patrick Lawrence
(C) Mr. Locket
(D) Colonel James Tod

63. Who holds the distinction of being the last Hindu ruler in India to perform the traditional 'Ashwamedha Yajna'?
(A) Maharana Pratap
(B) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
(C) Raja Man Singh I
(D) Sawai Jai Singh II

64. The epic poem "Prithviraj Raso", which details the life of Prithviraj Chauhan, was composed by his court poet named?
(A) Pandit Jayanak
(B) Mahakavi Somdev
(C) Chand Bardai
(D) Kavi Padmanabh

65. The historical term 'Hadoti' applies to the south-eastern region of Rajasthan because it was ruled by which group?
(A) Sisodia Rajputs
(B) Hada Chauhans
(C) Bhati Rajputs
(D) Kachhwaha Rajputs

66. The saint-poetess Meera Bai was the granddaughter of which Rathore ruler of Merta?
(A) Rao Jodha
(B) Rao Maldeo
(C) Rao Chunda
(D) Rao Duda

67. Bappa Rawal made which ancient town the first major capital of the Guhila dynasty in Mewar?
(A) Nagda
(B) Chittorgarh
(C) Udaipur
(D) Kumbhalgarh

68. In the Battle of Giri-Sumel (1544), the Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri faced a fierce battle against the commanders of which Marwar ruler?
(A) Rao Jodha
(B) Rao Chandrasen
(C) Rao Maldeo
(D) Maharaja Jaswant Singh

69. The foundation stone of the Albert Hall Museum in Jaipur was laid to welcome the Prince of Wales during the reign of which ruler?
(A) Sawai Ram Singh II
(B) Sawai Madho Singh II
(C) Sawai Jai Singh II
(D) Sawai Man Singh II

70. Who was the last reigning Maharaja of the Jaipur State before it completely merged into the state of Greater Rajasthan after independence?
(A) Sawai Madho Singh II
(B) Sawai Ram Singh II
(C) Sawai Bhawani Singh
(D) Sawai Man Singh II

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Colonel James Tod
Colonel James Tod was a British East India Company officer who served as the Political Agent in Western Rajputana. During his service, he compiled extensive historical, geographical, and cultural accounts of the region. His landmark work, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, published in two volumes, provides vital historical records regarding the various Rajput dynasties and royal lineages.

2. (D) Chauhan dynasty of Shakambhari/Ajmer
The Bijolia Inscription, dated to 1170 AD, was issued during the reign of the Chauhan ruler Someshvara. Located at Bijolia in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan, this epigraphical source offers crucial insights into the genealogy, administrative structure, territorial extent, and military achievements of the Chahamana or Chauhan dynasty of Shakambhari and Ajmer, including early founders like Vasudeva.

3. (A) Guhaditya (Guhil)
Guhaditya, also known as Guhil, is traditionally recognized as the original founder of the Guhila dynasty of Mewar around 566 AD. Historical inscriptions and traditional genealogies record that the dynasty derived its name from him. Later rulers, including Bappa Rawal, expanded and consolidated the state, but Guhaditya remains celebrated as the foundational ancestor of the royal line.

4. (C) Sultan Mahmud Khalji of Malwa
Maharana Kumbha of Mewar constructed the monumental Vijay Stambha, or Tower of Victory, at the Chittorgarh Fort between 1448 and 1458. This magnificent nine-story structure was built to commemorate his decisive victory over the combined forces of Sultan Mahmud Khalji of Malwa and the Sultan of Gujarat in the famous Battle of Sarangpur fought in 1437.

5. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Historical records identify key foundational figures across prominent Rajput dynasties in Rajasthan. Bappa Rawal consolidated early Guhila rule in Mewar, while Rao Siha established the Rathore dynasty in Marwar during the thirteenth century. Dulhe Rai founded the Kachhwaha rule in Dhundhar, and Vasudeva is traditionally regarded as the sixth-century founder of the Chauhan lineage at Shakambhari.

6. (B) 1527
The Battle of Khanwa was fought on 16 March 1527 between the Mughal Emperor Babur and Maharana Sanga of Mewar near Khanwa in Bharatpur. Babur secured victory by employing advanced artillery and superior tactical warfare strategies. This historical encounter marked a major turning point, establishing firm Mughal dominance in northern India and curbing Rajput political supremacy.

7. (B) Raja Man Singh I
In the Battle of Haldighati, fought in June 1576, Mughal forces were commanded by Raja Man Singh I of Amber alongside Asaf Khan. Akbar assigned Man Singh I the chief command to lead the imperial army against Maharana Pratap of Mewar. This strategic deployment represented a significant instance of a Rajput commander leading Mughal troops against another prominent Rajput ruler.

8. (A) 1459
Rao Jodha, a prominent Rathore ruler, established the city of Jodhpur and laid the foundation of Mehrangarh Fort atop Chintamani Hill in 1459. Seeking a more secure capital than Mandore, he shifted his administrative headquarters to this newly developed hill fort, which subsequently served as the political and military center of the Marwar kingdom for centuries.

9. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Maharana Sanga led a formidable confederacy of Rajput rulers at the Battle of Khanwa in 1527. Despite numerically large forces, the Rajput army suffered defeat due to Babur's military innovations. Babur effectively deployed heavy artillery commanded by Ustad Ali and Mustafa, along with the Ottoman Tulughma tactical flanking strategy, which completely disrupted the traditional Rajput battle formations.

NODIA

10. (A) Maharaja Man Singh
Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur, who ruled Marwar during the early nineteenth century, was a devout follower of Dev Nath, a saint of the Nath order. Under his royal patronage, the grand Maha Mandir was constructed in Jodhpur in 1805. This architectural complex served as a primary seat and spiritual center for the Nath sect in Rajasthan.

11. (B) 1727
Sawai Jai Singh II founded the city of Jaipur on 18 November 1727 to serve as the new capital of the Kachhwaha kingdom, shifting from Amber. Designed by the Bengali architect Vidyadhar Bhattacharya, Jaipur was planned meticulously according to traditional Indian principles of Shilpa Shastra and gridiron urban geometry, making it one of India's earliest planned cities.

12. (B) Rao Jaisal
The foundation of Jaisalmer city and its hill fort, Sonar Qila, was laid in 1156 AD by the Bhati Rajput ruler Rao Jaisal. Moving his capital from Lodurva due to security concerns, he chose the strategic Trikuta Hill in the Thar Desert, establishing a fortified city that became a prosperous trading hub along trans-desert caravan trade routes.

13. (B) 1192
The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 AD near Karnal between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan III. Following his earlier defeat in 1191, Ghori returned with a larger, well-organized cavalry force and defeated the Rajput army. This decisive military outcome led to the downfall of Chauhan power and enabled Islamic rule across northern India.

14. (C) Hada Chauhans
The Hadoti region of south-eastern Rajasthan, comprising modern-day Bundi, Kota, Baran, and Jhalawar, derives its name from the Hada Chauhans. A prominent branch of the Chauhan dynasty, the Hadas established sovereign territorial control over this area during the thirteenth century, with Rao Deva founding the kingdom of Bundi, which later branched out into the state of Kota.

15. (A) Maharana Kumbha - Maharana Sanga - Maharana Pratap - Maharana Amar Singh
The rulers of Mewar succeeded each other across key historical periods. Maharana Kumbha ruled during the fifteenth century, strengthening architecture and territorial defense. His grandson Maharana Sanga governed in the early sixteenth century, confronting Babur. Maharana Pratap led resistance against Akbar in the late sixteenth century, succeeded by his son Maharana Amar Singh I, who signed the 1615 Mughal treaty.

16. (B) 1488
Rao Bika, a son of Rao Jodha of Marwar, ventured northward to establish an independent kingdom in the Jangladesh region. In 1488, he founded the city of Bikaner and laid the foundation of his capital fort. Supported by local Jat leaders and blessed by Karni Mata, Bikaner grew into a major Rathore principality in Rajasthan.

17. (B) Hasan Khan Mewati
Hasan Khan Mewati, the ruler of Mewat, allied with Maharana Sanga against Babur in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527. Joining the grand Rajput confederacy, he brought a contingent of twelve thousand Afghan cavalry men to fight against the invading Mughal army. He sacrificed his life on the battlefield, exemplifying religious unity in defense of the realm.

18. (A) I and II only
Maratha intervention in Rajputana began in 1734 when Budh Singh's deposed queen invited Maratha forces to resolve a succession dispute in Bundi. Alarm over growing Maratha raids prompted Sawai Jai Singh II to convene the Hurda Conference in 1734 to build a unified defense. However, Rajput rulers failed to expel the Marathas, who continued extracting tributes across the region.

19. (A) Karauli
Under the policy of Subordinate Alliance introduced by Governor-General Lord Hastings, Karauli became the first princely state of Rajasthan to sign a treaty with the British East India Company in November 1817. Represented by Maharaja Harbaksh Pal Singh, Karauli secured British protection against external attacks and internal unrest in exchange for recognizing British paramountcy.

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20. (C) Ajmer
The British administration created the Rajputana Agency in 1832 to oversee political relations with the various princely states of Rajasthan. Headed by the Agent to the Governor-General, the headquarters was initially established at Ajmer due to its central geographic location and direct British control. Later, in 1845, Mount Abu was designated as the agency's summer headquarters.

21. (A) Baan Mata
Baan Mata is revered as the Kuldevi, or tutelary deity, of the Sisodia and Guhila rulers of Mewar. Historically, the royal family paid homage to her before embarking on military campaigns or celebrating major state ceremonies. Her principal shrine is located within Chittorgarh Fort, while another significant temple stands near the City Palace complex in Udaipur.

22. (D) Jodhpur
Jaswant Thada is a grand marble cenotaph located near Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur. Built in 1899 by Maharaja Sardar Singh in memory of his father, Maharaja Jaswant Singh II, this architectural masterpiece features intricate carvings on translucent white marble sheets. Due to its striking beauty and historical significance, it is widely referred to as the Taj Mahal of Marwar.

23. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Distinct royal cenotaphs serve as memorial sites for Rajasthan's princely dynasties. Gaitore houses the marble chhatris of Jaipur's Kachhwaha rulers, whereas Ahar features the royal memorials of Mewar's Sisodias. Jaswant Thada serves as the cremation memorial for Marwar's Rathores in Jodhpur, and Devikund Sagar contains the elaborate cenotaphs of the Rathore rulers of Bikaner state.

24. (C) Mewar, Marwar, and Amber
The Debari Agreement of 1708 was a historic tripartite political alliance formed by Maharana Amar Singh II of Mewar, Maharaja Ajit Singh of Marwar, and Sawai Jai Singh II of Amber. Formed at Debari, this coalition aimed to counter Mughal interference under Emperor Bahadur Shah I and successfully restore Ajit Singh and Jai Singh to their respective ancestral thrones.

25. (B) 1829
The initial volume of Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, authored by British officer Colonel James Tod, was published in London in 1829. This comprehensive work presented detailed documentation of the geography, administrative systems, royal lineages, and military history of Rajput states, serving as a primary foundational reference text for modern scholars studying medieval Rajasthan's historical evolution.

26. (A) Mewar
Swaroop Shahi currency was minted and issued by the princely state of Mewar during the nineteenth century. Introduced under Maharana Swaroop Singh, who ruled from 1842 to 1861, these gold and silver coins bore inscriptions declaring devotion to Lord Eklingji. They circulated widely across Mewar as official legal tender for administrative and trade transactions.

27. (B) Rana Hamir
Following the destruction caused by Alauddin Khalji's siege in 1303, Rana Hamir re-captured Chittorgarh Fort around 1326 from the Tughlaq-appointed vassals. Belonging to the Sisoda village lineage, he established the Sisodia branch of the Guhila dynasty. His restoration of independence earned him the revered title of 'Mewar-Uddharak', signifying the savior and reviver of Mewar's royal heritage.

NODIA

28. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mughal Emperor Akbar sent four consecutive diplomatic missions led by Jalal Khan, Man Singh, Bhagwant Das, and Todar Mal between 1572 and 1573 to persuade Maharana Pratap to accept Mughal suzerainty. Maharana Pratap rejected each proposal because accepting imperial vassalage conflicted with his firm commitment to maintaining the sovereign independence and honor of Mewar state.

29. (A) Prithviraj Raso
Maharana Kumbha of Mewar was an accomplished scholar, musicologist, and author who composed celebrated classical texts including Sangeet Raj, Sangeet Mimansa, and Sudha Prabandh, along with commentaries on Jayadeva's Gita Govinda. Conversely, the legendary epic poem Prithviraj Raso, detailing the life of Chauhan ruler Prithviraj III, was composed centuries earlier by his court poet Chand Bardai.

30. (C) Maharana Sanga
Maharana Sanga, ruler of Mewar from 1509 to 1528, was bestowed with the title 'Hindu Path', meaning leader of Hindus. He earned this honor by successfully uniting numerous Rajput rulers and chiefdoms across northern India under a single banner through the ancient Pati Pervan custom, establishing a formidable united front to counter foreign invasions and regional sultanates.

31. (A) 18 June 1576
The famous Battle of Haldighati took place on 18 June 1576 in a narrow mountain pass near Gogunda in Rajasthan. The battle pitted the forces of Maharana Pratap of Mewar against the imperial Mughal army commanded by Raja Man Singh I of Amber. It stands as a symbol of resolute resistance against overwhelming imperial forces.

32. (C) Rao Chandrasen
Rao Chandrasen of Marwar ruled from 1562 to 1581 and spent his life opposing Mughal expansionism under Emperor Akbar. Refusing to submit at the Nagaur Court in 1570, he abandoned his capital to lead guerrilla warfare from the Aravalli hills. Due to his unyielding resistance and tactical warfare, historians honor him as the "Pratap of Marwar".

33. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
Historical battles in Rajasthan occurred in clear chronological order across centuries. The First Battle of Tarain took place in 1191 AD, followed by the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 between Maharana Sanga and Babur. The Battle of Giri-Sumel occurred in 1544 between Sher Shah Suri and Maldeo's forces, while the Battle of Haldighati transpired in 1576.

34. (C) Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
Maharaja Jaswant Singh I of Jodhpur was a prominent Rathore ruler who served as a high-ranking noble and military commander during the Mughal era. His tenure spanned the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. He commanded imperial campaigns across various provinces, including Kandahar, Gujarat, and the Deccan, playing a pivotal role in seventeenth-century Mughal politics.

35. (A) Kusha, son of Lord Rama
The Kachhwaha dynasty, which ruled the states of Amber and Jaipur, traces its mythological lineage to the Suryavanshi solar dynasty. According to genealogical traditions and royal bardic records, the rulers claim direct descent from Kusha, the elder son of Lord Rama. From this ancestral connection, the dynasty derived its family name, evolving historically from 'Kushwaha' to 'Kachhwaha'.

36. (C) Kabul, Bihar, and Bengal
Raja Man Singh I of Amber was one of the most trusted military generals and Navratnas of Emperor Akbar. Recognizing his administrative capability and tactical leadership, Akbar appointed him as Subedar over vital imperial provinces. Man Singh served successfully as governor in Kabul, Bihar, and Bengal, where he suppressed regional rebellions and expanded Mughal territorial frontiers.

37. (A) Agra
Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur was an avid astronomer who constructed five sophisticated astronomical observatories, known as Jantar Mantar, across northern India during the early eighteenth century. These observatories were built at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi, and Mathura to measure time and track planetary movements. However, no observatory was ever constructed in the city of Agra.

38. (D) I, II and III
Between 1817 and 1823, Rajput states signed subordinate alliance treaties with the British East India Company. Karauli was the first state to conclude a treaty in November 1817, while Sirohi was the last to sign in September 1823. These diplomatic treaties were negotiated principally by Charles Metcalfe, securing British political hegemony across the entire region of Rajputana.

39. (B) Rao Lunkaran
The Ardh Saka, or Half Saka, of Jaisalmer took place in 1550 AD during the reign of the Bhati ruler Rao Lunkaran. When attacked by the Afghan ruler Amir Ali of Kandahar, the Rajput warriors performed Kesariya and fought heroically to death. However, because the warriors triumphed in battle before enemies reached the fort, the women did not complete Jauhar.

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40. (C) Vasudeva
According to the historical Bijolia Inscription, the Chahamana or Chauhan dynasty was established around 551 AD by King Vasudeva. He made Shakambhari, near modern Sambhar Lake, his capital and constructed a temple dedicated to Shakambhari Devi. His foundation laid the origin from which various Chauhan branches later emerged across Ajmer, Ranthambore, Jalore, and Hadoti regions.

41. (D) Hammir Dev
Hammir Dev Chauhan ruled Ranthambore from 1282 to 1301 AD and became legendary for his unwavering adherence to Rajput honor and offering refuge to rebel Muslim commanders. When Alauddin Khalji demanded their surrender, Hammir Dev refused, leading to a long siege. He ultimately fought to the death during the historical 1301 Saka at Ranthambore Fort.

42. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Royal clans in Rajasthan venerate specific Kuldevis as ancestral protector deities. The Sisodias of Mewar worship Baan Mata, whereas the Kachhwahas of Amber pay homage to Jamway Mata. Nagnechi Mata is venerated as the clan deity of Marwar's Rathore dynasty, and Karni Mata is revered by the Rathore rulers and people of Bikaner state.

43. (C) Shah Jahan
Kota originally formed an integral part of the Hada Chauhan kingdom of Bundi. In 1631, Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan granted an independent administrative mansab to Madho Singh, the younger son of Rao Ratan Singh of Bundi, for his loyal military service. This imperial decree officially established Kota as a separate princely state distinct from Bundi.

44. (B) Karni Mata
Karni Mata, a revered female mystic living in Deshnoke, played a pivotal role in establishing the Bikaner kingdom. She bestowed her blessings upon Rao Bika when he departed Marwar to carve out a new territory in the Jangladesh desert. Her prophecy predicted that his new principality would achieve immense prosperity and surpass his father's state of Marwar.

NODIA

45. (A) Prithviraj Chauhan decisively defeated Muhammad Ghori.
The First Battle of Tarain occurred in 1191 AD near Karnal, pitting the forces of Prithviraj Chauhan III against the invading army of Muhammad Ghori. The Rajput forces executed a powerful cavalry charge, completely routing the Ghurid army. Muhammad Ghori suffered severe injuries on the field and was forced to retreat back to Ghazni with his surviving troops.

46. (C) Pati Pervan
Prior to the Battle of Khanwa in 1527, Maharana Sanga of Mewar revived the traditional ancient Rajput custom known as Pati Pervan. Under this practice, letters were sent to various sovereign Rajput rulers and chieftains inviting them to unite under one supreme leader. This effort created a grand confederacy of rulers against the foreign forces of Babur.

47. (D) Hakim Khan Sur
Hakim Khan Sur, an Afghan commander and descendant of Sher Shah Suri, served as the chief commander of the vanguard unit in Maharana Pratap's army during the Battle of Haldighati in 1576. Choosing to fight alongside Mewar against imperial expansion, he led the frontal assault against Mughal forces and sacrificed his life on the battlefield.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Hurda Conference was organized in July 1734 by prominent Rajput rulers to forge a joint military offensive against Maratha incursions. Despite signing a solemn agreement for collective action, the conference failed completely. Mutual rivalries, personal ambitions, and a lack of unified leadership among the rulers prevented them from taking effective field action against Maratha forces.

49. (B) Raja Bharmal of Amber
Raja Bharmal of the Kachhwaha dynasty of Amber became the first Rajput ruler to voluntarily accept Mughal suzerainty in January 1562. Facing internal political conflict and external pressure from the Subedar of Ajmer, he met Emperor Akbar at Sanganer and negotiated a peace alliance, sealing it by marrying his daughter Harkha Bai to the emperor.

50. (D) Maharana Jagat Singh II
The historic Hurda Conference was convened on 17 July 1734 at Hurda in Bhilwara to formulate a collective defense strategy against Maratha expansionism in Rajputana. Maharana Jagat Singh II of Mewar presided over this assembly of Rajput kings, which included Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur, Abhai Singh of Marwar, and Bakht Singh of Nagaur.

51. (A) Maharana Bhupal Singh
Maharana Bhupal Singh was the ruler of Mewar when India gained independence in August 1947. He played a pivotal role during the integration of princely states, agreeing to merge Mewar into the United State of Rajasthan in 1948. Subsequently, he was appointed as the sole Maharajpramukh of the integrated state of Greater Rajasthan in 1949.

52. (C) Hanwant Singh
During the partition and integration of Indian princely states in 1947, Maharaja Hanwant Singh of Jodhpur briefly contemplated joining the Dominion of Pakistan. Encouraged by promises regarding trade and port access from Muhammad Ali Jinnah, he held discussions with Pakistani leaders. However, persuasive diplomatic interventions by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon convinced him to accede to India.

53. (A) Kachhwaha dynasty
Jamway Mata, an incarnation of Goddess Durga, is venerated as the Kuldevi of the Kachhwaha Rajput dynasty of Jaipur and Amber. The initial ruler, Dulhe Rai, established her primary temple at Jamwa Ramgarh near Jaipur after attributing his military victory over local Mina chieftains to her divine blessings, making the shrine a central religious site for the clan.

54. (C) III only
Colonel James Tod served as the Political Agent in Western Rajputana and authored the landmark work Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan. However, regarding the origin of Rajputs, Tod advocated the foreign origin theory, proposing that Rajputs descended from Central Asian tribes like Scythians and Hunas. He did not advocate the indigenous Vedic Aryan origin theory maintained by native historians.

55. (B) Gaitore
Gaitore, situated at the foothills of Nahargarh Fort near Jaipur, serves as the official royal cremation site and cenotaph complex for the Kachhwaha rulers of Jaipur. Featuring exquisite marble chhatris built in Indo-Islamic architectural styles, the site contains elaborate memorials dedicated to prominent rulers, including Sawai Jai Singh II, Sawai Ram Singh II, and Sawai Madho Singh.

56. (C) Krishna
The Bhati Rajput rulers of Jaisalmer claim mythological descent from the Yaduvanshi lineage, tracing their ancestral roots back to Lord Krishna. Proud of their lunar lineage, they refer to themselves as 'Chandravanshi' and adopt the title 'Chhatrapati Yadupati', symbolizing their heritage and divine connection to the Yadu dynasty mentioned in ancient Indian epics.

57. (D) Prithviraj Raso
The Agnikula origin theory of Rajputs was first introduced in the epic poem Prithviraj Raso, composed by the court poet Chand Bardai. According to this literary account, the sage Vashistha performed a sacred sacrificial yajna on Mount Abu, from whose fire pit four major Rajput clans—the Chauhans, Chalukyas, Parmars, and Pratihars—were created to destroy demons.

58. (A) Maharaja Surat Singh
Maharaja Surat Singh of Bikaner concluded a treaty of subordinate alliance with the British East India Company in March 1818. Facing severe internal rebellions from his nobles and heavy financial distress caused by Maratha and Pindari raids, he sought British military protection to restore administrative order, paying annual tributes in exchange for external defense.

59. (B) Mewar
Mahasatiyan, located at Ahar near Udaipur, is the sacred royal cremation site for the Sisodia rulers of Mewar. This historic burial ground contains scores of beautifully carved marble and stone chhatris commemorating the Maharanas and their royal family members. The earliest cenotaph constructed at this location belongs to Maharana Amar Singh I, who died in 1620.

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60. (B) Mewar and Marwar
The historic Treaty of Awal-Bawal was concluded in 1453 to resolve longstanding territorial disputes and hostilities between Mewar and Marwar. Mediated through the efforts of Hansa Bai, the treaty was agreed upon by Maharana Kumbha of Mewar and Rao Jodha of Marwar. It successfully fixed Sojat as the official territorial boundary between the two kingdoms.

61. (A) Prince Raimal
Following the Treaty of Awal-Bawal in 1453, marital alliances were forged to solidify peaceful relations between Mewar and Marwar. As part of this diplomatic agreement, Princess Shringari Devi, the daughter of Rao Jodha of Marwar, was married to Prince Raimal, the son of Maharana Kumbha. She later constructed the famous Ghosundi stepwell near Chittorgarh.

62. (C) Mr. Locket
The British administration established the political office of the Agent to the Governor-General (AGG) for Rajputana in 1832 to direct British diplomatic policy across the princely states. Abraham Locket, commonly known as Mr. Locket, was appointed as the very first AGG, taking charge at the initial agency headquarters located in the historic city of Ajmer.

63. (D) Sawai Jai Singh II
Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur was a distinguished scholar, ruler, and patron of Vedic traditions who holds the distinction of being the last Hindu monarch in India to perform the traditional Ashwamedha Yajna. Conducted in Jaipur in 1740, this elaborate Vedic ritual was organized to proclaim his political influence, cultural prestige, and religious authority.

64. (C) Chand Bardai
The epic poetic composition Prithviraj Raso was written by Chand Bardai, the celebrated court poet and personal friend of Prithviraj Chauhan III. Written in the Pingal dialect of Rajasthani, this monumental literary work provides a detailed narrative of the life, heroic deeds, military conquests, and romantic exploits of the famous twelfth-century Chauhan king of Ajmer and Delhi.

65. (B) Hada Chauhans
The south-eastern geographical region of Rajasthan is designated as Hadoti because it was historically established and governed by the Hada clan of Chauhan Rajputs. Beginning in the thirteenth century, Hada chieftains conquered the territory from local Mina rulers, founding the prominent princely state of Bundi, which subsequently led to the creation of Kota, Jhalawar, and Baran.

66. (D) Rao Duda
The celebrated saint-poetess Meera Bai, known across India for her intense devotion to Lord Krishna, belonged to the Rathore dynasty of Merta. She was the daughter of Ratan Singh and the granddaughter of Rao Duda, the founder-ruler of the Merta principality. Raised under Rao Duda's care in Merta, she developed her deep spiritual inclination during her early childhood.

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67. (A) Nagda
Bappa Rawal, the prominent eighth-century ruler who consolidated Guhila power in Mewar, established Nagda as the early capital of his kingdom. Located near modern Udaipur, Nagda served as the primary administrative and political center of Mewar for generations until Jaitra Singh subsequently made Chittorgarh the capital following the destruction of Nagda by Sultan Iltutmish.

68. (C) Rao Maldeo
The Battle of Giri-Sumel was fought in 1544 near Jaitaran between the Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri and the forces of Rao Maldeo of Marwar. Led by Maldeo's courageous generals Jaita and Kumpa, the Rathore forces fought so fiercely that Sher Shah famously remarked he had nearly lost the empire of Hindustan for a handful of millet.

69. (A) Sawai Ram Singh II
The foundation stone of the Albert Hall Museum in Jaipur was laid in February 1876 by the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, during his official visit to India. Built during the reign of Sawai Ram Singh II, this iconic Indo-Saracenic building was designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob and developed into a public museum under Sawai Madho Singh II.

70. (D) Sawai Man Singh II
Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II was the final ruling monarch of the princely state of Jaipur prior to Indian independence. When the princely states integrated into the Indian Union, he

signed the Instrument of Accession, merging Jaipur into Greater Rajasthan in March 1949. He subsequently served as the Rajpramukh of the newly unified state from 1949 to 1956.

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CHAPTER 03
Administrative and Revenue System

1. Who was the supreme authority in the civil, military, and judicial administration of a princely state in medieval Rajasthan?
(A) The Diwan
(B) The King (Maharaja/Maharana)
(C) The Bakshi
(D) The Pradhan

2. In the context of Rajput administration, what did the term 'Darbar' primarily refer to?
(A) A specific tax on trade
(B) The highest military general
(C) A religious land grant
(D) The royal court and the government of the ruler

3. Which of the following was NOT a typical duty of the ruler in medieval Rajasthan?
(A) Personally measuring and plowing village agricultural land
(B) Protecting the state from external invasions
(C) Delivering final judgments in major legal disputes
(D) Granting jagirs and honors to nobles

4. Which of the following represents the correct descending order of administrative units in medieval Rajput states?
(A) State → Village → Pargana
(B) State → Pargana → Village
(C) Pargana → State → Village
(D) Village → Pargana → State

5. A group of villages in medieval Rajasthan was organized into a larger administrative unit known as:
(A) Pargana
(B) Dhani
(C) Panchayat
(D) Karkhana

6. Who was the 'Diwan' in the administrative system of Rajput states?
(A) The chief priest overseeing the royal state temple
(B) The supreme official directing military operations
(C) The local officer overseeing village administration
(D) The chief official managing civil and revenue affairs

7. Which of the following statements about the Diwan in Rajput states is most appropriate?
(A) He served exclusively as an administrative official for the British East India Company.
(B) He acted as the chief advisor to the ruler and managed the financial affairs of the state.
(C) He exercised no official authority or direct oversight over the central state treasury.
(D) He was elected directly by all the members of local autonomous village panchayat system.

8. The official responsible for maintaining army records and distributing salaries to soldiers in medieval Rajasthan was called:
(A) Kotwal
(B) Amil
(C) Bakshi
(D) Patwari

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Bakshi:
I. The Bakshi was the head of religious grants.
II. The Bakshi served as the chief military paymaster.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Official)
P. Diwan
Q. Bakshi
R. Kotwal
S. Faujdar
List II: (Primary Duty)
1. Military paymaster
2. City police head

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3. Civil and revenue head
4. Military commander of a district

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

11. The officer in charge of maintaining law and order in towns and cities during the medieval period in Rajasthan was known as:
(A) Faujdar
(B) Kotwal
(C) Chaudhary
(D) Qazi

12. What does the term 'Bantai' refer to in the medieval revenue system of Rajasthan?
(A) A traditional religious festival celebrated annually across agrarian communities
(B) An official system of crop-sharing between the local cultivator and the state
(C) A specialized offensive military weapon utilized primarily by elite cavalry
(D) A high-value commemorative gold coin minted exclusively for royal ceremonies

13. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the traditional methods of land revenue assessment in Rajasthan?
(A) Chauth
(B) Lata
(C) Kunta
(D) Khet Bantai

14. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Under the traditional Bantai system, the state's share of revenue was always collected in the form of fixed cash payments.
Reason (R): The term 'Bantai' literally translates to the division of the actual agricultural produce.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

15. What did the term 'Lagbag' represent in the agrarian system of Rajasthan?
(A) The standardized annual land revenue assessment fixed directly by central authority
(B) The fixed monthly salary and compensation disbursed regularly to state army soldiers
(C) The official ceremonial uniform worn by royal palace guards during formal events
(D) Irregular cesses and extra levies collected beyond standard regular land revenue

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Lagbag system:
I. Lagbag were extra cesses imposed on the peasantry by the state or Jagirdars.
II. 'Chanwari lag' was a common tax collected on the occasion of a daughter's marriage.
III. Lagbag was highly popular and completely abolished by the Jagirdars themselves in the 18th century.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I and III

17. 'Talwar Bandhai' was a significant type of lagbag related to which of the following events?
(A) A mandatory excise tax paid directly by local farmers when purchasing steel swords
(B) The succession fee paid by a new Jagirdar to the ruler upon inheriting an estate
(C) A punitive financial penalty imposed on military commanders for losing a battle
(D) A transit toll tax levied on commercial merchandise passing through state borders

18. 'Bhom' land in medieval Rajasthan was primarily granted to individuals in exchange for:
(A) Rendering distinguished scholarly and literary contributions to the state library
(B) Constructing and maintaining vital commercial trade routes across the kingdom
(C) Designing and constructing prominent religious temples and public monuments
(D) Safeguarding local village territories and rendering required military service

19. Land granted to Brahmins, Charans, and Bhats in recognition of their scholarly, religious, or literary contributions in Rajasthan was known as:
(A) Sasan
(B) Khalsa
(C) Hawala
(D) Zakat

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20. A Jagir granted primarily to the close members of the royal family for their personal maintenance was known as:
(A) Sasan Jagir
(B) Bhom Jagir
(C) Guzara Jagir
(D) Mansab Jagir

21. Identify the correct statement regarding the Jagirdari system in Rajasthan.
(A) The Jagirdar collected land revenue, while ultimate ownership rested with the King.
(B) The Jagirdar was the absolute hereditary owner of state land and immune from monarchical removal.
(C) The Jagirdari administration functioned as a democratic body elected directly by village elders.
(D) Jagirdars were completely prohibited by state law from maintaining any private military forces.

22. What was 'Khalsa' land in the Rajput administrative system?
(A) Land designated as private property exclusively owned and administered by the British Government
(B) Land assigned temporarily to high-ranking military commanders as life tenure maintenance grants
(C) Uncultivated and arid unfertile territory permanently deemed unusable for agricultural purposes
(D) Land whose revenue was collected directly under central administration for the state treasury

23. Identify the incorrect pair from the following:
(A) Khalsa - Land under direct state control
(B) Muafi - Highly taxed agricultural land
(C) Bhom - Land granted for military or watchman service
(D) Sansan - Religious or scholarly land grant

24. The official who maintained village land records and directly assisted in collecting revenue from the cultivators in medieval Rajasthan was the:
(A) Bakshi
(B) Kotwal
(C) Patwari
(D) Qazi

25. The officer called 'Amil' stationed in the pargana was primarily responsible for:
(A) Managing and organizing elaborate royal court marriages
(B) Supervising state mints producing official copper coins
(C) Directing foreign diplomatic relations with other states
(D) Managing local revenue assessment and tax collection

26. At the village level in the Rajput period, civil disputes and minor conflicts were usually settled by:
(A) The Village Panchayat
(B) The Agent to the Governor-General (AGG)
(C) The High Court in London
(D) The Mansabdar

27. Identify the correct statement regarding the local justice system in the Rajput period.
(A) Local village panchayats strictly applied codified statutory provisions of British penal law.
(B) Village justice was usually swift and guided by established local customs and traditions.
(C) The King was legally barred by custom from interfering in any state judicial proceedings.
(D) Women held exclusive authority as sole decision-makers across all village judicial bodies.

28. The 'Umrao' class in the princely state of Mewar referred to:
(A) Infantry foot soldiers serving in the lowest ranks of the standing army
(B) Feudal nobles belonging to the highest tier of the aristocratic order
(C) Designated state tax collectors managing revenue from the Khalsa lands
(D) Prominent merchant bankers and traders operating in urban trade centers

29. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Rajput rulers heavily depended on the feudal army supplied by their nobles for warfare.
Reason (R): Under the Jagirdari system, the Samants (nobles) were obligated to supply a fixed number of armed troops to the ruler during wartime.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. Consider the following statements regarding the military system:
I. The Rajput kings maintained an exclusively centralized standing army and did not take any military help from their nobles.
II. The Jagirdars provided military assistance to the King based on the size and revenue of their jagir.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

31. The tax or customs duty collected on the transit of commercial goods through a princely state in Rajasthan was commonly known as:
(A) Bantai
(B) Bhom
(C) Chanwari
(D) Rahdari / Mapa

32. In the context of trade and commerce in medieval Rajasthan, the official designated to collect customs and transit duties was known as:
(A) Patwari (village land accountant)
(B) Kotwal (urban security magistrate)
(C) Dani (customs duty tax collector)
(D) Faujdar (district military officer)

33. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Village Official)
P. Patwari
Q. Patel / Chaudhary
R. Kotwal
S. Qazi
List II: (Role)
1. Islamic judicial officer
2. Town police officer
3. Village headman assisting in revenue collection
4. Maintainer of village land records
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

34. The traditional village headman who commanded respect in the community and assisted state officials in revenue collection in Rajasthan was known as:
(A) Diwan (chief administrative minister)
(B) Bakshi (military paymaster general)
(C) Mansabdar (imperial military noble)
(D) Patel or Chaudhary (village headman)

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35. The hierarchical seating arrangement of nobles (Samants) according to their rank in the royal court of Rajasthan was known as:
(A) Misal
(B) Bantai
(C) Khalsa
(D) Rekh

36. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding 'Tazim'?
(A) It was a special honor granted by the ruler to a distinguished noble.
(B) It involved the ruler standing up to receive the noble in the court.
(C) It was a heavy agricultural tax levied on the poorest farmers.
(D) It indicated the high status of the noble in the royal hierarchy.

37. The 'Mansabdari' system, which influenced Rajput military administration during the Mughal period, primarily determined:
(A) The formal rank, salary, and military duties of a noble
(B) The specific calendar date and timing for communal crop harvesting
(C) The statutory guidelines governing local village panchayat elections
(D) The architectural styles and structural layouts of royal palaces

38. Which famous Rajput ruler of Amber was granted the exceptionally high Mansab of 7000 by Mughal Emperor Akbar?
(A) Maharana Pratap
(B) Rao Jodha
(C) Sawai Jai Singh II
(D) Raja Man Singh I

39. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The integration of Rajput rulers into the Mughal Mansabdari system altered their traditional military organization.
Reason (R): As Mansabdars, Rajput rulers were required to maintain military contingents according to their designated Zat and Sawar

ranks.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

40. To exercise paramountcy and political control over the princely states of Rajasthan, the British established which administrative agency?
(A) The Maratha Confederation
(B) The Central Provinces Board
(C) The Rajputana Agency
(D) The Bengal Presidency

41. Who was the supreme British official residing in Rajasthan to oversee the princely states under the Rajputana Agency?
(A) The Chief Executive Minister of the state
(B) The Senior District Administrative Magistrate
(C) The Head Officer of the Diwan-i-Khas Council
(D) The Agent to the Governor-General (AGG)

42. Arrange the following British political officers in ascending order of their authority (lowest to highest) during the colonial period in Rajasthan:
1. Political Agent
2. Viceroy (Governor-General)
3. Agent to the Governor-General (AGG)
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1

43. The highest judicial council established in the princely state of Mewar (Udaipur) by Maharana Sajjan Singh was called:
(A) Supreme Court of India
(B) Mahadraj Sabha
(C) Privy Council
(D) Gram Sabha

44. Under British influence, the 'Court of Wards' was established in several princely states of Rajasthan primarily to:
(A) Sentence and punish key political prisoners opposing colonial administration
(B) Supervise the lands of minor, incapacitated, or indebted noble Jagirdars
(C) Collect octroi duties directly from British merchants trading in the state
(D) Conduct competitive recruitment examinations for senior state civil services

45. What was the primary aim of the regular 'Revenue Settlement' (Bandobast) introduced during the late 19th and early 20th century in Rajasthan?
(A) To determine cash revenue using land measurement and soil quality
(B) To systematically confiscate all agrarian lands from native peasant farmers
(C) To legally mandate that local cultivators grow only commercial indigo crops
(D) To permanently dismantle and abolish the traditional princely monarchies

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Revenue Settlement process in princely states:
I. Settlement operations aimed to reduce the arbitrary and fluctuating tax exactions on peasants.
II. Cultivators were given recognized rights and fixed revenue demands through documents called Pattas.
III. The modern settlement process completely banned the use of cash in revenue collection.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

47. The mandatory military service rendered by a Jagirdar to the State for a stipulated period every year was known as:
(A) Sasan
(B) Bantai
(C) Khalsa
(D) Chakri

48. In the context of the Jagirdari system in Rajasthan, the term 'Rekh' refers to:
(A) An official royal decree issued directly by the sovereign King to his provincial governors
(B) A traditional cultural performance staged before elite audiences in the royal state court
(C) An estate's estimated annual revenue for computing tribute and military duties
(D) The standardized personal military weapon carried by heavy cavalry Silahdar soldiers

49. Which of the following was NOT a recognized obligation of a Jagirdar towards his ruler?

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(A) Paying succession fee (Talwar Bandhai)
(B) Minting independent royal currency for his own Jagir
(C) Attending the royal court on special ceremonial occasions
(D) Providing military contingents during wartime

50. In the medieval Rajput military system, who were the 'Silahdars'?
(A) Unarmed auxiliary infantry foot soldiers serving in general administrative duties
(B) Civil revenue officials assigned to collect transit trade taxes across borders
(C) Designated army chaplains and priests who blessed military units before battle
(D) Mounted cavalrymen supplying their own horses, protective armor, and weapons

51. The term 'Sawar' in military contingents of the princely states specifically referred to:
(A) Mounted cavalrymen or horse riders
(B) Heavy artillery corps unit soldiers
(C) Skilled military elephant combatants
(D) Strategic naval fleet commander personnel

52. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Term)
P. Khalsa
Q. Muafi
R. Sasan
S. Bhom
List II: (Description)
1. Land granted to Brahmins and Charans
2. Land granted for watchman or military duties
3. Land whose revenue goes directly to the state
4. Land exempt from regular revenue taxes
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

53. Land granted to religious institutions like temples for their maintenance, completely free from state taxes, was commonly known as:
(A) Doli (Dohli)
(B) Bantai land tenure
(C) Chakri land tenure
(D) Rekh land assessment

54. Which of the following statements is true about 'Muafi' lands in the princely states of Rajasthan?
(A) Lands heavily assessed and taxed directly by British colonial authorities
(B) Lands granted exclusively to foreign commercial merchants for market trade
(C) Lands where all agricultural cultivation activities were strictly banned by law
(D) Lands exempted completely from paying regular state agricultural land revenue

55. Just before integration into the modern state of Rajasthan, most Rajputana states had reorganized their administrative structure to closely resemble:
(A) The ancient centralized bureaucratic system originally established during the Mauryan Empire era
(B) The British Indian system, featuring modern departments like police, revenue, and judiciary
(C) The classical imperial Mansabdari administrative framework instituted by Mughal Emperor Akbar
(D) The traditional Ashtapradhan council structure created during the reign of the Maratha Empire

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56. Consider the following statements about the administrative structure just before the integration of Rajasthan:
I. By 1947, all princely states in Rajasthan had already abolished the Jagirdari system entirely on their own.
II. The administrative setup of the princely states remained highly centralized under the authority of the ruler.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

57. The administrative officer placed in charge of a 'Mahal' (a sub-unit of a Pargana) in medieval Rajasthan was typically known as:
(A) Diwan (chief minister)
(B) Pradhan (prime minister)
(C) Qazi (judicial magistrate)
(D) Hakim / Shikdar

58. Identify the incorrect pair regarding various types of lagbag (cesses) in Rajasthan:

(A) Talwar Bandhai - Tax levied on importing agricultural tools
(B) Chanwari Lag - Tax levied on the occasion of a daughter's marriage
(C) Singoti - Tax levied on the sale of cattle
(D) Hal Barar - Tax levied per plough used by the farmer

59. What was the primary role of the Faujdar in the administrative system of Rajput states?
(A) To survey agricultural boundaries and record local land revenue papers at village level
(B) To serve as district military commander, maintaining local law and order
(C) To supervise culinary operations and oversee daily meal service in the royal kitchen
(D) To systematically inspect state treasury records and audit government financial accounts

60. The term 'Ijlas Khas' established in princely states like Jodhpur and Mewar pertained to:
(A) The primary central wholesale market operating for regional agricultural commodities
(B) A supreme state advisory council and judicial tribunal established by the sovereign
(C) A major historical religious pilgrimage site dedicated to patron royal deities
(D) An industrial state foundry and specialized factory for manufacturing military arms

61. Identify the odd one out. Which of the following is NOT a traditional land tenure or grant system of Rajasthan?
(A) Iqta
(B) Khalsa
(C) Jagir
(D) Bhom

62. Consider the following statements regarding Khalsa land:
I. It was directly administered by the state officials.
II. The revenue collected from this land went directly to the state treasury.
III. It was entirely controlled and managed by the local Samants.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

63. In the context of the princely states of Rajasthan, 'Karkhanas' were:
(A) Fortified state prisons constructed specifically for housing high-value captured enemy soldiers
(B) Exclusive agricultural farmlands reserved entirely for cultivating personal produce for the King
(C) Public educational centers established to provide basic literacy and training to common citizens
(D) Royal workshops producing and storing supplies for the court and army

64. The traditional process of assessing land revenue by estimating the crop yield while it is still standing in the field was known as:
(A) Lata
(B) Sasan
(C) Kunta
(D) Bantai

65. Which of the following was NOT a recognized type of Jagir in medieval Rajasthan?
(A) Mansab Jagir
(B) Khalsa Jagir
(C) Guzara Jagir
(D) Bhom Jagir

66. At the village level, the lowest rung of the revenue administration who physically interacted with peasants for tax collection was managed by the:
(A) Agent to the Governor-General
(B) Diwan
(C) Bakshi
(D) Patwari

67. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the impact of the British Agency system on Rajput states?
(A) Princely states lost all internal autonomy, with British laws directly applied universally.
(B) The British Crown systematically negotiated and signed formal subsidiary alliances with all Rajput states.
(C) The British imperial government formally guaranteed military protection against any external aggression.
(D) Resident British Political Agents were permanently stationed across major states to supervise local rulers.

68. What does the term 'Peshkash' or 'Nazrana' refer to in the context of the royal court?

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(A) A mandatory daily cash wage disbursed directly to a unskilled common state laborer
(B) An official royal administrative decree permanently abolishing local land revenue assessments
(C) A formal tribute, ceremonial gift, or succession fee presented by a noble to the ruler
(D) A traditional ceremonial royal dress presented exclusively to the reigning chief Queen

69. Before integration, the central administrative department or supreme executive secretariat set up in many princely states of Rajasthan was known as:
(A) Mahakma Khas
(B) Gram Sabha
(C) Zila Parishad
(D) Lok Adalat

70. The 'Sola' (16) and 'Batees' (32) categories of Umraos (nobles) were a famous feature of the feudal hierarchy of which princely state?
(A) Marwar (Jodhpur)
(B) Amber (Jaipur)
(C) Bikaner
(D) Mewar (Udaipur)

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The King (Maharaja/Maharana)
In medieval Rajasthan, the King held supreme political, administrative, military, and judicial authority over the kingdom. All major executive decisions, appointments of ministers, land grants, and judicial rulings required his ultimate sanction. Ministers like the Diwan, Bakshi, and Pradhan derived their operational powers entirely from the sovereign ruler and functioned strictly under his direct command.

2. (D) The royal court and the government of the ruler
The term Darbar in medieval Rajput governance referred comprehensively to the royal court and the overall governmental authority headed by the sovereign ruler. It encompassed both the physical assembly where political affairs were transacted and the institution of administrative decision-making. High officials, noble vassals, and public petitioners assembled in the Darbar to execute state business.

3. (A) Personally measuring and plowing village agricultural land
In medieval Rajput administration, sovereigns oversaw state security, high military strategy, land revenue policies, and judicial administration. Rulers issued decrees granting jagirs, recognized noble successions, and served as the final court of appeal. Physical tasks like measuring plots, plowing agricultural fields, and recording daily crop yields were performed by lower revenue officials, such as Patwaris, rather than sovereigns.

4. (B) State → Pargana → Village
The territorial administration of medieval Rajput kingdoms followed a clear hierarchical division. The entire kingdom represented the primary sovereign state unit, which was subdivided into intermediate administrative districts called Parganas. Each Pargana further comprised a cluster of basic agrarian units known as Villages, forming a systematic descending structure of governance, fiscal administration, and local control.

5. (A) Pargana
In medieval Rajasthan, a Pargana constituted an intermediate administrative unit composed of multiple neighboring villages. This administrative tier served as a crucial bridge between central state authorities and individual rural settlements. Administrative and revenue officers like the Hakim, Amil, and Bitikchi were positioned at the Pargana level to oversee tax assessment, collection, and civil administration.

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6. (D) The chief official managing civil and revenue affairs
The Diwan held a paramount position in the central administrative structure of Rajput princely states, acting as the principal executive officer for civil and financial governance. This official supervised state revenue collection, managed public expenditure, audited treasury accounts, and directed civil administration. Working directly under the ruler, the Diwan exercised comprehensive authority over fiscal policies.

7. (B) He acted as the chief advisor to the ruler and managed the financial affairs of the state.
Within the governance framework of traditional Rajput states, the Diwan functioned as the monarch's prime administrative advisor and head of financial management. Responsibilities included overseeing state revenues, monitoring central expenditure, supervising subordinate revenue officers, and ensuring treasury stability. The Diwan served directly under the sovereign ruler rather than operating as an elected official or foreign company agent.

8. (C) Bakshi
The Bakshi was a prominent state official tasked with military administration in medieval Rajput kingdoms. Primary duties included maintaining muster rolls of armed personnel, inspecting troop contingents, managing military records, and disbursing monthly pay to soldiers and officers. Inspired partly by Mughal administrative practices, the office of Bakshi ensured the operational readiness and financial management of military forces.

9. (B) Only II
In medieval administration, the Bakshi functioned specifically as the military paymaster and administrator responsible for troop records, inspections, and salary distribution. Religious endowments, charitable grants, and ecclesiastical affairs were managed by separate officials, such as the Sadr or designated religious officers, rather than the Bakshi. Consequently, the role of Bakshi was strictly military and organizational in nature.

10. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Medieval administrative functions were distributed among distinct officers. The Diwan served as the head of civil affairs and land revenue collection. The Bakshi acted as the chief military paymaster supervising troop records. The Kotwal maintained urban public order and directed city policing. The Faujdar served as the executive district military commander responsible for law enforcement across outlying territories.

11. (B) Kotwal
During the medieval period in Rajasthan, the Kotwal functioned as the principal police and executive magistrate for urban centers and major towns. Key responsibilities included preserving public order, controlling crime, regulating town markets, monitoring night watchmen, and preventing municipal infractions. The Kotwal maintained urban security under direct instructions from central or regional administrative authorities.

12. (B) An official system of crop-sharing between the local cultivator and the state
Bantai was a traditional agrarian land revenue collection method in medieval Rajasthan based on crop-sharing between agricultural producers and state authorities. Under this framework, harvested crops were physically divided in predetermined proportions after threshing. This system ensured that tax demands fluctuated dynamically according to actual seasonal yield, offering relief during drought or crop failure.

13. (A) Chauth
Methods like Lata, Kunta, and Khet Bantai represented traditional techniques used in Rajasthan to estimate or divide agrarian produce for land revenue assessment. Conversely, Chauth was a military tribute and protection tax demanded by Maratha forces from external territories to guarantee non-aggression, making it distinct from internal agricultural revenue assessment practices.

14. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The term Bantai signifies the literal division or sharing of agricultural produce between cultivators and the state or jagirdar. Because revenue under Bantai was traditionally taken as an actual physical share of harvested crops rather than fixed cash demands, collecting revenue strictly through standardized cash payments was not a defining feature of this practice.

15. (D) Irregular cesses and extra levies collected beyond standard regular land revenue
In the agrarian economy of medieval and early modern Rajasthan, Lagbag referred to diverse customary cesses, extra levies, and incidental exactions collected from peasants over and above the regular land revenue. These additional cesses were imposed by rulers and Jagirdars on various socio-economic occasions, agricultural activities, domestic events, and transit operations within their jurisdictions.

16. (B) I and II
Lagbag comprised various extra cesses imposed on agrarian communities by regional landholders, including specific levies like Chanwari lag collected upon a daughter's wedding. Rather than being voluntarily abolished by Jagirdars, these cesses generated widespread peasant discontent during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, becoming major triggers for popular agrarian peasant movements across Rajasthan.

17. (B) The succession fee paid by a new Jagirdar to the ruler upon inheriting an estate
Talwar Bandhai was a mandatory feudal fee levied when a new Jagirdar succeeded to an estate in Rajasthan. Symbolizing the girding of the sword upon assuming feudal leadership, this payment was remitted directly to the ruler to secure official monarchical confirmation of inheritance rights and validate the transfer of estate privileges.

18. (D) Safeguarding local village territories and rendering required military service
Bhom land was a conditional land tenure granted in Rajasthan to Bhomiyas in return for defending local village territories, preventing robberies, and

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rendering military service during emergencies. Recipients enjoyed hereditary land rights and partial or complete tax exemption provided they fulfilled their obligation to safeguard local property and protect regional communities.

19. (A) Sasan
Sasan lands were revenue-free land grants issued by Rajput rulers to Brahmins, Charans, Bhats, and religious institutions in recognition of religious, scholarly, or literary contributions. These grants were hereditary and held in perpetuity, conferring tax exemption to support intellectual, literary, and devotional pursuits without financial interference from central tax collectors.

20. (C) Guzara Jagir
Guzara Jagir was a specific category of land assignment granted to close relatives of the royal family, such as younger princes or royal kinsmen, to meet their maintenance and personal expenditure needs. While the assignees collected revenue from these assigned lands, the grants remained subject to general sovereign oversight and feudal obligations.

21. (A) The Jagirdar collected land revenue, while ultimate ownership rested with the King.
Under the traditional Jagirdari system in Rajasthan, supreme land ownership was vested in the ruling King. Jagirdars held conditional rights to collect land revenue and exercise local administrative authority within assigned territories in exchange for military service, financial tributes, and loyalty. The monarch retained political rights to resume, transfer, or reassign jagirs.

22. (D) Land whose revenue was collected directly under central administration for the state treasury
Khalsa land denoted territory managed under the direct administrative and financial supervision of the central sovereign government. Revenue generated from Khalsa lands was collected directly by royal revenue officials and deposited into the central treasury, distinguishing it from Jagir or Muafi lands administered by feudal nobles or religious grantees.

23. (B) Muafi - Highly taxed agricultural land
Muafi land refers to agrarian holdings that were completely exempted or excused from paying regular land revenue and local taxes to the state treasury. Grants of Muafi land were generally bestowed upon Brahmins, religious shrines, scholars, or individuals rendering service, making the description of highly taxed land factually incorrect.

24. (C) Patwari
The Patwari was a fundamental village-level revenue official responsible for maintaining detailed land registers, field boundary maps, crop records, and cultivator ledger details. Working at the grassroots administrative level, the Patwari assisted higher revenue collectors during land assessments and directly facilitated the physical collection of agricultural revenue from local farmers.

25. (D) Managing local revenue assessment and tax collection
The Amil was a key executive revenue officer posted at the pargana level in medieval administrative systems. Principal duties included supervising land revenue assessments, monitoring local agricultural yields, ensuring timely collection of state taxes from cultivators, and maintaining financial records before transmitting all collected revenues to the central state treasury.

26. (A) The Village Panchayat
Village Panchayats served as the primary autonomous judicial and administrative bodies at the rural level during the Rajput period. Comprising respected community elders and caste leaders, these bodies resolved civil disputes, handled land boundary disagreements, enforced social norms, and managed petty criminal matters locally without requiring intervention from higher state courts.

27. (B) Village justice was usually swift and guided by established local customs and traditions.
Local judicial administration in medieval Rajput states relied on customary law, community traditions, and unwritten social conventions. Rural disputes were resolved informally and expeditiously by village panchayats and caste assemblies. This localized system aimed at maintaining social harmony without complex legal codifications, while the monarch remained accessible as the ultimate court of appeal.

28. (B) Feudal nobles belonging to the highest tier of the aristocratic order
In the princely state of Mewar, the Umrao class comprised top-ranking feudal nobles who formed the highest echelon of the aristocracy. Divided into hereditary ranks like the Sola (sixteen) and Batees (thirty-two), these high nobles held extensive jagirs, occupied premier seats in the royal court, and commanded major military contingents for state defense.

29. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajput military organization depended heavily on feudal levies rather than exclusively standing armies. Under the Jagirdari framework, nobles (Samants) were granted revenue-yielding estates on the explicit condition of maintaining armed horsemen and infantry. In times of war, these nobles mobilized and led their contingents to fight under the sovereign ruler's command.

30. (B) Only II
Rather than keeping exclusive standing armies, Rajput monarchs relied heavily on military assistance provided by Jagirdars. Each noble's military obligation, including the number of cavalrymen and infantry supplied, was calculated according to the valuation and income of their assigned Jagir, making military service a core obligation of the feudal tenure system.

31. (D) Rahdari / Mapa
Rahdari and Mapa were transit duties and customs taxes levied on commercial goods passing through princely states or regional market centers in Rajasthan. Collected at established posts along trade routes, Rahdari functioned as a road toll ensuring state protection for caravans, while Mapa was levied on internal sales and merchandise transactions.

32. (C) Dani (customs duty tax collector)
In the economic administration of medieval Rajasthan, the Dani was the official appointed to collect customs duties, toll fees, and transit taxes at border checkposts and trade barriers. Operating along major commercial routes, the Dani levied taxes on merchant caravans, ensured compliance with trade regulations, and remitted transit revenues to the treasury.

33. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Roles in local administration were clearly structured. The Patwari recorded village lands and crop ledgers. The Patel or Chaudhary served as the village headman facilitating tax collection and rural governance. The Kotwal functioned as the town police head maintaining urban security. The Qazi acted as the Islamic judicial magistrate overseeing legal matters and marriages.

34. (D) Patel or Chaudhary (village headman)
The Patel or Chaudhary occupied an influential administrative position at the village level in Rajasthan. Serving as the primary link between rural agricultural communities and state authorities, the village headman assisted revenue officers during land assessments, facilitated tax collection, preserved rural peace, and mediated minor disputes within the local agrarian community.

35. (A) Misal
In the royal courts of Rajasthan, Misal denoted the protocol governing the precise order of precedence, court seating arrangements, and ceremonial ranking assigned to feudal nobles (Samants). A noble's Misal reflected their status, lineage, and military contribution, dictating their proximity to the monarch during formal royal durbars and state ceremonies.

36. (C) It was a heavy agricultural tax levied on the poorest farmers.
Tazim was an elite honorific protocol and noble privilege granted by Rajput rulers to prominent feudal lords rather than an agricultural tax on farmers. When a Tazimi noble entered the royal durbar, the sovereign rose from the throne to accord respect, affirming the high rank, lineage, and esteem of the noble within the court.

37. (A) The formal rank, salary, and military duties of a noble
The Mansabdari system, adopted from Mughal administration, established a graded administrative hierarchy based on numerical ranks known as Zat and Sawar. Zat fixed the personal status, precedence, and salary of an officer, while Sawar specified the required number of horsemen and military equipment the noble had to maintain for state service.

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38. (D) Raja Man Singh I
Raja Man Singh I of Amber was one of the most prominent military commanders under Mughal Emperor Akbar. Recognizing his exceptional military leadership, strategic capabilities, and loyal imperial service, Akbar granted him a prestigious Mansab of 7000 Zat and 6000 Sawar, which was among the highest ranks conferred upon non-imperial nobles in the empire.

39. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Integration into the Mughal Mansabdari framework significantly altered Rajput military organization. Rulers receiving imperial ranks were assigned Zat and Sawar classifications, obligating them to organize, equip, and maintain standardized military contingents. This shifted military administration away from traditional localized clan levies toward structured imperial military standards and centralized pay systems.

40. (C) The Rajputana Agency
The Rajputana Agency was established by British political authorities in 1832 to maintain political control and oversee paramountcy over the princely states of Rajasthan. Headed by the Agent to the Governor-General based at Ajmer and Mount Abu, this organization managed diplomatic relations, supervised treaties, and ensured political stability across regional native states.

41. (D) The Agent to the Governor-General (AGG)
The Agent to the Governor-General (AGG) served as the supreme British diplomatic and administrative representative in Rajasthan under the Rajputana Agency. The AGG exercised political oversight over native monarchs, coordinated activities with local Political Agents posted across regional kingdoms, and reported directly to the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

42. (B) 1, 3, 2
During the colonial period, political authority in India followed a clear hierarchy. Individual Political Agents were assigned to specific princely states or regional groups. They reported to the Agent to the Governor-General (AGG), who oversaw the entire Rajputana Agency. The AGG operated under the supreme authority of the Viceroy (Governor-General) of India.

43. (B) Mahadraj Sabha
Maharana Sajjan Singh of Mewar (Udaipur) established the Mahadraj Sabha in 1880 as the highest judicial council and appellate tribunal in the state. Functioning as the apex court, it reviewed civil and criminal judgments, reformed judicial administration, and ensured uniform legal procedures while preserving the ultimate sovereign's discretionary judicial authority.

44. (B) Supervise the lands of minor, incapacitated, or indebted noble Jagirdars
The Court of Wards was established across several princely states under British influence to assume temporary administrative management of jagir estates. This mechanism intervened when Jagirdars were minors, declared mentally unfit, or heavily burdened by debt, ensuring proper estate management, financial auditing, tax stabilization, and preservation of landed properties until regular management resumed.

45. (A) To determine cash revenue using land measurement and soil quality
The revenue settlement (Bandobast) introduced in princely states replaced arbitrary estimates with systematic land surveys, mapping, and soil classification. By measuring field holdings and evaluating land fertility, state authorities established fixed cash assessment rates payable per unit area. This modernization aimed to regularize revenue collection, stabilize treasury receipts, and provide security of tenure to cultivators.

46. (A) I and II
Revenue settlement operations in princely states eliminated arbitrary exactions by replacing fluctuating estimations with systematic land measurements. Cultivators received formal title documents called Pattas specifying their land rights and fixed tax demands. Cash payments became the standard medium for settling land revenue demands, rendering the statement claiming cash collection was banned false.

47. (D) Chakri
Chakri denoted the mandatory feudal service that Jagirdars were legally obligated to perform for their ruling monarch in Rajasthan. This service required noble landholders to attend the royal court for specified periods, provide military armed contingents during wars, and perform designated state duties in exchange for

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maintaining revenue rights over assigned jagir lands.

48. (C) An estate's estimated annual revenue for computing tribute and military duties
In the feudal administrative system of Rajasthan, Rekh represented the estimated annual land revenue assessment of a Jagirdar's estate. It served as the financial baseline to calculate the noble's annual feudal tribute (Chhatund) and determine the exact number of military troops, cavalrymen, and equipment the Jagirdar was required to supply to the sovereign ruler.

49. (B) Minting independent royal currency for his own Jagir
Feudal Jagirdars held conditional administrative and revenue collection rights within their assigned estates, but monetary sovereignty remained an exclusive royal prerogative. Rulers strictly retained sole authority over currency minting. Jagirdars were required to render military service, pay succession fees like Talwar Bandhai, pay regular tributes, and attend the royal court, but minting independent coins was prohibited.

50. (D) Mounted cavalrymen supplying their own horses, protective armor, and weapons
In medieval Indian and Rajput military systems, Silahdars were freelance cavalry troopers who equipped themselves at their own personal expense. Unlike regular troopers supplied by the state, Silahdars brought their own warhorses, protective armor, and weaponry into battle, receiving a higher monthly salary or maintenance allowance to cover their personal equipment overheads.

51. (A) Mounted cavalrymen or horse riders
In traditional Indian and Rajput military organization, the term Sawar specifically designated cavalry troopers or mounted horsemen. Numerical ranks expressed in terms of Sawar defined the exact size of the cavalry contingent that a military commander or noble Jagirdar was required to maintain, equip, and lead during state military campaigns.

52. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Land tenure classifications in Rajasthan reflected distinct operational terms. Khalsa land remitted revenues directly to state treasuries. Muafi lands were exempt from regular land taxes. Sasan lands were granted as perpetual tax-free endowments to scholars and religious figures. Bhom lands were granted to local Bhomiyas in return for local protection and military service.

53. (A) Doli (Dohli)
Doli or Dohli refers to small tax-free land grants given to temples, religious shrines, or local priests to maintain daily religious rituals and support temple upkeep. Derived from religious customs, these grants were held in sacred trust, completely exempt from royal land taxes, and protected from interference by state revenue officials.

54. (D) Lands exempted completely from paying regular state agricultural land revenue
Muafi lands in Rajasthan were land grants explicitly exempted from normal agricultural revenue demands and local state cesses. Conferred upon religious leaders, scholars, charities, or individuals who rendered exceptional service to the state, Muafi status allowed grantees to enjoy agricultural yields without remitting tax share to the central government treasury.

55. (B) The British Indian system, featuring modern departments like police, revenue, and judiciary
Prior to their political merger into modern Rajasthan, princely states underwent extensive administrative modernizations inspired by British Indian governance. Rulers restructured traditional royal systems into modern administrative departments, establishing formal police forces, standardized revenue departments, codified judicial courts, civil secretariats, and public works divisions modeled directly on provincial British administrative frameworks.

56. (B) Only II
Prior to state integration, administrative authority in princely states remained centralized under the sovereign ruler, who retained ultimate executive powers. The Jagirdari system was not abolished independently by native rulers prior to 1947; instead, the formal legislative abolition of feudal land tenures and Jagirdari rights occurred post-independence under unified state land reform laws.

57. (D) Hakim / Shikdar
In the sub-pargana or district administration of medieval Rajasthan, executive and revenue officers known as Hakims or Shikdars were

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placed in charge of sub-units called Mahals. These regional administrative officers supervised local tax collection, maintained law and order, executed central court orders, and monitored local revenue staff within their assigned territorial subdivisions.

58. (A) Talwar Bandhai - Tax levied on importing agricultural tools
Talwar Bandhai was not an import tax on tools, but a feudal succession fee paid by a new Jagirdar to the sovereign ruler upon inheriting an estate. By contrast, Chanwari lag was levied on a daughter's marriage, Singoti on cattle transactions, and Hal Barar was assessed on each agricultural plough utilized.

59. (B) To serve as district military commander, maintaining local law and order
In the administrative framework of Rajput kingdoms, the Faujdar functioned as the executive district military commander responsible for regional security and law enforcement. Operating across designated territorial units, the Faujdar commanded local armed troops, suppressed civil unrest, combated banditry, protected transit routes, and supported administrative officers in enforcing state authority and collecting revenue.

60. (B) A supreme state advisory council and judicial tribunal established by the sovereign
Ijlas Khas referred to a high-level executive and judicial council established in princely states like Jodhpur and Mewar. Comprising the monarch, chief ministers, and prominent nobles, this supreme council deliberated on vital state governance affairs, formulated administrative policies, and served as the highest court of appeal for major civil and criminal matters.

61. (A) Iqta
Systems like Khalsa, Jagir, and Bhom represented authentic traditional land tenure and agrarian grant frameworks native to the Rajput administrative structure of Rajasthan. Conversely, Iqta was a distinct Delhi Sultanate and early Islamic land assignment system that was not part of the indigenous Rajput land tenure traditions of this region.

62. (A) I and II
Khalsa land was administered directly by official state appointees under royal authority, with all collected land revenues remitted straight into the central state treasury. Because it was always managed by government officers rather than delegated to feudal nobles, the statement claiming full control by local Samants is entirely incorrect.

63. (D) Royal workshops producing and storing supplies for the court and army
Karkhanas in the princely states of Rajasthan served as state-maintained royal manufacturing units, workshops, and storehouses. Overseen by designated state superintendents, these facilities produced, processed, and stored various goods needed by the royal family, court, and military, including weapons, military armaments, fine textiles, ceremonial court robes, royal jewelry, tents, and administrative equestrian equipment.

64. (C) Kunta
Kunta was a traditional land revenue assessment method in Rajasthan involving the visual estimation of crop yields while crops were standing in the field prior to harvest. State revenue assessors inspected fields, evaluated crop health, and calculated expected yield, determining the state's tax share before final threshing actually took place.

65. (B) Khalsa Jagir
Khalsa and Jagir were mutually exclusive land tenure categories in Rajasthan's administrative system. Khalsa lands were directly administered by state officials with revenues remitted directly to the state treasury, whereas Jagirs were land assignments delegated to feudal nobles or kinsmen like Mansabdars, Bhomiyas, or Guzardars, making Khalsa Jagir a non-existent category.

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66. (D) Patwari
At the village administrative level, the Patwari was the lowest revenue official directly interacting with agricultural cultivators. Responsible for field measurements, crop record-keeping, land registry maintenance, and assisting in tax assessments, the Patwari physically monitored local harvests and ensured proper documentation of individual farmer accounts for local tax collection purposes.

67. (A) Princely states lost all internal autonomy, with British laws directly applied universally.
Under the British agency system established through subsidiary treaties, princely states retained internal administrative autonomy under

their rulers rather than having British statutory laws applied directly. While political control and foreign relations were managed by the British Crown through Political Agents, internal civil administration and native court jurisdiction remained governed by local rulers.

68. (C) A formal tribute, ceremonial gift, or succession fee presented by a noble to the ruler
Peshkash or Nazrana denoted formal cash offerings, ceremonial gifts, or financial tributes presented by feudal nobles, state officials, or visiting dignitaries to sovereign rulers during formal court sessions, succession recognitions, or royal festivals. This practice served as a key token of political allegiance, submission, and respect within traditional court protocol.

69. (A) Mahakma Khas
Mahakma Khas was established as the supreme central executive secretariat and administrative council in various princely states prior to integration. Headed by the monarch or prime minister, Mahakma Khas coordinated government departments, reviewed policy decisions, supervised revenue collection, oversaw judicial administration, and served as the highest administrative body of the state.

70. (D) Mewar (Udaipur)
The Sola (sixteen) and Batees (thirty-two) classifications defined the aristocratic court order of Umraos in the princely state of Mewar (Udaipur). Nobles belonging to the Sola tier occupied the highest feudal rank directly beneath the Maharana, enjoying premier court seating, extensive jagir estates, and significant military commands during state defense operations.

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CHAPTER 04
Socio Cultural Dimension

1. Which was the first princely state in Rajputana to legally ban the practice of Sati in 1822?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Bundi
(C) Mewar
(D) Jodhpur

2. The 'Sarda Act' of 1929 is primarily associated with the eradication of which social evil?
(A) Child marriage
(B) Sati practice
(C) Female infanticide
(D) Bonded labour

3. In the traditional feudal society of Rajasthan, the 'Sagari' system referred to which of the following?
(A) A tax on daughter's marriage
(B) The practice of mass self-immolation by royal women
(C) A form of bonded labour in lieu of a loan
(D) A traditional community dispute resolution mechanism

4. Which of the following princely states was the first to declare the practice of female infanticide illegal in 1832?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Udaipur
(C) Alwar
(D) Kota

5. The 'Tyag' system, which placed a heavy financial burden on families during marriages and indirectly promoted female infanticide, was most prevalent among which community in historical Rajasthan?
(A) Brahmins
(B) Baniyas
(C) Rajputs
(D) Bhils

6. Govind Guru established the 'Samp Sabha' to bring about social and moral upliftment among the tribal population. In which year was the Samp Sabha founded?
(A) 1883
(B) 1899
(C) 1905
(D) 1913

7. The historic Mangarh Hill massacre, which occurred during a peaceful gathering for social reform, took place in which year?
(A) 1908
(B) 1911
(C) 1913
(D) 1919

8. What was the original name of the prominent social reformer and peasant leader Vijay Singh Pathik?
(A) Bhoop Singh
(B) Ramnarayan
(C) Moti Singh
(D) Haribhau

9. Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the 'Paropkarini Sabha' in 1883 at which place in Rajasthan?
(A) Ajmer
(B) Jaipur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jodhpur

10. Consider the following statements regarding Govind Guru and the Bhagat Movement:
I. He established the Samp Sabha in 1883.
II. He was highly influenced by the teachings of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
III. He led the Eki Movement among the Meena tribe to oppose the Criminal Tribes Act.
Which of the given statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

11. In the traditional caste-based social justice system of rural Rajasthan, the head of a caste panchayat was commonly addressed by which title?
(A) Thakur
(B) Jagirdar

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(C) Diwan
(D) Patel

12. Mayo College was established in Ajmer in 1875 primarily for the education of which section of society?
(A) Children of tribal communities
(B) Princes and sons of the nobility
(C) Peasant and farmer classes
(D) Women of the orthodox upper castes

13. Which prominent social reformer and educationist founded the famous Banasthali Vidyapith to promote women's education in Rajasthan?
(A) Harbilas Sarda
(B) Jamnalal Bajaj
(C) Hiralal Shastri
(D) Haribhau Upadhyay

14. Find the odd one out among the following saints who were known for opposing caste discrimination and promoting social harmony in Rajasthan:
(A) Ramdevji
(B) Dadu Dayal
(C) Jambhoji
(D) Rao Jodha

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Female infanticide was a prevalent social evil among the Rajput ruling classes in 19th-century Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The heavy financial burden imposed by the 'Tyag' system and dowry made marrying daughters extremely difficult.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. In 1853, the practice of 'Dakan' (witchcraft), a violent superstition directed mainly against women, was first legally banned in which princely state?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Mewar
(C) Bikaner
(D) Jaisalmer

17. The 'Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha' was established in 1889 to mainly eradicate which two social evils?
(A) Sati and Female Infanticide
(B) Child Marriage and Tyag System
(C) Untouchability and Bonded Labour
(D) Purdah System and Witchcraft

18. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the 'Purdah' system in historical Rajasthan:
(A) Peasant women practiced it as strictly as royal women.
(B) It was strictly observed by royal and noble Rajput women.
(C) It severely restricted women's access to modern education.
(D) Social reformers in the 20th century campaigned against it.

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19. Motilal Tejawat initiated the 'Eki Movement' to bring social and political awakening among the Bhils. From which place did this movement start?
(A) Mangarh
(B) Rishabhdeo
(C) Matrikundiya
(D) Salumbar

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Social Reformer/Leader)
P. Govind Guru
Q. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
R. Vijay Singh Pathik
S. Hiralal Shastri
List II: (Associated Organization/Movement)
1. Rajasthan Seva Sangh
2. Samp Sabha
3. Banasthali Vidyapith
4. Paropkarini Sabha
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

21. Which historical legislation was enacted in modern Rajasthan to specifically target and ban the glorification of Sati following the Roop Kanwar incident?
(A) Rajasthan Women Protection Act, 1992
(B) Rajasthan Anti-Superstition Act, 1985
(C) Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
(D) Rajasthan Sati Eradication Bill, 1999

22. The traditional practice in Rajasthan where a feast is organized on the occasion of someone's death, which caused heavy debt among the rural poor, is known as:
(A) Chauri
(B) Mosar
(C) Nata
(D) Sagari

23. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the 'Chauri' tax levied in the Bijolia estate?
(A) A tax levied on building new houses
(B) A tax levied on agricultural land produce
(C) A tax levied for holding caste meetings
(D) A tax levied on a daughter's marriage

24. Which reformist saint founded the Bishnoi sect, laying down 29 principles that included compassion for all living beings and the protection of green trees?
(A) Jambhoji
(B) Jasnathji
(C) Dadu Dayal
(D) Ramdevji

25. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following historical events related to social reform in Rajasthan:
(A) Ban on Sati in Bundi → Establishment of Mayo College → Formation of Samp Sabha → Mangarh Hill Massacre
(B) Establishment of Mayo College → Formation of Samp Sabha → Ban on Sati in Bundi → Mangarh Hill Massacre
(C) Ban on Sati in Bundi → Formation of Samp Sabha → Establishment of Mayo College → Mangarh Hill Massacre
(D) Formation of Samp Sabha → Ban on Sati in Bundi → Mangarh Hill Massacre → Establishment of Mayo College

26. Who authored the famous literary work 'Chetawani Ra Chungtya', aimed at awakening the rulers of Rajasthan against British colonialism and orthodox compliance?
(A) Kesari Singh Barhat
(B) Mahakavi Suryamal Misran
(C) Bankidas Asiya
(D) Kanhaiyalal Sethia

27. Identify the correct statement regarding the historical development of women's education in Rajasthan:
(A) Mayo College was the first institution dedicated exclusively to women's higher education.
(B) The British East India Company strictly prohibited women's education in Rajasthan.
(C) Banasthali Vidyapith was established before the revolt of 1857.
(D) The first state-run girls' school in Rajputana was opened in Jaipur in 1866.

28. The Rajasthan Seva Sangh was originally founded in 1919 at which of the following places?
(A) Ajmer
(B) Wardha
(C) Jaipur
(D) Udaipur

29. In the feudal society of Rajasthan, the 'Gola', 'Daroga', or 'Chakar' system referred to:
(A) Hereditary bodyguards of royal rulers
(B) Independent land-owning peasant farmers
(C) Domestic slaves in royal households
(D) Merchants dealing in agricultural goods

30. Which social reformer established the 'Mahila Ashram' in Bhilwara to promote education and political awakening among women?
(A) Rama Devi
(B) Ratan Shastri
(C) Anjana Devi Chaudhary
(D) Narayani Devi Verma

31. The 'Meena Kshatriya Mahasabha' was formed in 1933 primarily to:
(A) Oppose the Criminal Tribes Act
(B) Support the local British military forces
(C) Demand a separate state for the Meena tribe
(D) Enforce strict social codes among tribal women

32. Which prominent leader of the Arya Samaj movement passed away in Ajmer in 1883?
(A) Swami Vivekananda
(B) Swami Dayanand
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Harbilas Sarda

33. Which of the following social evils was NOT traditionally widespread in historical Rajasthan compared to other parts of India?
(A) Sati practice
(B) Devdasi system
(C) Child marriage
(D) Female infanticide

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34. What was the core social objective of the 'Bhagat Movement' led by Govind Guru?
(A) To encourage tribals to give up alcohol, meat, and superstitions.
(B) To demand separate administrative reservations for Bhils in British jobs.
(C) To organize an armed rebellion against the British East India Company.
(D) To strictly enforce traditional feudal practices within tribal regions.

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha:
I. It was established in 1889 at Ajmer.
II. Its main objective was to stop the 'Tyag' system and control marriage expenses.
III. It successfully eliminated the caste system among Rajputs within a year.
Which of the given statements is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

36. Motilal Tejawat prepared a 21-point demand letter addressing the social and political grievances of the tribals. What was this document known as?
(A) Bhil Pukar
(B) Rajasthan Patrika
(C) Samp Sandesh
(D) Mewar Pukar

37. Which social reformer from Ajmer was instrumental in the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929?
(A) Haribhau Upadhyay
(B) Jamnalal Bajaj
(C) Harbilas Sarda
(D) Arjun Lal Sethi

38. The primary cause of tribal revolts among the Bhils and Meenas during the colonial period was:
(A) Expansion of British administrative control and English education
(B) British interference in tribal customs and forest rights
(C) Direct forced religious conversions by local feudatories
(D) Demand for a separate democratic assembly by tribal chiefs

39. Identify the correct statement regarding the impact of colonialism on the traditional caste-based panchayats in Rajasthan:
(A) British judicial policies granted supreme legal authority to caste panchayats.
(B) Caste panchayats were formally converted into modern municipal corporations.
(C) The British administration legally abolished all local caste panchayats.
(D) Their authority declined due to new British courts and legal codes.

40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bhagat movement encouraged the Bhil community to stop the consumption of alcohol and meat.
Reason (R): Govind Guru wanted to bring about moral purification and social upliftment among the Bhils to integrate them into mainstream reformed society.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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41. Which prominent social reformer of Rajasthan published the newspaper 'Tyag Bhoomi' to highlight social issues and promote women's awakening?
(A) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
(B) Vijay Singh Pathik
(C) Haribhau Upadhyay
(D) Jai Narayan Vyas

42. In the traditional education system of early modern Rajasthan, Islamic primary education was generally imparted in institutions called:
(A) Maktabs
(B) Pathshalas
(C) Chaukis
(D) Vidyapiths

43. Under the influence of religious reform movements, the Swaminarayan sect primarily promoted which of the following social values in its followers?
(A) Organized armed resistance against oppressive foreign rule
(B) Strict and rigid enforcement of traditional caste hierarchies
(C) Widespread practice of ritual animal sacrifice in temples

(D) Non-violence, vegetarianism, and moral purity

44. Who established the 'Desh Hiteshini Sabha' in 1877 in Udaipur to curb marriage expenses and address the issue of polygamy among Rajputs?
(A) Maharana Swaroop Singh
(B) Maharana Sajjan Singh
(C) Maharana Fateh Singh
(D) Maharana Bhupal Singh

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Social Evil)
P. Sati Practice
Q. Female Infanticide
R. Dakan (Witchcraft)
S. Child Marriage (Pre-Sarda Act)
List II: (Princely State that first banned it legally)
1. Kota (1832)
2. Jodhpur (1885)
3. Mewar (1853)
4. Bundi (1822)
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

46. Read the following statements regarding tribal society reform in Rajasthan and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Meena tribe was subjected to the strict 'Criminal Tribes Act' of 1924.
Statement II: Muni Magan Sagar organized a massive conference of the Meenas in 1944 to promote social reform and oppose the oppressive laws.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

47. Which of the following acts was passed by the Rajasthan Government in 1961 to formally abolish the practice of bonded labour in the state?
(A) Rajasthan Sagari System Abolition Act
(B) Rajasthan Sati Prevention Act
(C) Rajasthan Tenancy Act
(D) Rajasthan Agricultural Debt Relief Act

48. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Swami Dayanand Saraswati's influence in Rajasthan:
(A) He authored parts of his famous book 'Satyarth Prakash' in Udaipur.
(B) He supported idol worship and rigid caste hierarchies.
(C) He promoted women's education and widow remarriage.
(D) His teachings heavily influenced the social reformers of Rajasthan.

49. Find the odd one out from the following list of educational institutions concerning their primary target demographic during their establishment:
(A) Banasthali Vidyapith
(B) Mayo College
(C) Savitri Girls School
(D) Mahila Ashram, Bhilwara

50. Arrange the following social reform organizations of Rajasthan in chronological order of their establishment:
1. Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha
2. Desh Hiteshini Sabha
3. Rajasthan Seva Sangh
4. Paropkarini Sabha
Which of the following options represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

51. Which British political agent advised the ruler of Jaipur, Sawai Ram Singh II, to legally ban Sati, female infanticide, and the sale of children in the 1840s?
(A) Colonel Tod
(B) A.G.G. George Lawrence
(C) John Ludlow
(D) Sir Thomas Roe

52. The 'Harijan Sevak Sangh', established to uplift the untouchable communities, had its Rajputana branch headed by which prominent leader?
(A) Motilal Tejawat
(B) Govind Guru
(C) Swami Keshwanand
(D) Haribhau Upadhyay

53. Which of the following best describes the traditional property rights of women in the feudal society of Rajasthan?

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(A) Women held absolute and equal rights to inherit ancestral land.
(B) Only the eldest daughter could inherit the feudal Jagir estate.
(C) Women lacked direct land inheritance rights.
(D) Widows were legally prohibited from owning personal belongings.

54. Identify the correct pair of a social reformer and their key contribution in Rajasthan:
(A) Hiralal Shastri - Leadership of the Eki Movement
(B) Harbilas Sarda - Prevention of Child Marriage
(C) Govind Guru - Founding of Mayo College in Ajmer
(D) Narayani Devi Verma - Establishment of Samp Sabha

55. In the context of early efforts towards women's education in Rajasthan, the 'Savitri Girls School' was established in 1914 in which city?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Bikaner
(D) Ajmer

56. The famous Saint Dadu Dayal is remembered in the social history of Rajasthan for:
(A) Opposing untouchability and orthodoxy
(B) Leading an armed rebellion against the Mughals
(C) Promoting the practice of Sati
(D) Enforcing the Purdah system among his followers

57. Identify the incorrect statement about the practice of Sati in historical Rajasthan:
(A) It involved a widow self-immolating on her husband's funeral pyre.
(B) It was considered a symbol of extreme devotion and honor in feudal Rajput society.
(C) The British authorities strongly supported and promoted this practice in the 19th century.
(D) Modern laws have strictly banned not just the practice, but also the glorification of Sati.

58. The 'Nirankari' reform movement, which influenced parts of northern India including Rajasthan, primarily focused on:
(A) Worship of a formless God and rejection of rituals.
(B) Promoting the consumption of liquor in tribal rituals.
(C) Reinstating the traditional feudal Jagirdari system.
(D) Advocating for the continuation of child marriage.

59. The 'Jarayum Pesha' (Criminal Tribes Act) heavily impacted the social conditions of which specific community in eastern Rajasthan?
(A) Rajputs
(B) Brahmins
(C) Baniyas
(D) Meenas

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60. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Seva Sangh:
I. It was founded in 1919 at Wardha.
II. Vijay Singh Pathik, Ramnarayan Chaudhary, and Hari Bhai Kinkar were its key founders.
III. It aimed to create political awakening and oppose feudal exploitation.
Which of the given statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

61. Surji Bhagat was a prominent social reformer closely associated with which of the following tribal reform movements?
(A) Eki Movement
(B) Meena Reform Movement
(C) Bhagat Movement
(D) Bijolia Movement

62. Which wealthy merchant and philanthropist from Rajasthan funded various institutions for social reform and was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, earning the title of his 'fifth son'?
(A) Ghanshyam Das Birla
(B) Seth Govind Das
(C) Chandmal Surana
(D) Jamnalal Bajaj

63. Read the following statements regarding the Kamadia Panth and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Kamadia Panth was founded by Saint Ramdevji.
Statement II: The Kamadia Panth played a significant role in reducing untouchability by including followers from lower castes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

64. Identify the social reform that was NOT actively campaigned for by the Arya Samaj in Rajasthan:
(A) Widow remarriage
(B) Promotion of idol worship in temples
(C) Abolition of untouchability
(D) Spread of modern and Vedic education

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bhil uprisings of the 19th century in Rajasthan were purely political and had absolutely no social dimensions.
Reason (R): British colonial policies and feudal lords interfered with the traditional social customs and forest rights of the tribals.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. During the early modern period, which custom was closely associated with the mass sacrifice of royal women to avoid capture and dishonor by invading enemy forces?
(A) Jauhar
(B) Sati
(C) Dakan
(D) Mosar

67. The Rajasthan Seva Sangh was relocated in 1920 from Wardha to which city in Rajasthan, becoming the center for peasant and social movements?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Ajmer
(D) Bikaner

68. Find the odd one out among the following reformers who are primarily known for their work in the upliftment of the Bhil tribe in Rajasthan:
(A) Sant Govind Guru
(B) Motilal Tejawat
(C) Surji Bhagat
(D) Muni Magan Sagar

69. Which traditional practice involved selling human beings, particularly girls, to clear debts or during times of severe famine in 19th-century Rajasthan?
(A) Kanya Vadh
(B) Chauri
(C) Kanya Vikray
(D) Nukta

70. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Leader)
P. Govind Guru
Q. Motilal Tejawat
R. Muni Magan Sagar
S. Harbilas Sarda
List II: (Associated Social Work/Movement)
1. Eki Movement
2. Eradication of Child Marriage
3. Meena Reform Movement
4. Bhagat Movement
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Bundi
Bundi was the first princely state in Rajputana to legally ban the practice of Sati in 1822 under Rao Raja Suraj Singh. This pioneering social reform aimed to eliminate the ritual self-immolation of widows. Following Bundi's historic initiative, other princely states across the region gradually implemented similar legal prohibitions to eradicate this regressive custom.

2. (A) Child marriage
The Sarda Act, officially titled the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, was sponsored by Harbilas Sarda from Ajmer. The legislation set the minimum legal age of marriage at fourteen years for girls and eighteen years for boys. This crucial social reform played a transformative role in combating child marriage across colonial India.

3. (C) A form of bonded labour in lieu of a loan
The Sagari system was a prevalent form of bonded labor in feudal Rajasthan, particularly affecting backward and tribal communities. Under this oppressive arrangement, a borrower was forced to perform unpaid or underpaid domestic and agricultural labor for a moneylender until the principal debt was deemed fully repaid, often resulting in lifelong exploitation.

4. (D) Kota
Kota became the first princely state in Rajputana to legally declare female infanticide illegal in 1832. This regressive practice was driven by exorbitant marriage expenses and social traditions among feudal classes. The ban marked an early administrative effort by a native state to preserve female infants and curb discriminatory customary practices.

5. (C) Rajputs
The Tyag system was deeply rooted among the Rajput community in historical Rajasthan. It involved demanding exorbitant customary gifts, payments, and fees by bards, genealogists, and minstrels during royal and noble marriage ceremonies. This heavy financial burden severely strained bride families, directly contributing to the heinous practice of female infanticide.

6. (A) 1883
Govind Guru founded the Samp Sabha in 1883 to unite, reform, and morally elevate the tribal population, particularly the Bhils and Garasiyas. The organization promoted socio-religious awakening, abstinence from liquor, elimination of social evils, and peaceful unity, laying the foundation for the broader Bhagat Movement across Southern Rajasthan and adjacent regions.

7. (C) 1913
The historic Mangarh Hill massacre occurred on November 17, 1913, in the Banswara district of Rajasthan. British forces, along with troops from local princely states, surrounded Mangarh Hill and opened fire on thousands of peaceful Bhil tribals assembled under Govind Guru's leadership for social reform, resulting in widespread tragic casualties.

8. (A) Bhoop Singh
Vijay Singh Pathik, a prominent Indian revolutionary, social reformer, and peasant leader, was originally named Bhoop Singh Gurjar. He changed his identity to evade British arrest following the failed 1915 Ghadar insurrection. He subsequently moved to Rajasthan, where he successfully organized and led the historic Bijolia Peasant Movement against feudal exploitation.

9. (C) Udaipur
Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the Paropkarini Sabha in Udaipur in 1883 to ensure the proper management of his writings and the continuation of his social reform mission. The institution was tasked with promoting Vedic teachings, advancing public education, eradicating social evils, and supporting humanitarian activities across Rajasthan and northern India.

10. (A) I and II only
Govind Guru established the Samp Sabha in 1883 and drew significant inspiration from the teachings of Swami Dayanand Saraswati to promote social reform among tribals. However, the Eki Movement was led by Motilal Tejawat, not Govind Guru, making only the first two

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assertions historically accurate regarding his life and leadership.

11. (D) Patel
In rural Rajasthan, the head of a traditional caste panchayat was commonly addressed as Patel. The Patel exercised significant authority in resolving domestic disputes, maintaining caste norms, enforcing social discipline, and delivering justice according to customary traditions, serving as an important local community leader within the traditional rural social structure.

12. (B) Princes and sons of the nobility
Mayo College was established in Ajmer in 1875 by Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, specifically to provide modern Western-style education to young princes and sons of the Rajput nobility. The primary objective was to groom royal heirs in administrative skills and loyalty, preparing them for governance under British paramountcy.

13. (C) Hiralal Shastri
Hiralal Shastri, a distinguished social reformer and the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan, established Banasthali Vidyapith in 1935 along with his wife Ratan Shastri. Originally named Shanta Bai Shiksha Kutir in memory of their daughter, the institution evolved into an internationally renowned university dedicated exclusively to women's education and empowerment.

14. (D) Rao Jodha
Rao Jodha was a ruler of Marwar and the founder of Jodhpur city, making him a political and military figure rather than a socio-religious reformer. In contrast, Ramdevji, Dadu Dayal, and Jambhoji were famous devotional saints who actively campaigned against caste discrimination, promoting social equality, moral conduct, and communal harmony.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Female infanticide was widely prevalent among 19th-century Rajputs due to immense financial stress caused by dowry and the Tyag system, which mandated huge payments to bards and minstrels during weddings. Consequently, the severe financial hardship imposed by these customary marriage demands provides a direct logical explanation for the prevalence of infanticide.

16. (B) Mewar
Mewar was the first princely state in Rajasthan to legally ban the practice of Dakan, or witchcraft, in 1853 under Maharana Swaroop Singh. This superstitious practice subjected vulnerable, widowed, or elderly women to severe violence and torture under false accusations, prompting state authorities to enact punitive measures against offenders.

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17. (B) Child Marriage and Tyag System
The Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha was founded at Ajmer in 1889 under British AGG Colonel Walter to reform Rajput social customs. Its primary focus was prohibiting child marriage by setting age limits and curbing excessive marriage expenses associated with the Tyag system, thereby alleviating financial hardship for noble households.

18. (A) Peasant women practiced it as strictly as royal women.
The Purdah system was strictly observed by women of royal and noble Rajput households as a symbol of social status and modesty, which restricted their access to formal education. Conversely, working peasant and laboring women could not strictly observe Purdah because their daily agricultural and economic activities required active public participation.

19. (C) Matrikundiya
Motilal Tejawat launched the Eki Movement in 1921 from Matrikundiya, located in the Rashmi tehsil of Chittorgarh district, Rajasthan. Matrikundiya, often referred to as the Haridwar of Mewar, served as a sacred gathering place where Bhil and Garasiya tribals took collective oaths to unite against oppressive feudal cesses and forced labor.

20. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Govind Guru founded the Samp Sabha in 1883 to uplift tribal communities. Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the Paropkarini Sabha in Udaipur to propagate reformist ideas. Vijay Singh Pathik led the Rajasthan Seva Sangh to organize peasant movements, while Hiralal Shastri founded Banasthali Vidyapith to promote comprehensive education and development for women.

21. (C) Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
Following the public outrage over the Roop Kanwar Sati incident at Deorala village in 1987, the state government promulgated the Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. This stringent legislation criminalized both the commission of Sati and its public glorification, prescribing severe legal penalties for anyone supporting or exalting the practice.

22. (B) Mosar
Mosar, also known as Nukta, refers to the traditional post-funeral feast organized in rural Rajasthan following the death of a family member. These lavish community feasts forced poor families to incur massive financial expenses, frequently driving rural households into lifelong indebtedness and poverty to maintain customary social standing.

23. (D) A tax levied on a daughter's marriage
The Chauri tax was an oppressive levy introduced in 1903 by Rao Krishnasinh, the feudatory chief of the Bijolia estate. Under this rule, every peasant was mandated to pay five rupees to the estate on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, which caused widespread resentment and triggered intensified peasant resistance.

24. (A) Jambhoji
Saint Jambhoji, also known as Guru Jambheshwar, founded the Bishnoi sect in 1485 at Samrathal Dhora in Rajasthan. He prescribed twenty-nine fundamental principles for his followers, emphasizing moral living, compassion toward all living creatures, strict prohibition of cutting green trees, and the protection of wildlife like blackbucks and chinkaras.

25. (A) Ban on Sati in Bundi → Establishment of Mayo College → Formation of Samp Sabha → Mangarh Hill Massacre
Bundi legally banned Sati in 1822, pioneering early social reform. Mayo College was established in Ajmer in 1875 for noble education. Govind Guru formed the Samp Sabha in 1883 to reform tribal society, and the tragic Mangarh Hill massacre occurred later in 1913, establishing the precise historical order of these events.

26. (A) Kesari Singh Barhat
Kesari Singh Barhat authored the famous Rajasthani poem Chetawani Ra Chungtya, comprising thirteen sorethas, in 1903. The work was addressed to Maharana Fateh Singh of Mewar, successfully appealing to his royal self-respect and inspiring him to refrain from attending the Delhi Durbar hosted by the British Viceroy, Lord Curzon.

27. (D) The first state-run girls' school in Rajputana was opened in Jaipur in 1866.
The first state-run girls' school in Rajputana was established in Jaipur in 1866 during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II. This landmark step laid the groundwork for state-supported female literacy, challenging traditional socio-cultural restrictions and marking a crucial milestone in the historical development of women's education in Rajasthan.

28. (B) Wardha
The Rajasthan Seva Sangh was originally established in Wardha, Maharashtra, in 1919 by prominent nationalist leaders including Vijay Singh Pathik, Ramnarayan Chaudhary, and Hari Bhai Kinkar. The organization was created to address public grievances, champion peasant rights, oppose feudal exploitation, and foster political awakening across the princely states of Rajputana.

29. (C) Domestic slaves in royal households
In feudal Rajasthan, terms such as Gola, Daroga, or Chakar designated domestic slaves or hereditary servants attached to royal and noble households. These individuals provided personal service to rulers, lacked social freedom, and were bound to the feudal families across generations, representing an oppressive system of domestic servitude within the region.

30. (D) Narayani Devi Verma
Narayani Devi Verma, a freedom fighter and prominent social reformer, established the Mahila Ashram in Bhilwara in 1944. The institution was founded to provide education, vocational training, and social rehabilitation to women and girls, fostering social awareness, self-reliance, and active female participation in the national freedom movement across Rajasthan.

31. (A) Oppose the Criminal Tribes Act
The Meena Kshatriya Mahasabha was established in 1933 primarily to protest against the oppressive Criminal Tribes Act and the local Jarayum Pesha law. These harsh legislations forced adult Meena men and women to report

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daily to local police stations, restricting their freedom, imposing social stigma, and sparking widespread community reform efforts.

32. (B) Swami Dayanand
Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj and a reformer who advocated Vedic revival, passed away in Ajmer on October 30, 1883. His untimely death occurred after he was poisoned in Jodhpur. His final days and legacy deeply influenced social reform and educational movements across the region of Rajasthan.

33. (B) Devdasi system
The Devdasi system, where young women were dedicated to temple deities for lifelong service, was not traditionally widespread or institutionalized in historical Rajasthan compared to southern and eastern India. Conversely, practices like Sati, female infanticide, and child marriage were deeply embedded within the feudal social hierarchy of Rajputana.

34. (A) To encourage tribals to give up alcohol, meat, and superstitions.
The primary social objective of the Bhagat Movement, led by Govind Guru, was to bring moral and spiritual transformation to the Bhil tribal population. The movement encouraged tribals to give up alcohol, meat consumption, stealing, and superstitions while promoting vegetarianism, personal cleanliness, peaceful unity, and adherence to high ethical standards.

35. (B) I and II only
The Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha was founded in 1889 at Ajmer to limit marriage expenses and eliminate the Tyag system among Rajputs. While it successfully introduced regulatory social guidelines, it did not eliminate the broader caste system, making the first two statements accurate while the third statement remains historically incorrect.

36. (D) Mewar Pukar
Motilal Tejawat drafted a comprehensive twenty-one-point demand document known as Mewar Pukar to address the acute grievances of the tribal population. Presented to the Maharana of Mewar during the Eki Movement, it demanded the abolition of forced labor, reduction of exorbitant agricultural taxes, and protection of traditional tribal forest rights.

37. (C) Harbilas Sarda
Harbilas Sarda, a renowned legal scholar, judge, and social reformer from Ajmer, played a pivotal role in drafting and advocating the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929. Popularly referred to as the Sarda Act, this landmark legislation legally set minimum age boundaries for marriage across India, combating early marriage practices.

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38. (B) British interference in tribal customs and forest rights
Tribal revolts among the Bhil and Meena communities during the colonial period were primarily triggered by British encroachment on traditional forest rights and customary practices. Discontent mounted as British administrators and local feudatories imposed restrictive forest laws, heavy taxation, disarmament policies, and administrative interference in indigenous community self-governance.

39. (D) Their authority declined due to new British courts and legal codes.
The establishment of British colonial administration and formal judicial machinery led to a gradual decline in the authority of traditional caste panchayats. As centralized courts, codified civil and criminal laws, and British police systems were introduced, the traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and legal enforcement power of local panchayats were eroded.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bhagat Movement actively urged the Bhil community to renounce liquor and meat consumption as part of a broader social reform campaign. Govind Guru envisioned moral purification and social upliftment as essential steps to elevate tribal living standards, protect them from feudal exploitation, and integrate them into mainstream reformed society.

41. (C) Haribhau Upadhyay
Haribhau Upadhyay, a visionary social reformer, freedom fighter, and writer, published the journal Tyag Bhoomi from Ajmer. Through this influential publication, he championed women's education, supported widow remarriage, criticized regressive social practices, and fostered political consciousness, significantly advancing socio-cultural transformation and national movement activities across Rajasthan.

42. (A) Maktabs
In early modern Rajasthan, primary educational institutions providing Islamic learning were known as Maktabs. These elementary schools, often attached to local mosques, imparted basic Arabic, Persian, reading, writing, and religious teachings to young children, serving as fundamental centers for traditional Muslim education prior to modern educational reforms in the region.

43. (D) Non-violence, vegetarianism, and moral purity
The Swaminarayan sect, established by Sahajanand Swami, emphasized strict moral conduct, non-violence, vegetarianism, and devotion to God. The movement actively campaigned against social evils like animal sacrifice, female infanticide, addiction, and violence, instilling high ethical values, spiritual discipline, and moral purity among its followers across western India, including Rajasthan.

44. (B) Maharana Sajjan Singh
Maharana Sajjan Singh of Mewar established the Desh Hiteshini Sabha at Udaipur on July 2, 1877. The primary objective of this assembly was to bring social reform among Rajputs by capping excessive marriage expenditure, regulating dowry demands, curbing the Tyag system, and discouraging polygamy to alleviate severe domestic financial distress.

45. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Bundi was the first state to legally ban Sati in 1822, while Kota outlawed female infanticide in 1832. Mewar abolished the practice of Dakan, or witchcraft, in 1853, and Jodhpur enacted early regulations against child marriage in 1885, reflecting the chronological administrative reform efforts initiated across these princely states.

46. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Meena community was subjected to the Criminal Tribes Act, which severely restricted their freedom and required mandatory police reporting. In response to these oppressive laws and social hardship, Muni Magan Sagar convened a major Meena conference at Neem Ka Thana in 1944, promoting social awareness and leading anti-act resistance.

47. (A) Rajasthan Sagari System Abolition Act
The Rajasthan Government passed the Rajasthan Sagari System Abolition Act in 1961 to eradicate the practice of bonded labor across the state. This legislative measure made the employment of individuals under debt bondage illegal, providing legal protection to marginalized rural and tribal communities previously trapped in generational unfree labor.

48. (B) He supported idol worship and rigid caste hierarchies.
Swami Dayanand Saraswati strongly denounced idol worship, ritualism, and hereditary caste hierarchies, advocating a return to Vedic principles based on merit and virtue. He actively supported women's literacy, widow remarriage, and social equality, making the assertion that he endorsed idol worship and rigid caste structures factually incorrect regarding his teachings.

49. (B) Mayo College
Mayo College in Ajmer was founded specifically to educate young princes and sons of the aristocracy, focusing on male royal heirs. In contrast, Banasthali Vidyapith, Savitri Girls School, and Mahila Ashram were established primarily to advance female literacy, social rehabilitation, and women's empowerment, making Mayo College distinct from the others.

50. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The Desh Hiteshini Sabha was established in Udaipur in 1877. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Paropkarini Sabha in 1883, followed by the formation of the Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha at Ajmer in 1889. Later, the Rajasthan Seva Sangh was founded in 1919, establishing the correct chronological timeline for these institutions.

51. (C) John Ludlow
John Ludlow, the British Political Agent at Jaipur during the regency of Sawai Ram Singh II in the 1840s, played a pivotal role in promoting social reforms. He successfully persuaded the state council to pass legal prohibitions against Sati, female infanticide, and slave trading, initiating progressive administrative changes in Jaipur state.

52. (D) Haribhau Upadhyay
Haribhau Upadhyay was appointed as the leading head of the Rajputana branch of the Harijan

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Sevak Sangh, an organization originally founded by Mahatma Gandhi. He worked tirelessly for the systematic eradication of untouchability, actively promoting temple entry, modern educational access, public sanitation, and social dignity for marginalized lower-caste communities throughout Rajasthan.

53. (C) Women lacked direct land inheritance rights.
In the traditional feudal society of Rajasthan, women generally lacked direct land inheritance rights due to patriarchal succession norms. Feudal Jagir estates and ancestral lands passed strictly through male lineages, restricting women's financial autonomy and leaving them dependent on male family members for maintenance, living allowances, and personal security.

54. (B) Harbilas Sarda - Prevention of Child Marriage
Harbilas Sarda was a pioneering reformer best known for sponsoring the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, which prohibited early marriages. Conversely, Motilal Tejawat led the Eki Movement, Lord Mayo founded Mayo College, and Govind Guru established the Samp Sabha, making the association between Sarda and child marriage prevention accurate.

55. (D) Ajmer
Savitri Girls School was founded in 1914 in Ajmer by social reformers to advance female literacy in Rajasthan. Operating in an era of strict purdah and social conservatism, the school provided structured primary and secondary education to girls, playing an instrumental role in expanding modern educational opportunities for women.

56. (A) Opposing untouchability and orthodoxy
Saint Dadu Dayal, a prominent 16th-century Nirguna saint of Rajasthan, is revered for advocating social equality, universal brotherhood, and religious harmony. He established the Dadu Panth and preached in local dialects, strongly opposing untouchability, ritualistic orthodoxy, empty dogma, and caste-based discrimination throughout his life and teachings.

57. (C) The British authorities strongly supported and promoted this practice in the 19th century.
British authorities did not support or promote Sati; rather, they enacted laws to prohibit it, starting with the Bengal Sati Regulation of 1829 under Lord William Bentinck and pressuring princely states to follow suit. Sati involved widow self-immolation and was viewed as a symbol of royal devotion in feudal times.

58. (A) Worship of a formless God and rejection of rituals.
The Nirankari reform movement focused on the worship of a formless Supreme God, rejecting ritualistic orthodoxy, idolatry, and superstitious social practices. Originating in northwestern India, the movement advocated simple living, moral integrity, communal unity, and spiritual equality, exercising a positive reformist influence on socio-religious practices across various regions, including Rajasthan.

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59. (D) Meenas
The Jarayum Pesha, enacted under the Criminal Tribes Act framework, severely affected the Meena community in eastern Rajasthan. This oppressive regulation branded the entire community as habitual criminals, requiring all male and female members above a specified age to register and report daily at local police stations, restricting their rights.

60. (D) I, II, and III
The Rajasthan Seva Sangh was founded at Wardha in 1919 by Vijay Singh Pathik, Ramnarayan Chaudhary, and Hari Bhai Kinkar. The organization actively mobilized peasants, exposed feudal exploitation through local newspapers, supported agrarian agitations, and fostered political consciousness across various princely states, making all three given statements completely correct.

61. (C) Bhagat Movement
Surji Bhagat was a key spiritual figure and social reformer who worked closely with Govind Guru in leading the Bhagat Movement among tribals. He actively encouraged the Bhil community to renounce alcohol, adopt vegetarianism, reject superstitious beliefs, maintain personal hygiene, and pursue moral self-improvement within their traditional social life.

62. (D) Jamnalal Bajaj
Jamnalal Bajaj was a wealthy industrialist, philanthropist, and freedom fighter from Kashi Ka Bas, Sikar, Rajasthan. He dedicated his immense wealth to social reform, khadi propagation, anti-untouchability drives, and women's education. Owing to his deep dedication

and close relationship with Mahatma Gandhi, he was affectionately recognized as Gandhi's fifth son.

63. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Saint Ramdevji founded the Kamadia Panth to foster social harmony and religious integration in Rajasthan. The sect included followers from lower castes and marginalized sections, actively challenging untouchability and ritual discrimination. Thus, both statements accurately describe the origin and social impact of the Kamadia Panth in historical perspective.

64. (B) Promotion of idol worship in temples
The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, advocated a return to pure Vedic teachings and strictly opposed temple idol worship, ritualism, and polytheism. Instead, the organization focused its reformist efforts in Rajasthan on promoting monotheism, spreading Vedic education, encouraging widow remarriage, eradicating child marriage, and abolishing untouchability practices.

65. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The 19th-century Bhil uprisings were deeply tied to socio-economic issues, making the assertion that they lacked social dimensions incorrect. British colonial policies and local feudatories interfered with tribal forest rights, socio-cultural autonomy, and traditional customs, directly causing widespread tribal discontent and driving armed resistance throughout the region.

66. (A) Jauhar
Jauhar was a historical practice among Rajput women who performed collective self-immolation in large fire pits to protect their honor, dignity, and chastity when facing defeat by invading forces. Distinct from individual widow immolation, Jauhar occurred before an impending fortress conquest to avoid capture, enslavement, and dishonor by enemy troops.

67. (C) Ajmer
In 1920, the headquarters of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh was shifted from Wardha to Ajmer, which served as a central hub for political and administrative activities in Rajputana. From Ajmer, the organization published news journals, directed peasant agitations like Bijolia and Begun, and coordinated social reform activities across princely states.

68. (D) Muni Magan Sagar
Muni Magan Sagar was a Jain monk who led social reform initiatives specifically among the Meena community, authoring the text Meena Purana. In contrast, Sant Govind Guru, Motilal Tejawat, and Surji Bhagat were prominent leaders exclusively focused on the social upliftment, moral reform, and political awakening of the Bhil tribe in Rajasthan.

69. (C) Kanya Vikray
Kanya Vikray was the practice of selling human beings, particularly young girls, into domestic servitude or marriage during severe financial hardship and famines in 19th-century Rajasthan. Local princely state governments, under the influence of social reformers and British political agents, gradually enacted legal prohibitions to eliminate this inhuman trade.

70. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Govind Guru led the Bhagat Movement to reform tribal society. Motilal Tejawat spearheaded the Eki Movement for tribal rights. Muni Magan Sagar led reform efforts within the Meena community, and Harbilas Sarda authored the Child Marriage Restraint Act to eliminate early marriage, forming the correct matching pairs between leaders and movements.

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CHAPTER 05
Historical Architecture and Handicrafts

1. The historical forts of Rajasthan built on top of high hills for defensive purposes are traditionally classified under which category in ancient Indian architectural texts?
(A) Jal Durg
(B) Dhanvan Durg
(C) Vana Durg
(D) Giri Durg

2. The famous Chittorgarh Fort is situated on which of the following physical features?
(A) Bhorat Plateau
(B) Oriya Plateau
(C) Mesa Plateau
(D) Uparmal Plateau

3. Who among the following rulers constructed the Vijay Stambh (Victory Tower) in Chittorgarh Fort to commemorate his victory over the combined forces of Malwa and Gujarat?
(A) Maharana Pratap
(B) Maharana Kumbha
(C) Maharana Sanga
(D) Rawal Ratan Singh

4. The Kirti Stambh located within the Chittorgarh Fort complex is primarily dedicated to which Jain Tirthankara?
(A) Lord Mahavira
(B) Lord Parshvanath
(C) Lord Neminath
(D) Lord Adinath

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Jaisalmer Fort:
I. It is situated on the Trikuta Hill.
II. It is constructed entirely of red sandstone.
III. It is widely known as the Sonar Quila or Golden Fort.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. The Kumbhalgarh Fort is famous worldwide for which of its unique architectural features?
(A) It is built completely out of pure white marble brought from Makrana.
(B) It is entirely surrounded by a deep natural lake fed by rainwaters.
(C) It is surrounded by a continuous 36-kilometer-long fortified wall.
(D) It contains a freestanding iron pillar that has never rusted over time.

7. The smaller, highly fortified inner citadel located at the highest point of the Kumbhalgarh Fort, which served as the residence of Maharana Kumbha, is known as:
(A) Katargarh
(B) Jogi Mahal
(C) Navlakha Mahal
(D) Badal Mahal

8. Who was the chief architect of the Kumbhalgarh Fort?
(A) Lal Chand Ustad
(B) Vidyadhar Bhattacharya
(C) Jaita
(D) Mandan

9. The famous Sheesh Mahal (Palace of Mirrors), renowned for its intricate mirror craft, is located in which of the following forts?
(A) Jaisalmer Fort
(B) Amer Fort
(C) Ranthambore Fort
(D) Mehrangarh Fort

10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Hawa Mahal was built with 953 small windows called jharokhas.
Reason (R): It was designed to allow royal women to observe street festivals without being seen by the public.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

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(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

11. Which fort is known for housing the Jaivana cannon, which was considered the world's largest wheeled cannon at the time of its manufacture?
(A) Nahargarh Fort
(B) Mehrangarh Fort
(C) Kumbhalgarh Fort
(D) Jaigarh Fort

12. Jaigarh Fort is historically recognized for which of the following specialized engineering systems?
(A) Extensive rainwater harvesting and underground storage tanks
(B) Complex underground geothermal heating and temperature systems
(C) Large wind-powered grain milling and agricultural processing structures
(D) Mechanized wooden drawbridges and fortified gate defense systems

13. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Chhatri/Cenotaph)
P. 84-Pillared Chhatri
Q. Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri
R. Jaswant Thada
S. Gaitore ki Chhatri
List II: (Location)
1. Alwar
2. Jaipur
3. Bundi
4. Jodhpur
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

14. Mehrangarh Fort was constructed by Rao Jodha on a steep rocky hill historically known as:
(A) Trikuta Hill
(B) Chidiya Tunk Hill
(C) Bithli Hill
(D) Girnar Hill

15. Which of the following beautiful marble monuments is located near Mehrangarh Fort and is often referred to as the "Taj Mahal of Marwar"?
(A) Jaswant Thada
(B) Bada Bagh
(C) Ahar Cenotaphs
(D) Devikund Sagar

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16. The famous Trinetra Ganesh Temple, a major pilgrimage site in Rajasthan, is situated inside which fort?
(A) Chittorgarh Fort
(B) Jaisalmer Fort
(C) Ranthambore Fort
(D) Jaigarh Fort

17. What was the original name of the Nahargarh Fort, built by Sawai Jai Singh II to strengthen the defense of Amber?
(A) Kakanwadi
(B) Shergarh
(C) Madhogarh
(D) Sudarshangarh

18. Nahargarh Fort is famous for a specific architectural addition made by Sawai Madho Singh II, which is:
(A) A massive stepwell constructed with 3500 geometric steps
(B) An elaborate astronomical observatory built on the fort roof
(C) Nine identical two-storeyed palaces built for his queens
(D) A continuous 15-kilometer-long fortified defense wall

19. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the foundation/construction of these Rajasthan forts, from oldest to newest?
(A) Nahargarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort, Jaisalmer Fort, Chittorgarh Fort
(B) Chittorgarh Fort, Jaisalmer Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort, Nahargarh Fort
(C) Jaisalmer Fort, Chittorgarh Fort, Nahargarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort
(D) Kumbhalgarh Fort, Chittorgarh Fort, Jaisalmer Fort, Nahargarh Fort

20. Who was the chief architect of the Hawa Mahal in Jaipur?
(A) Vidyadhar Bhattacharya
(B) Ustad Ahmad Lahori
(C) Mandan
(D) Lal Chand Ustad

21. In the City Palace of Udaipur, which specific courtyard is highly famous for its exquisite mosaics of peacocks crafted with colored glass?
(A) Mor Chowk
(B) Amar Vilas
(C) Badi Mahal
(D) Zenana Mahal

22. Which beautiful building within the City Palace of Jaipur was built by Sawai Madho Singh II as a reception centre for visiting dignitaries, blending Rajput, Islamic, and European architectural styles?
(A) Chandra Mahal
(B) Diwan-i-Khas
(C) Mubarak Mahal
(D) Badal Mahal

23. The Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an astronomical observatory built by which Rajput ruler?
(A) Sawai Jai Singh II
(B) Sawai Man Singh II
(C) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
(D) Sawai Pratap Singh

24. The largest instrument in the Jantar Mantar observatory at Jaipur, which functions as a massive sundial capable of measuring time to an accuracy of two seconds, is called:
(A) Jai Prakash Yantra
(B) Ram Yantra
(C) Rashivalaya Yantra
(D) Samrat Yantra

25. The famous Chand Baori, one of the deepest and largest stepwells in India known for its striking geometric pattern of steps, is located in:
(A) Bundi
(B) Abhaneri (Dausa)
(C) Todaraisingh (Tonk)
(D) Osian (Jodhpur)

26. Which city in Rajasthan is historically referred to as the "City of Stepwells" and houses the famous Rani Ji Ki Baori?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Bundi
(D) Udaipur

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Bandhej (Tie and Dye) textile art of Rajasthan:
I. The fabric is tied tightly with thread at various points before dyeing to create patterns.
II. Mothda is a specific type of Bandhej characterized by criss-crossing diagonal lines.
III. This textile craft is practiced exclusively in the Mewar region and nowhere else.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

28. The Vimal Vasahi temple, part of the Dilwara temple complex, was built by Vimal Shah and is dedicated to which deity?
(A) Lord Adinath
(B) Lord Shiva
(C) Lord Krishna
(D) Lord Mahavira

29. The Dilwara Jain Temples, world-renowned for their extraordinary and intricate marble carving, are located in/on:
(A) Ranakpur
(B) Mount Abu
(C) Jaisalmer
(D) Osian

30. The magnificent Ranakpur Jain Temple is famous for its massive architectural scale, which prominently features exactly:
(A) 1111 intricately carved stone pillars
(B) 1444 intricately carved stone pillars
(C) 1008 intricately carved stone pillars
(D) 1500 intricately carved stone pillars

31. The Ranakpur Jain Temple is known as a 'Chaumukha' temple. What does 'Chaumukha' signify in this context?
(A) The main idol is four-faced, facing four directions.
(B) It was constructed under the supervision of four different master architects.
(C) It features four distinct outer entry gates painted in different royal colors.
(D) Its entire construction was successfully completed in exactly four years.

32. The famous Eklingji Temple, dedicated to the tutelary deity of the Mewar rulers, was originally constructed in the 8th century by:
(A) Maharana Kumbha
(B) Rana Sanga
(C) Bappa Rawal
(D) Rana Pratap

33. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Jaisalmer Fort is popularly known as the Golden Fort (Sonar Quila).
Reason (R): The fort is constructed from yellow sandstone which radiates a golden hue under the sunlight.

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Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

34. The priests of the Eklingji Temple historically belong to which specific sect of Shaivism?
(A) Lingayat Sect
(B) Kapalika Sect
(C) Pashupata Sect
(D) Nath Sect

35. The havelis of the Shekhawati region are primarily renowned for which of the following artistic features, earning the region the title of "Open Air Art Gallery of Rajasthan"?
(A) Large-scale mirrored glass work installed on exterior facades
(B) Colorful fresco paintings created directly on interior walls
(C) Extensive intricate marble latticework panels known as jalis
(D) Elaborately decorated terracotta tile roofing structures

36. Which of the following famous havelis is NOT located in the Shekhawati region?
(A) Nadine Le Prince Haveli
(B) Poddar Haveli
(C) Morarka Haveli
(D) Patwon ki Haveli

37. In the context of mural paintings found in Rajasthan's havelis, what is the 'Ala-Gila' (or Fresco Buono) technique?
(A) Painting on freshly laid wet lime plaster
(B) Painting intricate motifs on seasoned and dried wooden panels
(C) Painting decorative murals using purely synthetic chemical dyes
(D) Painting detailed patterns using thin gold leaf on dried clay

38. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Miniature Painting School)
P. Kota School
Q. Bundi School
R. Kishangarh School
S. Nathdwara School
List II: (Key Feature / Theme)
1. Bani Thani portrait
2. Pichwai tradition
3. Hunting (Shikar) scenes
4. Animal and bird depictions
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

39. Sahibdin was a very famous and influential painter belonging to which school of Rajput miniature painting?
(A) Mewar School
(B) Marwar School
(C) Bikaner School
(D) Jaipur School

40. The 'Chitrashala' of the Garh Palace, highly celebrated for its exquisite miniature murals depicting lush natural landscapes, rain, animals, and birds, belongs to which painting style?
(A) Alwar style
(B) Jaisalmer style
(C) Jodhpur style
(D) Bundi style

41. The depiction of hunting (Shikar) scenes, where rulers and women are frequently shown hunting wildlife in dense jungles, is the most defining characteristic of which painting school?
(A) Mewar School
(B) Kota School
(C) Kishangarh School
(D) Jaipur School

42. Who was the master painter of the Kishangarh court responsible for creating the masterpiece "Bani Thani"?
(A) Sahib Ram
(B) Nisarudin
(C) Nihal Chand
(D) Manohar

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43. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of the Bani Thani miniature painting style?
(A) Elongated, lotus-like eyes
(B) Pointed chin and long nose
(C) Use of a transparent veil (odhani) over the head
(D) Short and stout physical proportions

44. The romantic folktale of 'Dhola-Maru' is a highly prominent and recurrent theme in the miniature paintings of which school?
(A) Marwar (Jodhpur) School

(B) Kota School
(C) Alwar School
(D) Shekhawati School

45. The Phad painting tradition of Rajasthan is historically sustained by the Joshi family belonging to which town?
(A) Nathdwara
(B) Shahpura
(C) Bagru
(D) Sanganer

46. A 'Phad' painting is essentially a continuous scroll depicting the epic tales of local folk deities like Pabuji and Devnarayan. On what material is a Phad traditionally painted?
(A) Dried and treated palm leaves
(B) Handwoven cotton cloth
(C) Tanned and polished sheep leather
(D) Finely woven Mulberry silk cloth

47. The Pichwai painting tradition of Nathdwara is primarily dedicated to depicting the life and miracles of which central deity?
(A) Lord Krishna
(B) Lord Mahadeva Shiva
(C) Lord Ramachandra
(D) Lord Chaturmukha Brahma

48. In the context of Rajasthan's art, what does the term 'Pichwai' literally mean?
(A) Painted directly on the temple floor
(B) Painted elaborate murals on the ceiling
(C) Hanging at the back behind the deity
(D) Intricately woven using pure silk threads

49. Which of the following statements about the famous Blue Pottery of Jaipur is INCORRECT?
(A) It uses a dough made primarily from quartz powder instead of clay.
(B) Cobalt oxide is used to achieve the signature traditional blue color.
(C) It does not crack easily and does not require a potter's wheel.
(D) It is an indigenous art form that originated in Mewar.

50. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Kota Doria textile is also popularly known as 'Masuria' fabric in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It was originally developed by specialized weavers who were brought from Mysore to Kota by Maharao Kishore Singh.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

51. Which famous artist was awarded the Padma Shri for his significant contribution to reviving and popularizing the Blue Pottery of Jaipur?
(A) Ram Gopal Vijayvargiya
(B) Kripal Singh Shekhawat
(C) Bhoor Singh Shekhawat
(D) Govardhan Lal Joshi

52. The Bagru textile print of Rajasthan is famous for which of the following traditional techniques?
(A) Using primarily synthetic chemical neon dyes for vibrant fabric coloring
(B) Fine needlework embroidery done exclusively on imported silk fabrics
(C) Tie and dye pattern making using hot liquid paraffin wax techniques
(D) Using natural vegetable dyes and Dabu mud resist block printing

53. How does Sanganeri block printing primarily differ visually from Bagru printing?
(A) Sanganeri uses floral motifs on light backgrounds, while Bagru uses dark backgrounds.
(B) Sanganeri prints are mostly produced on dark backgrounds, while Bagru exclusively uses white backgrounds.
(C) Sanganeri uses exclusively geometric patterns, while Bagru focuses solely on animal and bird motifs.
(D) Sanganeri block printing is performed only on silk, while Bagru printing is done only on leather.

54. Arrange the following architectural monuments of Rajasthan in the correct geographical sequence from North to South:
1. Dilwara Temples (Mount Abu)
2. Junagarh Fort (Bikaner)
3. Hawa Mahal (Jaipur)
4. Kumbhalgarh Fort (Rajsamand)

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

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55. The delicate art of Meenakari (enameling) was brought to Jaipur from Lahore during the reign of which Kachwaha ruler?
(A) Raja Man Singh I
(B) Sawai Jai Singh II
(C) Sawai Madho Singh I
(D) Sawai Ram Singh II

56. Jaipur is most famous globally for Meenakari work done primarily on which base metal?
(A) Silver
(B) Iron
(C) Copper
(D) Gold

57. Which town in the Kota district is the major weaving centre for the famous Kota Doria sarees, recognized by their distinct square check patterns known as 'khat'?
(A) Ramganj Mandi
(B) Kaithun
(C) Sangod
(D) Digod

58. The 'Leheriya' is a popular traditional wave-like tie-and-dye pattern in Rajasthan. It is considered highly auspicious and is most commonly worn by women during which festival?
(A) Diwali
(B) Holi
(C) Teej
(D) Makar Sankranti

59. The traditional craft of making 'Mojari' or 'Jooti' in Rajasthan primarily involves working with which material?
(A) Terracotta
(B) Cotton fabric
(C) Woven grass
(D) Leather

60. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Royal Cenotaphs)
P. Ahar Cenotaphs (Mahasatiyan)
Q. Devikund Sagar
R. Bada Bagh
S. Mandore Cenotaphs
List II: (Associated Dynasty/Region)
1. Bikaner
2. Jaisalmer
3. Marwar (Jodhpur)
4. Mewar (Udaipur)
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

61. Which place in Rajasthan is world-famous for its high-quality white marble, which was historically used to build the Taj Mahal and the Victoria Memorial?
(A) Kishangarh
(B) Makrana (Nagaur)
(C) Rajsamand
(D) Banswara

NODIA

62. In the context of marble crafts, which city is considered the largest centre in Rajasthan for carving exquisite marble statues and idols of deities?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Kota
(D) Bikaner

63. How many storeys does the architectural marvel Vijay Stambh in Chittorgarh Fort have?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 11

64. The royal cenotaphs (chhatris) of the Kachwaha rulers of Jaipur are located at which of the following places?
(A) Bada Bagh
(B) Mahasatiyan
(C) Gaitore
(D) Moosi Maharani complex

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Bani Thani miniature painting:
I. It was painted by the artist Nihal Chand.
II. It is the most celebrated artwork of the Kishangarh School.
III. The painting portrays the Marwar ruler Rao Jodha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

66. Which of the following forts is renowned as a 'Living Fort' because a significant portion of the city's population still resides within its fortified walls?
(A) Jaigarh Fort
(B) Ranthambore Fort

(C) Jaisalmer Fort
(D) Nahargarh Fort

67. The historic temple of Sila Devi, where devotees offer worship to the goddess, is situated inside the premises of which fort?
(A) Mehrangarh Fort
(B) Amer Fort
(C) Kumbhalgarh Fort
(D) Jaigarh Fort

68. The majestic City Palace of Udaipur is beautifully situated on the eastern banks of which famous lake?
(A) Fateh Sagar Lake
(B) Udai Sagar Lake
(C) Jaisamand Lake
(D) Lake Pichola

69. The beautiful Panna Meena Ka Kund, an architecturally significant stepwell known for its symmetric step design, is located near which prominent fort?
(A) Amer Fort
(B) Jaisalmer Fort
(C) Mehrangarh Fort
(D) Ranthambore Fort

70. The famous architectural landmark known as 'Jogi Mahal' is located within the forest premises of which major fort in Rajasthan?
(A) Kumbhalgarh Fort
(B) Chittorgarh Fort
(C) Ranthambore Fort
(D) Taragarh Fort

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Giri Durg
Giri Durg refers to hill forts built on top of elevated, isolated peaks or mountain ranges to maximize defensive capabilities. Ancient Indian treatises on architecture and statecraft, such as Kautilya's Arthashastra and the Manusmriti, categorize fortresses into distinct types based on geographical terrain. Rajasthan's iconic hill forts prominently represent this traditional category of strategic military architecture.

2. (C) Mesa Plateau
Chittorgarh Fort stands on a massive rock outcrop elevated above the surrounding plains, known geographically as the Mesa Plateau. Rising to a height of approximately 180 meters above the Gambhiri and Berach river plains, this strategic geological formation provided natural defense and panoramic surveillance. The plateau spans an extensive area, housing numerous historic palaces, temples, and water bodies.

3. (B) Maharana Kumbha
Maharana Kumbha constructed the Vijay Stambh, or Victory Tower, between 1448 and 1458 in Chittorgarh Fort. This nine-storeyed architectural landmark was built to commemorate his decisive victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat, led by Mahmud Khilji, at the Battle of Sarangpur in 1437. The tower is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and decorated with sculptures.

4. (D) Lord Adinath
The Kirti Stambh, or Tower of Fame, in Chittorgarh Fort is a seven-storeyed tower built in the twelfth century by a Digambara Jain merchant named Jeeja Bhagerwala. Dedicated to Lord Adinath, the first Jain Tirthankara, the structure is adorned with intricate Jain sculptures, carved figures, and inscriptions highlighting medieval Digambara iconography and architectural mastery within Rajasthan.

5. (C) I and III only
Jaisalmer Fort is situated on Trikuta Hill in the Thar Desert and is widely celebrated as Sonar Quila, or the Golden Fort, due to its yellow sandstone construction radiating a golden hue in sunlight. The fort was not constructed of red sandstone, making the second assertion incorrect. Built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal, it remains a famous living fort.

6. (C) It is surrounded by a continuous 36-kilometer-long fortified wall.
Kumbhalgarh Fort is globally renowned for its massive perimeter wall extending over thirty-six kilometers, making it the second longest continuous wall in the world after the Great Wall of China. Constructed under Maharana Kumbha in the fifteenth century, this formidable defensive barrier features broad stone ramparts capable of accommodating multiple horses side by side along strategic mountain ridges.

7. (A) Katargarh
Katargarh is the inner fortress and highest residential compound situated within the larger Kumbhalgarh Fort complex. Serving as the personal residence and strategic vantage point for Maharana Kumbha, this citadel offered elevated security over the surrounding Aravalli terrain. It is also historically famous as the birthplace of Maharana Pratap, adding prestige to its regional architectural legacy.

8. (D) Mandan
Mandan was the revered chief architect and master sculptor in the court of Maharana Kumbha during the fifteenth century. He designed and supervised the construction of Kumbhalgarh Fort along with several prominent temples across Mewar. Mandan authored various classical architectural treatises, including Devatamurti Prakaranam and Rajavallabha, outlining traditional Indian Vastu Shastra principles and urban planning concepts.

9. (B) Amer Fort
The famous Sheesh Mahal, or Palace of Mirrors, is located inside the Amer Fort complex near Jaipur. Built during the seventeenth century under the patronage of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, its walls and ceilings are inlaid with thousands of concave mirror pieces and glass mosaic patterns. The design reflects single light sources into radiant reflections throughout the chamber.

NODIA

10. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Hawa Mahal in Jaipur was constructed in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh with 953 delicately carved sandstone windows called jharokhas. These screen windows were specifically engineered to allow royal women to observe daily street life, processions, and public festivals without being seen, upholding purdah customs while simultaneously facilitating cool air ventilation through the Venturi principle throughout the five-storey structure.

11. (D) Jaigarh Fort
Jaigarh Fort in Jaipur houses the Jaivana cannon, cast in 1720 during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. Cast directly within the fort's foundry, Jaivana was considered the largest wheeled cannon in the world at the time of manufacture. The massive weapon represents advanced metallurgy and military engineering expertise developed by the Kachwaha rulers in medieval Rajasthan.

12. (A) Extensive rainwater harvesting and underground storage tanks
Jaigarh Fort features an extraordinary traditional rainwater harvesting network designed to sustain garrisons during prolonged sieges. Rainwater from surrounding hill catchments was collected through open canals and routed through filtration chambers into huge underground storage tanks within the fort courtyard. The largest subterranean tank could store over six million gallons of freshwater, demonstrating remarkable hydrological engineering.

13. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The 84-Pillared Chhatri is located in Bundi, built by Rao Raja Anirudh Singh to honor his foster brother. Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri is situated in Alwar, commemorating Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh and his queen. Jaswant Thada stands in Jodhpur as a royal marble cenotaph, while Gaitore ki Chhatri houses the cenotaphs of Jaipur's Kachwaha rulers in Jaipur.

14. (B) Chidiya Tunk Hill
Mehrangarh Fort was founded in 1459 by Rao Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur, on a precipitous cliff known as Chidiya Tunk Hill, or the Hill of Birds. Named after a hermit who resided there, the hilltop offered superior defensive vantage over the Marwar plains. The massive sandstone fort stands over four hundred feet above the surrounding desert city skyline.

15. (A) Jaswant Thada
Jaswant Thada is a magnificent white marble cenotaph situated near Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur, constructed in 1899 by Maharaja Sardar Singh in memory of his father, Maharaja Jaswant Singh II. Often referred to as the Taj Mahal of Marwar, the monument features finely carved marble sheets that produce a warm glow when sunlight passes through their thin, polished surfaces.

16. (C) Ranthambore Fort
The Trinetra Ganesh Temple is situated inside the historic Ranthambore Fort in Sawai Madhopur district. This revered temple houses an ancient idol of Lord Ganesha featuring three eyes, representing wisdom and foresight. Devotees from across India send wedding invitations and letters directly to this temple, making it a unique cultural and religious landmark within Rajasthan's heritage landscape.

17. (D) Sudarshangarh
Nahargarh Fort was built on the Aravalli hills in 1734 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II to fortify the defensive network surrounding the capital city of Jaipur. The fort was originally named Sudarshangarh, after the sacred Sudarshana Chakra of Lord Vishnu. It was later renamed Nahargarh, associated with the spirit of a Rathore prince named Nahar Singh Bhomia.

18. (C) Nine identical two-storeyed palaces built for his queens
Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II constructed the Madhavendra Bhawan inside Nahargarh Fort, which contains nine identical two-storeyed suites designed for his nine queens. Built in the late nineteenth century, these symmetrical suites feature intricate wall frescoes, traditional hearths, and interconnected corridors linked directly to the king's central personal apartment, showcasing refined Indo-European architectural elements and royal living arrangements.

19. (B) Chittorgarh Fort, Jaisalmer Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort, Nahargarh Fort
Chittorgarh Fort was originally established in the eighth century by the Mori Rajput dynasty. Jaisalmer Fort was founded in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal. Kumbhalgarh Fort was constructed

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during the fifteenth century under the patronage of Maharana Kumbha. Nahargarh Fort was built later in 1734 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, establishing this precise historical timeline across major fortifications.

20. (D) Lal Chand Ustad
Lal Chand Ustad was the master architect who designed the famous Hawa Mahal in Jaipur under the patronage of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799. He engineered the unique five-storey facade resembling the crown of Lord Krishna, incorporating nearly a thousand screened windows to facilitate air movement and privacy, establishing an iconic masterpiece of Rajput architectural craft.

21. (A) Mor Chowk
Mor Chowk, or Peacock Courtyard, is an exquisite inner court located within the City Palace complex in Udaipur. Constructed during the reign of Maharana Sajjan Singh, it is world-famous for its glass mosaic artwork depicting peacocks in various poses. Thousands of colored Belgian glass and mirror pieces reflect traditional craftsmanship and decorative elegance unique to Mewar artistry.

22. (C) Mubarak Mahal
Mubarak Mahal, meaning Welcome Palace, was constructed in the late nineteenth century by Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II at the entrance of Jaipur's City Palace. Designed as a reception pavilion for visiting foreign dignitaries, the building seamlessly integrates traditional Rajput carving, Mughal arches, and European structural elements, featuring elaborate marble carving and now serving as a textile museum.

23. (A) Sawai Jai Singh II
Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an extraordinary astronomical observatory established between 1728 and 1734 by the scholar king Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. Passionate about astronomy, geometry, and mathematics, he constructed five similar observatories across northern India. The Jaipur complex remains the largest and best-preserved, housing stone instruments designed to calculate celestial positions, time, and planetary movements.

24. (D) Samrat Yantra
The Vrihat Samrat Yantra inside Jaipur's Jantar Mantar is the world's largest stone sundial, standing at a height of twenty-seven meters. Constructed under Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, this colossal astronomical instrument measures local solar time with a precision of two seconds. Its massive triangular gnomon casts a shadow moving steadily across calibrated marble scales throughout the day.

25. (B) Abhaneri (Dausa)
Chand Baori is a historic stepwell situated in Abhaneri village, near Bandikui in Dausa district, Rajasthan. Constructed in the ninth century by King Chanda of the Nikumbha dynasty, it is one of the deepest and largest stepwells in India. The structure extends thirteen storeys deep with over three thousand five hundred precisely arranged, geometrically symmetrical steps leading to the water.

26. (C) Bundi
Bundi is historically recognized as the City of Stepwells, or Chhoti Kashi, due to its remarkable concentration of over sixty traditional water reservoirs and stepwells. Among these, Rani Ji Ki Baori is the most celebrated, built in 1699 by Rani Nathavati. The stepwell features ornate arched gateways, high relief stone sculptures, and intricate carved pillars reflecting regional water architecture.

27. (B) I and II only
Bandhej involves tightly tying sections of fabric with thread prior to immersion in dye baths, creating complex resist patterns. Mothda represents a specific variation characterized by diagonal criss-cross line patterns. Contrary to restricted regional practice, tie-and-dye techniques are widely practiced across multiple regions of Rajasthan, including Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Shekhawati, making the third statement incorrect.

28. (A) Lord Adinath
The Vimal Vasahi temple is the oldest shrine in the famous Dilwara temple complex on Mount Abu, constructed in 1031 CE by Vimal Shah, a minister of the Solanki ruler Bhima I. Dedicated to Lord Adinath, the first Jain Tirthankara, the temple is renowned for its white marble construction, carved ceiling domes, and decorative marble pillars.

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29. (B) Mount Abu
The Dilwara Jain Temples are situated on Mount Abu, the only hill station in Rajasthan. Built between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries by Solanki rulers and ministers, this complex comprises five major temples made entirely of white marble. The structures are internationally celebrated for their translucent marble carvings, intricate ceiling patterns, and delicate architectural details.

30. (B) 1444 intricately carved stone pillars
The Ranakpur Jain Temple, located in Pali district, is renowned for its grand architectural design supported by exactly 1,444 uniquely carved marble pillars. Built in the fifteenth century during the reign of Rana Kumbha by the merchant Dharna Shah, no two pillars in the vast temple complex share the exact same carved design, demonstrating remarkable artistic variation.

31. (A) The main idol is four-faced, facing four directions.
The term Chaumukha translates to four-faced, referring to the architectural layout of the main sanctum in the Ranakpur Jain Temple. The central shrine houses a quadruple idol of Lord Adinath facing the four cardinal directions. This design allows devotees to view the primary deity from all four entrance halls surrounding the core sanctum of the monument.

32. (C) Bappa Rawal
The Eklingji Temple, located near Udaipur, was originally constructed in the eighth century by Bappa Rawal, the founder of the Mewar dynasty. Dedicated to Lord Shiva as Eklingji, the deity was revered as the official ruler of Mewar, while the Mewar Maharanas ruled as his divine representatives, or Diwans, maintaining deep spiritual and political traditions.

33. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jaisalmer Fort is globally recognized as the Golden Fort, or Sonar Quila, due to its massive ramparts constructed entirely from local yellow sandstone. When sunlight hits these stone walls during sunrise and sunset, the fort emits a bright golden radiance that blends with the Thar Desert landscape, directly explaining the origin of its famous popular title.

34. (C) Pashupata Sect
The chief priests officiating religious rituals at the historic Eklingji Temple traditionally belong to the Pashupata sect, one of the oldest ascetic traditions of Shaivism in India. Established under divine influence during ancient times, the temple management and ritualistic traditions have preserved these specific Pashupata Shaivite practices continuously across centuries of Mewar royal heritage.

35. (B) Colorful fresco paintings created directly on interior walls
The merchant havelis of the Shekhawati region, spanning Jhunjhunu, Sikar, and Churu districts, are internationally famous for their vibrant wall frescoes. Built during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by wealthy Marwari traders, these grand residences feature elaborate interior and exterior wall paintings depicting mythology, historical events, folklore, and everyday colonial scenes, earning the area its famous artistic title.

36. (D) Patwon ki Haveli
Patwon ki Haveli is situated in Jaisalmer, not in the Shekhawati region. Constructed in the nineteenth century by a wealthy trader named Guman Chand Patwa, it is a complex of five interconnected havelis famous for yellow sandstone construction and delicate jali stone carving. Other listed havelis, such as Poddar and Morarka, belong to Shekhawati towns.

37. (A) Painting on freshly laid wet lime plaster
The Ala-Gila technique, also known as Fresco Buono or Arayish in Rajasthan, involves applying mineral pigments directly onto freshly laid, wet lime plaster. As the wet plaster dries, carbonation binds the paint permanently into the wall structure, creating long-lasting, lustrous wall murals that withstand climate aging. This traditional method was widely used in Shekhawati havelis.

38. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Kota School of painting is famous for hunting scenes depicting wildlife pursuits in dense forests. The Bundi School excels in vibrant nature and bird depictions. The Kishangarh School produced the famous ideal portrait of Bani Thani, while the Nathdwara School is renowned for its sacred Pichwai cloth paintings centered on Lord Krishna.

NODIA

39. (A) Mewar School
Sahibdin was an eminent master painter associated with the Mewar School of Rajput miniature painting during the seventeenth century under Maharana Jagat Singh I. He rendered famous illustrated manuscript series, including the Rasikapriya, Bhagavata Purana, and Ramayana, characterized by rich natural colors, detailed expressive figures, and emotional depth reflecting classical Rajasthani artistic conventions.

40. (D) Bundi style
The Chitrashala, located within Garh Palace in Bundi, is world-renowned for its brilliantly preserved wall paintings executed in the classic Bundi style. Built during the reign of Maharao Umaid Singh, these murals feature lush green landscapes, monsoon clouds, aquatic birds, and vibrant depictions of Radha and Krishna, showcasing the pinnacle of regional painting traditions.

41. (B) Kota School
The Kota School of miniature painting is distinguished by its vivid depiction of hunting expeditions, wild game, and dense jungle landscapes. Originating as an offshoot of the Bundi style in the seventeenth century, Kota artists uniquely portrayed royal figures, courtly women, and retainers actively hunting animals amidst hilly terrain, establishing a dynamic style.

42. (C) Nihal Chand
Nihal Chand was the court painter of Kishangarh during the reign of Raja Savant Singh in the eighteenth century. He created the iconic masterpiece Bani Thani, which idealizes refined feminine beauty. Influenced by devotional Vaishnava poetry, Nihal Chand developed a distinctive style characterized by delicate features, curved lines, and ethereal romanticism in miniature painting.

43. (D) Short and stout physical proportions
The Bani Thani painting style of the Kishangarh School is characterized by slender, elongated figures rather than short or stout proportions. Its defining aesthetic features include arched eyebrows, lotus-shaped eyes, a long slender nose, pointed chin, and a delicate transparent veil. These graceful stylistic elements represent an idealized vision of spiritual and feminine beauty.

44. (A) Marwar (Jodhpur) School
The tragic folk romance of Dhola and Maru is a deeply rooted thematic narrative in the Marwar painting style centered in Jodhpur. Local artists frequently depicted the romantic couple fleeing together on a camel across desert sand dunes. This folk ballad captured regional cultural sentiment, bold primary color palettes, and expressive desert landscape compositions.

45. (B) Shahpura
The Phad painting tradition is traditionally practiced and preserved by artists of the Joshi family living in Shahpura, located in Bhilwara district, Rajasthan. For generations, these skilled artisans have specialized in creating large cloth scrolls using natural vegetable dyes, keeping alive the unique visual storytelling medium that accompanies folk singer recitals across rural communities.

46. (B) Handwoven cotton cloth
A Phad painting is executed on a long horizontal piece of coarse, handwoven cotton cloth known as khadi. Before painting, the fabric is treated with starch and polished smooth with a stone. Folk artists then use natural stone and vegetable pigments to illustrate complex, sequential religious narratives depicting deity miracles and heroics for rural bards.

47. (A) Lord Krishna
Pichwai painting is a traditional textile art form originating from Nathdwara, centered on the worship of Lord Krishna as Shrinathji. These large cloth backdrops illustrate key scenes from Krishna's life, such as Raas Leela and Govardhan Puja. They are displayed behind the main shrine idol in Pushtimarg temples to celebrate seasonal festivals and devotional themes.

48. (C) Hanging at the back behind the deity
The word Pichwai originates from the Sanskrit terms pichh, meaning back, and wai, meaning hanging. In traditional temple settings, these painted textile hangings are mounted on the wall directly behind the main idol of Shrinathji. They serve as rich pictorial backdrops that change according to specific religious seasons, daily rituals, and temple festivals.

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49. (D) It is an indigenous art form that originated in Mewar.
Blue Pottery is not indigenous to Mewar; it possesses Turko-Persian origins and was introduced to Jaipur in the nineteenth century under the patronage of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II. The craft uses quartz dough instead of clay, cobalt oxide for blue coloration, and does not require a potter's wheel, making the origin statement inaccurate.

50. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kota Doria fabric is widely known as Masuria in Rajasthan because Maharao Kishore Singh brought master weavers from Mysore to Kota in the seventeenth century. These weavers introduced fine silk-cotton blending techniques, creating light, translucent textiles with signature square check patterns, directly establishing the historic origin of the alternate regional name used today.

51. (B) Kripal Singh Shekhawat
Padma Shri Kripal Singh Shekhawat was a master artist renowned for reviving and modernizing the traditional Blue Pottery craft of Jaipur during the twentieth century. He introduced over forty new color shades beyond the classic cobalt blue, established training institutions, and elevated this regional ceramic art form to international fame through his exceptional craftsmanship.

52. (D) Using natural vegetable dyes and Dabu mud resist block printing
Bagru print is a traditional hand-block printing technique practiced in Bagru village near Jaipur. It relies heavily on natural vegetable dyes, wooden blocks, and a mud-resist process called Dabu. Artisans use earth, lime, and natural gums to create mud paste applied before dyeing, producing distinctive dark background patterns with floral motifs.

53. (A) Sanganeri uses floral motifs on light backgrounds, while Bagru uses dark backgrounds.
Sanganeri and Bagru block printing differ primarily in background tone and motif aesthetics. Sanganeri printing features delicate floral motifs, leaves, and vines stamped onto white or light-colored cotton fabric backgrounds. In contrast, Bagru printing uses natural mud-resist techniques on dark background shades, such as black, red, and indigo, creating strong visual contrast.

54. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Geographically from North to South, Junagarh Fort in Bikaner is located in northern Rajasthan. Hawa Mahal in Jaipur lies further south. Kumbhalgarh Fort in Rajsamand district occupies a location in southern central Rajasthan. Finally, the Dilwara Temples on Mount Abu in Sirohi district represent the southernmost point among the listed architectural sites.

55. (A) Raja Man Singh I
The refined craft of Meenakari, or enamel artwork on metal, was brought to Jaipur by Raja Man Singh I in the late sixteenth century. He invited skilled Lahore-based artisans to settle in his capital, blending Persian enameling techniques with indigenous metalworking traditions, which established Jaipur as a premier global hub for fine enamel jewelry.

56. (D) Gold
Jaipur is globally celebrated for its exquisite Meenakari enameling performed primarily on gold metal bases. Gold provides superior chemical adherence for brilliant mineral enamel colors like red, green, and blue when fired at high temperatures. Artisans engrave detailed patterns into the gold surface before applying colored enamel powders, creating luxurious traditional jewelry.

57. (B) Kaithun
Kaithun, a small town situated in Kota district, is the primary weaving center for traditional Kota Doria sarees and fabrics. Skilled weavers craft light cotton and silk threads on handlooms, forming distinctive tiny square patterns known as khat. This historic textile craft holds a Geographical Indication tag celebrating its unique regional heritage.

58. (C) Teej
Leheriya is a traditional tie-and-dye textile characterized by vibrant diagonal wave patterns across the fabric. Symbolizing joy, greenery, and the arrival of monsoon rains, women in Rajasthan traditionally wear bright Leheriya sarees and dupattas during the Teej festival in the month of Shravan, celebrating regional cultural customs and marital prosperity.

NODIA

59. (D) Leather
The traditional craft of Mojari or Jooti footwear in Rajasthan primarily utilizes cured leather derived from sheep, goat, or camel hides. Artisans cut, shape, and hand-stitch the leather soles and uppers, decorating them with silk embroidery, zari threads, brass studs, and mirror work to craft iconic regional footwear across production centers.

60. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Ahar Cenotaphs, known as Mahasatiyan, belong to the Sisodia rulers of Mewar in Udaipur. Devikund Sagar houses the royal cenotaphs of the Rathore rulers of Bikaner. Bada Bagh contains the royal memorials of the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer, while Mandore Cenotaphs honor the Rathore rulers of Marwar in Jodhpur.

61. (B) Makrana (Nagaur)
Makrana, situated in Nagaur district, is world-renowned for producing exceptional non-porous white marble classified as Calcite stone. Famous for its bright white luster and durability, Makrana marble was historically transported across India to construct globally celebrated monuments, including the Taj Mahal in Agra and the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata.

62. (B) Jaipur
Jaipur is recognized as the largest center in Rajasthan for marble carving and idol making. Skilled sculptors, traditionally centered in areas like Khazana Walon Ka Rasta, carve detailed religious statues, human portraits, and decorative items from high-grade marble, supplying handcrafted stone sculptures to national and international art markets.

63. (C) 9
Vijay Stambh, or Victory Tower, located in Chittorgarh Fort, stands as a grand nine-storeyed stone structure built by Maharana Kumbha in 1448. Rising to a height of approximately 37 meters, each of its nine levels is decorated with sculpted figures of Hindu deities, celestial nymphs, and intricate architectural bands.

64. (C) Gaitore
Gaitore, located at the foothills of Nahargarh Fort in Jaipur, is the official royal cremation ground for the Kachwaha Rajput rulers of Jaipur. The site contains carved marble and sandstone cenotaphs, or chhatris, constructed in classical Indo-Islamic style, each honoring past rulers from Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II onward.

65. (C) I and II only
The Bani Thani painting was created by court painter Nihal Chand and remains the crowning artwork of the Kishangarh School. However, the painting portrays Vishnupriya, a singer in the court of Raja Savant Singh, rather than Marwar ruler Rao Jodha, rendering the third statement false and confirming the correctness of the first two statements.

66. (C) Jaisalmer Fort
Jaisalmer Fort is widely celebrated as a living fort because nearly one-fourth of the old city's population continues to reside within its sandstone walls. Built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal, the fort complex houses bustling residential quarters, ancient havelis, shops, and temples operating continuously inside its fortified urban layout.

67. (B) Amer Fort
The historic temple of Sila Devi is located inside the Amer Fort complex near Jaipur. The deity's idol was brought from Jessore in East Bengal by Maharaja Man Singh I in the late sixteenth century after his military victory. Devotees visit this shrine during Navratri to seek blessings from goddess Sila Devi.

68. (D) Lake Pichola
The grand City Palace of Udaipur is situated along the eastern bank of Lake Pichola. Built over several centuries starting under Maharana Udai Singh II in 1559, this massive palace complex overlooks the lake waters, offering scenic views of Jag Mandir and Lake Palace islands situated within Lake Pichola.

69. (A) Amer Fort
Panna Meena Ka Kund is a sixteenth-century stepwell situated near Amer Fort in Jaipur. Celebrated for its unique architectural design, the stepwell features criss-cross symmetrical staircases arranged on three sides, recessed niches, and octagonal pavilions, serving as both a water reservoir and a historic social gathering space.

70. (C) Ranthambore Fort
Jogi Mahal is a historic hunting lodge situated at the base of Ranthambore Fort, near Padam Talao inside Ranthambore National Park. Originally

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built as a resting post for royal hunting parties, it overlooks scenic lake waters and houses an extraordinarily large banyan tree, serving as an iconic heritage structure within the forest.

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CHAPTER 06

Freedom Movement and Integration of Rajasthan

1. Where did the Revolt of 1857 officially begin in the region of Rajasthan?
(A) Neemuch
(B) Nasirabad
(C) Erinpura
(D) Kota

2. On which date did the mutiny at the Nasirabad cantonment break out during the Revolt of 1857?
(A) 10 May 1857
(B) 28 May 1857
(C) 3 June 1857
(D) 15 October 1857

3. Which of the following leaders led the massive public revolt against the British and the local ruler in Kota in 1857?
(A) Lala Jaidayal and Mehrab Khan
(B) Thakur Kushal Singh
(C) Mohammad Ali Beg and Hira Singh
(D) Rawat Kesari Singh

4. Which British Political Agent was killed by the mutineers and had his head paraded through the streets of Kota?
(A) Captain Showers
(B) Mac Mason
(C) Major Burton
(D) Major Eden

5. Mohammad Ali Beg is famously associated with the leadership of the 1857 revolt at which of the following military cantonments?
(A) Neemuch
(B) Kherwara
(C) Deoli
(D) Beawar

6. Which of the following was NOT one of the six British military cantonments located in Rajputana during the Revolt of 1857?
(A) Nasirabad
(B) Erinpura
(C) Deoli
(D) Tonk

7. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Political Agents in 1857)
P. Major Burton
Q. Captain Showers
R. Mac Mason
S. Major Eden
List II: (States)
1. Mewar
2. Jaipur
3. Kota
4. Marwar
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

8. In which year was the 'Rajasthan Seva Sangh' established by Vijay Singh Pathik, Ramnarayan Chaudhary, and Hari Bhai Kinkar?
(A) 1915
(B) 1919
(C) 1921
(D) 1927

9. Who among the following initiated the first phase of the Bijolia Peasant Movement?
(A) Vijay Singh Pathik
(B) Manikya Lal Verma
(C) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
(D) Sadhu Sitaram Das

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Bijolia Peasant Movement:
I. It is widely considered the longest non-violent peasant movement in India.
II. The movement was triggered by the imposition of 84 different types of taxes (lag-bag) on the farmers.
III. It was entirely suppressed by the British authorities within five years of its start.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) All I, II, and III

11. The Trench Commission was constituted to inquire into the grievances related to which peasant movement?
(A) Bijolia Peasant Movement
(B) Begun Peasant Movement
(C) Bundi Peasant Movement
(D) Shekhawati Peasant Movement

12. Nanak Ji Bhil lost his life during police firing at the Dabi massacre. This incident is associated with which peasant movement?
(A) Begun Peasant Movement
(B) Bundi Peasant Movement
(C) Alwar Peasant Movement
(D) Bikaner Peasant Movement

13. A controversial tax called 'Chauri Tax' (a tax on the marriage of a daughter) was imposed by which ruler of the Bijolia thikana?
(A) Rao Krishna Singh
(B) Rao Prithvi Singh
(C) Rao Govind Das
(D) Maharana Fateh Singh

14. Which tragic incident in Rajasthan's peasant struggle was compared by Mahatma Gandhi to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, calling it "Dyerism Double Distilled"?
(A) Rasta Pal incident
(B) Dabi massacre
(C) Nimuchana massacre
(D) Mangarh massacre

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bijolia peasant movement is considered a landmark event in the history of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It was completely violent and resulted in the immediate overthrow of the Mewar ruler in 1897.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. The socio-religious organization 'Samp Sabha' was established to bring awakening among the Bhil community. Who founded it?
(A) Motilal Tejawat
(B) Surji Bhagat
(C) Govind Guru
(D) Bhogilal Pandya

17. On which exact date did the tragic Mangarh massacre take place, where hundreds of tribal followers were killed by British forces?
(A) 17 November 1913
(B) 10 May 1857
(C) 13 April 1919
(D) 25 March 1921

18. Motilal Tejawat organized the tribals against the oppressive policies of the princely states. What was the name of his movement?
(A) Bhagat Movement
(B) Meena Movement
(C) Samp Sabha Movement
(D) Eki Movement

19. Govind Guru, the prominent leader of the Bhil tribal movement, belonged to which community by birth?
(A) Banjara
(B) Rajput
(C) Brahmin
(D) Meghwal

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20. Select the correct chronological order of the following historical events related to public awakening in Rajasthan:
(A) Establishment of Samp Sabha → Mangarh Massacre → Dabi Massacre
(B) Mangarh Massacre → Establishment of Samp Sabha → Dabi Massacre
(C) Dabi Massacre → Establishment of Samp Sabha → Mangarh Massacre
(D) Establishment of Samp Sabha → Dabi Massacre → Mangarh Massacre

21. Jain Muni Magan Sagar presided over a major conference in 1944 at Neem Ka Thana, which gave significant momentum to which movement?
(A) Meena Movement
(B) Bhil Movement
(C) Meo Movement
(D) Prajamandal Movement

22. The Meo peasant movement, which took place in the Alwar and Bharatpur region during 1932, was primarily led by whom?

(A) Ramnarayan Chaudhary and Vijay Singh Pathik
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Shaukat Ali
(C) Shobharam Kumawat and Gokul Lal Asawa
(D) Dr. Mohammad Ali and Yasin Khan

23. The 'Rajasthan Seva Sangh' initially established in Wardha in 1919 was later transferred to which city in Rajasthan in 1920?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Ajmer
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jodhpur

24. Which famous freedom fighter established the 'Jain Vardhaman Vidyalaya' in Jaipur in 1907 to train young revolutionaries?
(A) Jamnalal Bajaj
(B) Hiralal Shastri
(C) Arjun Lal Sethi
(D) Tikaram Paliwal

25. "If I work for the state, who will drive the British out of the country?" Which freedom fighter of Rajasthan is known for this statement?
(A) Jai Narayan Vyas
(B) Kesari Singh Barhath
(C) Pratap Singh Barhath
(D) Arjun Lal Sethi

26. Vijay Singh Pathik, the leading figure of the peasant movements in Rajasthan, was originally known by what name?
(A) Bhoop Singh
(B) Roop Singh Rathore
(C) Mool Shankar Tiwari
(D) Dhanpat Rai Srivastava

27. Which freedom fighter from Jodhpur was affectionately called 'Loknayak' and 'Sher-e-Rajasthan'?
(A) Bhanwarlal Sarraf
(B) Jai Narayan Vyas
(C) Balmukund Bissa
(D) Mathuradas Mathur

28. Sagarmal Gopa, a prominent freedom fighter who died under suspicious circumstances in prison, was associated with which princely state?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Jodhpur
(D) Mewar

29. The revolutionary secret society 'Veer Bharat Sabha' was founded in 1910 by which of the following leaders?
(A) Kesari Singh
(B) Arjun Lal Sethi
(C) Vijay Singh Pathik
(D) Swami Kumaranand

30. The influential newspaper 'Rajasthan Kesari', which played a key role in the freedom struggle, was first published in 1920 from Wardha under whose editorship?
(A) Jai Narayan Vyas
(B) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
(C) Vijay Singh Pathik
(D) Haribhau Upadhyay

31. Which was the first Prajamandal to be established in Rajasthan in the year 1931?
(A) Mewar Prajamandal
(B) Marwar Prajamandal
(C) Bikaner Prajamandal
(D) Jaipur Prajamandal

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Prajamandal movements in Rajasthan:
I. Jaipur Prajamandal was the first to be established in Rajasthan.
II. Bikaner Prajamandal was uniquely established outside the state in Calcutta.
III. Marwar Prajamandal observed 'Krishna Day' in 1936 to protest against injustice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) All I, II, and III

33. The Marwar (Jodhpur) Prajamandal was formed in 1934. Who was its first President?
(A) Jai Narayan Vyas
(B) Bhanwarlal Sarraf
(C) Anandraj Surana
(D) Mathuradas Mathur

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34. Due to strict repression by the Maharaja, the Bikaner Prajamandal was founded in 1936 at which place outside Rajputana?
(A) Bombay
(B) Wardha
(C) Delhi
(D) Calcutta

35. The Mewar Prajamandal was established in April 1938. Who among the following was appointed as its first President?
(A) Balwant Singh
(B) Manikya Lal Verma
(C) Bhure Lal Baya
(D) Mohan Lal Sukhadia

36. The event known as the 'Kagal Kand' (1946), where farmers were subjected to atrocities, is associated with the political awakening of which princely state?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Bikaner
(D) Mewar

37. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Prajamandals)
P. Jaipur Prajamandal
Q. Mewar Prajamandal
R. Bikaner Prajamandal
S. Kota Prajamandal
List II: (Key Founders)
1. Nayanuram Sharma
2. Magharam Vaidya
3. Kapur Chand Patni
4. Manikya Lal Verma
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

38. The heroic tribal girl 'Kali Bai' sacrificed her life in 1947 to save her teacher Sengabhai. This famous 'Rasta Pal incident' occurred in which district?
(A) Banswara
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Udaipur
(D) Dungarpur

39. Identify the INCORRECT pair of Prajamandal and its founder/prominent leader:
(A) Dungarpur Prajamandal - Bhogilal Pandya
(B) Pratapgarh Prajamandal - Magharam Vaidya
(C) Banswara Prajamandal - Bhupendra Nath Trivedi
(D) Jaisalmer Prajamandal - Meethalal Vyas

40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The primary objective of the Prajamandal movements was to demand responsible government under the aegis of the princely rulers.
Reason (R): Prajamandal leaders wanted political awakening, civil liberties, and democratic rights for the people of the native states.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

41. The complex process of the integration of Rajasthan was completed in how many stages?
(A) Four
(B) Five
(C) Six
(D) Seven

42. The first stage of the integration of Rajasthan was the formation of the Matsya Union. When was it inaugurated?
(A) 15 August 1947
(B) 18 March 1948
(C) 25 March 1948
(D) 30 March 1949

43. Which of the following princely states was NOT a part of the Matsya Union?
(A) Alwar
(B) Dausa
(C) Bharatpur
(D) Karauli

44. Who was appointed as the Prime Minister of the newly formed Matsya Union?
(A) Gokul Lal Asawa
(B) Shobharam Kumawat
(C) Hiralal Shastri
(D) Manikya Lal Verma

45. In the second stage of integration (25 March 1948), the 'Rajasthan Union' (Former Rajasthan) was formed. Which city was made its capital?
(A) Kota
(B) Bundi
(C) Udaipur
(D) Dungarpur

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46. During the formation of 'United Rajasthan' (18 April 1948), which prominent state merged into the existing Rajasthan Union?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Mewar
(D) Bikaner

47. Greater Rajasthan was formed on 30 March 1949 with the merger of four major states (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer). Who inaugurated Greater Rajasthan?
(A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) N. V. Gadgil
(D) Sardar Patel

48. Who was the first Chief Minister (then termed Prime Minister) of the newly formed Greater Rajasthan?
(A) Jai Narayan Vyas
(B) Tikaram Paliwal
(C) Hiralal Shastri
(D) Mohan Lal Sukhadia

49. In commemoration of the formation of Greater Rajasthan, 'Rajasthan Day' is celebrated every year on which date?
(A) 1 November
(B) 18 March
(C) 26 January
(D) 30 March

50. The Matsya Union was finally merged into Greater Rajasthan on 15 May 1949 to form 'United Greater Rajasthan'. This was done on the recommendation of which committee?
(A) Fazal Ali Commission
(B) P. B. Menon Committee
(C) Satyanarayan Rao Committee
(D) Shankarrao Deo Committee

51. Consider the following units formed during the integration of Rajasthan:
1. Greater Rajasthan
2. Matsya Union
3. United Rajasthan
4. Rajasthan Union (Stage 2)

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of their formation?
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

52. During the final stage of integration on 1 November 1956, which of the following territories was completely merged into Rajasthan?
(A) Sironj region
(B) Malwa region
(C) Ajmer-Merwara and Abu-Dilwara
(D) Saurashtra

53. Before its merger with Rajasthan in 1956, Ajmer-Merwara was a separate 'Part C' state. Who was its only Chief Minister?
(A) Haribhau Upadhyay
(B) Gokul Bhai Bhatt
(C) Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava
(D) Jwala Prasad Sharma

54. Sir V.P. Menon played an instrumental role in the integration of princely states across India. What official position did he hold during this time?
(A) Viceroy of India
(B) President of the Constituent Assembly
(C) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(D) Secretary of the States Department

55. Consider the following statements regarding the integration of Rajasthan:
I. The integration process was entirely completed in exactly five stages.
II. Matsya Union was the first political entity formed during the integration.
III. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a decisive role in unifying the princely states of Rajasthan.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Only I and III
(D) Only II and III

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56. Which ruler of Banswara famously stated, "I am signing my death warrant," while signing the Instrument of Accession?
(A) Maharawal Lakshman Singh
(B) Maharana Bhupal Singh
(C) Chandraveer Singh
(D) Maharaja Hanuwant Singh

57. Which was the first princely state in Rajputana to sign the Instrument of Accession to join the Indian Union on 7 August 1947?
(A) Mewar
(B) Jaipur
(C) Jodhpur

(D) Bikaner

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Stages of Integration)
P. Matsya Union
Q. Rajasthan Union (Stage 2)
R. United Rajasthan (Stage 3)
S. Greater Rajasthan
List II: (Capitals)
1. Jaipur
2. Udaipur
3. Kota
4. Alwar
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

59. The post of 'Rajpramukh' was abolished and replaced by 'Governor' on 1 November 1956. Who was appointed as the first Governor of Rajasthan?
(A) Sampurnanand
(B) Gurmukh Nihal Singh
(C) Sardar Hukam Singh
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

60. At the time of independence, the region of Rajputana consisted of how many princely states and chiefships (thikanas)?
(A) 18 States and 2 Thikanas
(B) 19 States and 3 Thikanas
(C) 21 States and 1 Thikana
(D) 22 States and 4 Thikanas

61. The 26th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 is historically significant in the context of former princely states because it resulted in:
(A) The abolition of Privy Purse and royal privileges
(B) The creation of new states
(C) The establishment of the Rajasthan High Court
(D) The compulsory acquisition of royal properties without compensation

62. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sir V.P. Menon was appointed as the Secretary of the States Department in 1947.
Reason (R): The Matsya Union was the first union formed in the integration of Rajasthan.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

63. Which of the following areas of present-day Rajasthan was directly administered by the British as a Chief Commissioner's Province prior to independence?
(A) Jhalawar
(B) Tonk
(C) Mewar
(D) Ajmer-Merwara

64. The final boundaries of Rajasthan were decided based on the recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission. Who was the chairman of this commission?
(A) H.N. Kunzru
(B) K.M. Panikkar
(C) Fazal Ali
(D) Sardar Patel

65. In the context of the princely states of Rajasthan, what does the term 'Privy Purse' refer to?
(A) A special tax collected from the peasants for the royal treasury
(B) A fixed tax-free pension paid to former rulers
(C) The personal bodyguard unit of the Maharaja
(D) The traditional royal dress worn during the accession ceremony

66. The newspaper 'Navjyoti', which heavily publicized the peasant movements and freedom struggle in Rajasthan, was published from Ajmer by whom?
(A) Jai Narayan Vyas
(B) Motilal Tejawat
(C) Haribhau Upadhyay
(D) Ramnarayan Chaudhary

67. 'Integration Day' or 'Rajasthan Foundation Day' (Rajasthan Sthapana Diwas) is recognized on 1 November. What is its historical significance?
(A) Integration was completed and present-day Rajasthan was formed.
(B) The Matsya Union was officially formed and inaugurated on this day.
(C) The first democratic general elections were successfully held across the state on this day.

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(D) The capital of the state was officially shifted to Jaipur on this day.

68. The historical Auwa fort, prominently known for the fierce resistance offered by Thakur Kushal Singh during the 1857 revolt, is located in which present-day district?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Nagaur
(C) Pali
(D) Barmer

69. Where is the prominent memorial of the brave tribal girl Kali Bai, who died defending her teacher, located?
(A) Gap Sagar Lake, Dungarpur
(B) At Mangarh Hill, Banswara
(C) Near Matrikundia, Chittorgarh
(D) At Dabi village, Bundi

70. The prominent newspaper 'Tarun Rajasthan' was closely associated with which freedom fighter who used it to expose the atrocities of the princely rulers?
(A) Jamnalal Bajaj
(B) Manikya Lal Verma
(C) Gokul Bhai Bhatt
(D) Jai Narayan Vyas

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Nasirabad
The Revolt of 1857 in Rajasthan officially commenced at the Nasirabad military cantonment. Indian soldiers belonging to the 15th Native Infantry stationed there revolted against British officers, seized the local armory, and destroyed artillery guns. This outbreak set off a chain reaction of uprisings across various other cantonments and princely territories throughout the region.

2. (B) 28 May 1857
The mutiny at the Nasirabad cantonment broke out on 28 May 1857. News of the uprising in Meerut created widespread suspicion among the Indian sepoys regarding British intentions. Consequently, soldiers of the 15th Native Infantry openly rebelled, captured military equipment, killed two British officers, and subsequently marched toward Delhi to join the central revolutionary forces.

3. (A) Lala Jaidayal and Mehrab Khan
The rebellion in Kota was led by Lala Jaidayal, an advocate, and Mehrab Khan, a risaldar in the state army. Unlike cantonment mutonies, this was a massive popular revolt supported by local citizens and state troops. They besieged the royal palace, captured administration facilities, and controlled the state for six months before British troops recaptured Kota.

4. (C) Major Burton
Major Burton served as the British Political Agent stationed at Kota during the Uprising of 1857. During the violent public rebellion in October 1857, rebel forces under Lala Jaidayal and Mehrab Khan attacked his residency. Major Burton and his sons were killed, and his severed head was paraded through the streets to demonstrate anti-colonial defiance.

5. (A) Neemuch
Mohammad Ali Beg was a prominent sepoy officer who led the mutiny at the Neemuch military cantonment on June 3, 1857. When Colonel Abbott administered an oath of loyalty to Indian soldiers, Beg challenged British credibility. He then led the troops in destroying British barracks, seizing weapons, and marching toward Agra while spreading rebellion across neighbouring areas.

6. (D) Tonk
During the Revolt of 1857, Rajputana contained six British military cantonments: Nasirabad, Neemuch, Erinpura, Deoli, Beawar, and Kherwara. Tonk was a princely state ruled by a Nawab and was not a British military cantonment, although popular anti-British feelings and military unrest also surfaced among the troops serving in Tonk during the uprising.

7. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
During the 1857 Revolt, British Political Agents were stationed across Rajputana to oversee princely administration. Major Burton was posted in Kota, where he was killed during the rebellion. Captain Showers supervised Mewar, Captain Mac Mason represented British interests in Marwar and died at Auwa, while Major Eden served as Political Agent in Jaipur state.

8. (B) 1919
The Rajasthan Seva Sangh was founded in 1919 at Wardha by prominent nationalist leaders including Vijay Singh Pathik, Ramnarayan Chaudhary, and Hari Bhai Kinkar. Its primary objective was to highlight peasant grievances, fight feudal oppression, and nurture political consciousness across Rajputana. In 1920, its headquarters was relocated to Ajmer for more effective coordination.

9. (D) Sadhu Sitaram Das
Sadhu Sitaram Das initiated the first phase of the historic Bijolia Peasant Movement in 1897. Recognizing the severe economic distress of the local farmers, he organized peasants to protest against unjust cesses and forced labor imposed by the feudal landlord. He led the initial non-violent resistance before handing over leadership to Vijay Singh Pathik.

10. (A) Only I and II
The Bijolia Peasant Movement lasted nearly 44 years, from 1897 to 1941, making it India's longest continuous non-violent agrarian struggle.

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It was sparked by feudal exploitation involving 84 arbitrary taxes alongside forced labor. Contrary to being rapidly suppressed, the movement maintained organized resistance across several decades until the farmers successfully secured tax relief from state authorities.

11. (B) Begun Peasant Movement
The Trench Commission, headed by British officer Commissioner Trench, was appointed to investigate peasant grievances during the Begun Peasant Movement in Mewar state. Farmers under Ramnarayan Chaudhary protested excessive taxes and forced labor. When the commission opened fire on a peaceful assembly at Govindpura in July 1923, two peasant leaders, Rupa Ji and Kripa Ji, were killed.

12. (B) Bundi Peasant Movement
Nanak Ji Bhil lost his life during the Dabi massacre in April 1923 while participating in the Bundi Peasant Movement. During a peaceful gathering of farmers protesting unjust land revenue policies and feudal oppression, state police opened fire. Nanak Ji Bhil was shot while heroically singing patriotic songs and holding the national flag high during the assembly.

13. (A) Rao Krishna Singh
Rao Krishna Singh, the feudal lord of Bijolia thikana, introduced the oppressive 'Chauri Tax' in 1903. This arbitrary levy required every farmer to pay five rupees to the landlord whenever his daughter was married. In protest, the farmers refused to cultivate fields and threatened to migrate, compelling the ruler to temporarily withdraw the tax.

14. (C) Nimuchana massacre
The Nimuchana massacre occurred in May 1925 in Alwar state when state troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering of over two thousand farmers protesting against increased land revenue rates. Hundreds of farmers were killed or wounded. Recognizing the horrifying brutality, Mahatma Gandhi severely condemned the incident in 'Young India', describing it as "Dyerism Double Distilled".

15. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Bijolia Peasant Movement stands as a iconic milestone in Indian historical resistance because it inspired agrarian consciousness and anti-feudal movements throughout Rajputana. However, the movement was entirely non-violent in nature and lasted over four decades. It aimed at securing economic relief and administrative fairness rather than violently overthrowing the ruling Mewar monarchy in 1897.

16. (C) Govind Guru
Govind Guru founded the Samp Sabha in 1883 to promote social reform, unity, and moral upliftment among the Bhil and Garasia tribal communities. Through this socio-religious organization, he discouraged alcohol consumption and internal disputes while encouraging education, self-reliance, and peaceful resistance against British colonial policy and feudal exploitation in the southern region of Rajputana.

17. (A) 17 November 1913
The tragic Mangarh massacre occurred on 17 November 1913 at Mangarh Hill, situated on the border of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Thousands of tribal Bhils assembled peacefully for an annual religious ritual under the leadership of Govind Guru. British forces, along with princely state troops, surrounded the hill and opened unprovoked fire, killing over fifteen hundred tribal followers.

18. (D) Eki Movement
Motilal Tejawat organized the Eki Movement in 1921 to unite the tribal communities of Mewar, Sirohi, and surrounding areas against oppressive feudal taxes and forced labor. 'Eki' signifies unity among farmers and tribals. Tejawat drafted the famous 21-point demand charter known as 'Mewar Ki Pukar' to advocate for tribal economic rights and justice.

19. (A) Banjara
Govind Guru was born into a nomadic Banjara family in Bansia village, situated in Dungarpur district. Despite humble origins, he was deeply influenced by Swami Dayanand Saraswati's teachings. He dedicated his life to reforming social customs, promoting temperance, spreading literacy, and organizing the indigenous Bhil and Garasia populations into a cohesive social movement.

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20. (A) Establishment of Samp Sabha → Mangarh Massacre → Dabi Massacre
The chronological sequence of these public awakening events begins with the establishment of the Samp Sabha by Govind Guru in 1883 to

reform tribal society. Subsequently, the brutal Mangarh massacre occurred on 17 November 1913, where British forces killed over fifteen hundred tribal protesters. Later, the Dabi massacre occurred during the Bundi movement in April 1923.

21. (A) Meena Movement
Jain Muni Magan Sagar presided over a historic conference of the Meena community at Neem Ka Thana in April 1944. The gathering aimed to protest against the discriminatory 'Criminal Tribes Act' and the state's stringent 'Jairam Pesha Act', which mandated routine police reporting for community members. This landmark conference energized organizational unity and reform within the Meena movement.

22. (D) Dr. Mohammad Ali and Yasin Khan
The Meo peasant movement in the Mewat region, covering Alwar and Bharatpur states during 1932, was led by Dr. Mohammad Ali and Yasin Khan. The movement organized Muslim peasantry to voice strong opposition against exorbitant land revenue taxes, custom duties, grazing fees, and the destruction of agricultural crops caused by wild boars maintained by royal reserves.

23. (B) Ajmer
Initially established at Wardha in 1919, the Rajasthan Seva Sangh shifted its central headquarters to Ajmer in 1920. Ajmer served as a directly administered British territory centrally located in Rajasthan, making it an ideal political hub for publishing patriotic literature, coordinating public agitations, and guiding various peasant and Prajamandal movements across neighboring princely states.

24. (C) Arjun Lal Sethi
Arjun Lal Sethi founded the Jain Vardhaman Vidyalaya in Jaipur in 1907. Ostensibly an educational institution for religious and moral teaching, its hidden purpose was to secretly select and train young nationalist revolutionaries. It became a strategic center for secret political activities, inspiring numerous freedom fighters to join active resistance against British rule.

25. (D) Arjun Lal Sethi
Arjun Lal Sethi famously uttered this historic statement when offered a high administrative position by the Maharaja of Jaipur. Choosing national liberation over personal wealth and prestige, Sethi resigned his post and dedicated his life to organizing revolutionary networks, educating youth for national service, and mobilizing political awakening against British rule in Rajasthan.

26. (A) Bhoop Singh
Vijay Singh Pathik was originally named Bhoop Singh Gurjar, born in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh. After escaping British arrest following the failed revolutionary plot of 1857-1915 associated with Ras Behari Bose, he adopted the alias 'Vijay Singh Pathik'. Under this new identity, he became a legendary peasant leader and political organizer in Rajasthan.

27. (B) Jai Narayan Vyas
Jai Narayan Vyas was a prominent political leader and freedom fighter from Jodhpur who earned the popular titles 'Loknayak' and 'Sher-e-Rajasthan'. He played a pivotal role in organizing the Marwar Prajamandal, edited newspapers like 'Tarun Rajasthan' and 'Akhand Bharat', and championed civil liberties against princely autocracy, later serving as Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

28. (B) Jaisalmer
Sagarmal Gopa was a fearless freedom fighter from the princely state of Jaisalmer. He authored critical books such as 'Jaisalmer Mein Goonda Raj' and 'Azaadi Ke Deewane', exposing tyranny and misrule by the ruler Jawahar Singh. For his bold writings, he was imprisoned, subjected to brutal torture, and tragically burned alive inside jail in April 1946.

29. (A) Kesari Singh
The revolutionary secret society 'Veer Bharat Sabha' was established in 1910 by Kesari Singh Barhath along with Vijay Singh Pathik. The organization was designed to incite armed rebellion against British rule by recruiting patriotic youth, procuring arms, and uniting royal Rajputs and peasants across Rajasthan to support national liberation activities.

30. (C) Vijay Singh Pathik
The weekly newspaper 'Rajasthan Kesari' was launched in 1920 from Wardha under the editorship of Vijay Singh Pathik, with financial support provided by Jamnalal Bajaj. The publication played a major role in exposing

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feudal atrocities, spreading political awareness, and advocating for peasant rights in Rajasthan before shifting publication operations to Ajmer.

31. (D) Jaipur Prajamandal
Jaipur Prajamandal was the first Prajamandal established in Rajasthan, formed in 1931 by Kapur Chand Patni. Though initially inactive, it was reorganized in 1936 under the leadership of Jamnalal Bajaj and Hiralal Shastri. It worked tirelessly to demand responsible democratic governance, social reforms, and protection of basic civil liberties within Jaipur princely state.

32. (D) All I, II, and III
Jaipur Prajamandal was the earliest to form in 1931. Severe political persecution forced Magharam Vaidya to establish Bikaner Prajamandal outside state borders in Calcutta in 1936. Furthermore, Marwar Prajamandal observed 'Krishna Day' in 1936 to protest the abduction and harassment of a young girl named Krishna in Jodhpur, making all these historical facts accurate.

33. (B) Bhanwarlal Sarraf
The Marwar Prajamandal was founded in 1934 in Jodhpur to rally public support for civil rights and constitutional reforms. Bhanwarlal Sarraf was appointed as its first President, while Jai Narayan Vyas served as the key driving force behind its political campaigns. The movement actively protested against autocratic state decrees, press censorship, and administrative corruption.

34. (D) Calcutta
Due to severe government repression and ban on political activities within Bikaner state by Maharaja Ganga Singh, Bikaner Prajamandal could not function locally. Consequently, Magharam Vaidya and Lakshmi Chand Surana established the Bikaner Prajamandal in Calcutta in 1936, mobilizing exiled residents of Bikaner living there to raise public awareness and demand political freedom.

35. (A) Balwant Singh
Mewar Prajamandal was established on 24 April 1938 at Udaipur. Balwant Singh Mehta was appointed as its first President, while Manikya Lal Verma served as its chief founder and General Secretary. The state government immediately declared the organization illegal and banned its activities, leading to satyagraha demonstrations demanding democratic reforms and individual freedoms.

36. (C) Bikaner
The 'Kagal Kand' occurred in October 1946 in Kagal village within Bikaner princely state. Jagirdars and state police violently attacked local peasant leaders who gathered to discuss land revenue demands and political rights under the Bikaner Prajamandal. The brutal assault drew widespread public condemnation and escalated popular demands for ending feudal oppression across the state.

37. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The Prajamandal movements across Rajputana were established by dedicated leaders. Jaipur Prajamandal was founded by Kapur Chand Patni in 1931. Mewar Prajamandal was organized under Manikya Lal Verma in 1938. Magharam Vaidya established Bikaner Prajamandal in 1936, and Nayanuram Sharma spearheaded the Kota Prajamandal in 1939 to demand democratic responsible governance.

38. (D) Dungarpur
The Rasta Pal incident occurred in June 1947 in Dungarpur district. When police officers tried to close a local school run by the Seva Sangh and dragged teacher Sengabhai behind a truck, thirteen-year-old Bhil girl Kali Bai courageously cut the rope with her sickle to save him. Police opened fire, mortally wounding her in this act of sacrifice.

39. (B) Pratapgarh Prajamandal - Magharam Vaidya
Magharam Vaidya is historically associated with founding the Bikaner Prajamandal in 1936 rather than the Pratapgarh Prajamandal. The Pratapgarh Prajamandal was actually established in 1945 under the leadership of Amrit Lal Payak and Chunilal Prabhakar. Meanwhile, Bhogilal Pandya led Dungarpur, Bhupendra Nath Trivedi led Banswara, and Meethalal Vyas established Jaisalmer Prajamandal.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The main objective of Prajamandal movements across princely states was establishing responsible representative government while retaining rulers as constitutional heads. Leaders organized public

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awakening to secure basic civil liberties, press freedom, and democratic rights for citizens. Therefore, the desire for fundamental rights and civic empowerment directly explains why these organizations demanded democratic governance reforms.

41. (D) Seven
The process of integrating the princely states of Rajputana into present-day Rajasthan was executed in seven distinct stages between 1948 and 1956. Starting with the formation of the Matsya Union on 18 March 1948, it involved successive mergers of princely states, culminating in the final reorganization on 1 November 1956 with Ajmer-Merwara's inclusion.

42. (B) 18 March 1948
The Matsya Union marked the initial stage of Rajasthan's political integration and was formally inaugurated on 18 March 1948. Union Minister N. V. Gadgil inaugurated the union, which comprised four northeastern princely states: Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Karauli. Maharaja Udai Bhan Singh of Dholpur was made Rajpramukh, while Alwar became its capital.

43. (B) Dausa
The Matsya Union was constituted on 18 March 1948 by merging four distinct princely states: Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Karauli, along with the chiefship of Neemrana. Dausa was not an independent princely state during integration but a thikana within Jaipur state, which later joined during the formation of Greater Rajasthan in 1949.

44. (B) Shobharam Kumawat
Shobharam Kumawat, a prominent freedom fighter and Prajamandal leader from Alwar, was appointed as the Prime Minister of the Matsya Union upon its creation in March 1948. He headed the interim ministry tasked with consolidating administrative structures across Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Karauli prior to the entity's eventual merger into United Greater Rajasthan.

45. (A) Kota
The Rajasthan Union, formed during the second stage of integration on 25 March 1948, comprised nine princely states: Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh, Shahpura, and Tonk, plus Kushalgarh. Kota was designated as the capital of this new union, and Maharao Bhim Singh of Kota assumed office as its Rajpramukh.

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46. (C) Mewar
United Rajasthan was inaugurated on 18 April 1948 when the powerful southern princely state of Mewar (Udaipur) merged into the pre-existing Rajasthan Union. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated this third stage. Udaipur was made the capital, Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar became Maharaj Pramukh, and Manikya Lal Verma assumed the office of Prime Minister.

47. (D) Sardar Patel
Greater Rajasthan was inaugurated on 30 March 1949 by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home and States. This fourth stage brought together four major princely states—Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer—with United Rajasthan. Maharaja Man Singh II of Jaipur became Rajpramukh, while Jaipur was selected as the political capital.

48. (C) Hiralal Shastri
Hiralal Shastri was appointed as the first Prime Minister (later designated as Chief Minister) of Greater Rajasthan following its formation on 30 March 1949. A senior Prajamandal leader and founder of Banasthali Vidyapith, Shastri headed the new unified cabinet, establishing administrative machinery and governance standards for the expanded state until democratic elections were held.

49. (D) 30 March
'Rajasthan Day' is celebrated annually on 30 March to commemorate the formation of Greater Rajasthan in 1949. On this landmark day, the largest princely states—Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer—merged into United Rajasthan, creating the broad territorial identity of the state. This date symbolizes the political unification and modern establishment of Rajasthan.

50. (D) Shankarrao Deo Committee
The Shankarrao Deo Committee, comprising Shankarrao Deo, R. K. Sidhva, and Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, was appointed to determine whether Matsya Union states preferred merging with Uttar Pradesh or Rajasthan. Based on public sentiment, the committee recommended merging Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan,

leading to the formation of United Greater Rajasthan on 15 May 1949.

51. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The formation sequence of these entities reflects the chronological stages of Rajasthan's integration. The Matsya Union formed first on 18 March 1948, followed by the Rajasthan Union on 25 March 1948. Next came United Rajasthan on 18 April 1948 when Mewar joined, and finally Greater Rajasthan was established on 30 March 1949 with major state mergers.

52. (C) Ajmer-Merwara and Abu-Dilwara
During the seventh and final stage of integration on 1 November 1956, the Centrally Administered 'Part C' state of Ajmer-Merwara and the Abu-Dilwara region of Sirohi were completely merged into Rajasthan. This was executed under the State Reorganization Act of 1956 based on the Fazal Ali Commission recommendations, finalizing Rajasthan's current administrative boundary.

53. (A) Haribhau Upadhyay
Haribhau Upadhyay served as the sole Chief Minister of Ajmer-Merwara during its existence as an independent 'Part C' state from 1952 until 1956. A dedicated Gandhian nationalist and freedom fighter, he headed the local legislative assembly and administration until the region was formally integrated into Rajasthan following the State Reorganization Act on 1 November 1956.

54. (D) Secretary of the States Department
Sir V. P. Menon served as the Secretary of the Ministry of States, working directly alongside Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He drafted the Instrument of Accession and Covenant of Merger, playing a crucial bureaucratic and diplomatic role in negotiating terms with princely rulers and managing the smooth political integration of princely states across India.

55. (A) Only I
The integration of Rajasthan was completed in seven distinct stages rather than five, spanning from 18 March 1948 to 1 November 1956. The Matsya Union was indeed the initial political union created during integration, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played the vital leading role in uniting the various princely states into a single unified Indian state.

56. (C) Chandraveer Singh
Maharawal Chandraveer Singh of Banswara uttered this emotional statement while signing the Instrument of Accession to join the Indian Union in July 1947. Expressing his personal sorrow at relinquishing centuries of sovereign royal authority over his state, he remarked that by signing the legal document, he felt as if he were signing his own death warrant.

57. (D) Bikaner
Bikaner was the first princely state in Rajputana to sign the Instrument of Accession to accede to the Dominion of India on 7 August 1947. Maharaja Sadul Singh of Bikaner took a patriotic lead among Indian princes by deciding early to join India, encouraging other Rajputana states to sign accession documents prior to independence.

58. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Each stage of Rajasthan's integration had a designated administrative capital. The Matsya Union (Stage 1) selected Alwar as its capital. The Rajasthan Union (Stage 2) made Kota its headquarters. United Rajasthan (Stage 3) shifted its capital to Udaipur after Mewar merged, and Greater Rajasthan (Stage 4) designated Jaipur, which remains the state capital today.

59. (B) Gurmukh Nihal Singh
Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh was appointed as the first Governor of Rajasthan on 1 November 1956, following the seventh stage of integration under the State Reorganization Act. Concurrently, the office of Rajpramukh, previously held by Maharaja Man Singh II of Jaipur, was abolished, aligning Rajasthan's executive head structure with the constitutional norm across Indian states.

60. (B) 19 States and 3 Thikanas
At the time of Indian independence in August 1947, the geopolitical region of Rajputana comprised 19 princely states, 3 chiefships (thikanas) named Lava, Kushalgarh, and Neemrana, and one centrally administered British territory known as Ajmer-Merwara. Integrating these distinct political units into a unified state required seven stages of diplomatic negotiations and administrative mergers.

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61. (A) The abolition of Privy Purse and royal privileges
The 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 1971 during Indira Gandhi's tenure as Prime Minister, abolished the Privy Purse payments and hereditary royal privileges guaranteed to former rulers of princely states. This landmark amendment amended Articles 291 and 362, removing official recognition of royal titles and establishing complete democratic equality among all citizens.

62. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Sir V. P. Menon was appointed Secretary of the Ministry of States in 1947 to assist Sardar Patel in negotiating integration with princely rulers across India. Separately, the Matsya Union was the first political entity created during Rajasthan's integration in March 1948. While both historical facts are true, the formation of Matsya Union is not the reason for Menon's appointment.

63. (D) Ajmer-Merwara
Ajmer-Merwara was the only territory in the Rajputana region directly administered by British officers as a Chief Commissioner's Province. Unlike surrounding princely states governed by hereditary Maharajas and Nawabs, Ajmer-Merwara was managed directly by the Chief Commissioner under central British authority, serving as a strategic administrative and military headquarters in Rajasthan.

64. (C) Fazal Ali
Justice Fazal Ali served as the Chairman of the State Reorganization Commission constituted by the Government of India in 1953. Along with members H. N. Kunzru and K. M. Panikkar, the commission recommended reorganizing state boundaries on linguistic and geographical lines. Its report led to merging Ajmer-Merwara and Abu-Dilwara into Rajasthan on 1 November 1956.

65. (B) A fixed tax-free pension paid to former rulers
The term 'Privy Purse' refers to the fixed, tax-free annual allowance paid by the Government of India to former rulers of princely states as financial compensation for surrendering their administrative power and integrating their territories into India. Introduced under Covenants of Accession, this system continued until its complete constitutional abolition in 1971.

66. (D) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
The influential nationalist newspaper 'Navjyoti' was started in October 1936 from Ajmer by freedom fighter Ramnarayan Chaudhary. The publication played a critical role in awakening political consciousness across Rajputana by reporting on peasant agitations, exposing feudal oppression, highlighting Prajamandal movements, and promoting nationalistic ideals among the public during the Indian freedom struggle.

67. (A) Integration was completed and present-day Rajasthan was formed.
1 November marks the historical completion of Rajasthan's integration process in 1956. On this day, following the implementation of the State Reorganization Act, Ajmer-Merwara, Abu-Dilwara, and Sunel Tappa were incorporated while Sironj was transferred to Madhya Pradesh. This final adjustment unified all geographical constituent regions, establishing the modern political boundary of Rajasthan.

68. (C) Pali
The historical Auwa fort is located in Pali district of Rajasthan. During the Uprising of 1857, Thakur Kushal Singh Champawat of Auwa led a heroic armed resistance against British forces and the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Rebel soldiers defeated combined state and British armies at the battles of Bithoda and Chetawat near this historic fort.

69. (A) Gap Sagar Lake, Dungarpur
The memorial honoring the brave Bhil girl Kali Bai is situated on the banks of Gap Sagar Lake in Dungarpur city. In 1947, thirteen-year-old Kali Bai sacrificed her life while fearlessly attempting to save her teacher, Sengabhai, from police violence during the Rasta Pal incident. A park and statue erected there preserve her inspirational memory today.

70. (D) Jai Narayan Vyas
'Tarun Rajasthan' was an influential weekly newspaper edited by Jai Narayan Vyas from Ajmer during the 1920s. Vyas used the publication as a powerful platform to voice peasant grievances, expose administrative corruption, critique feudal tyranny in princely states, and mobilize public

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opinion in support of political democracy, civil rights, and state integration across Rajputana.

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CHAPTER 07
Folk Languages and Literature

1. The Rajasthani language is believed to have originated primarily from which of the following Apabhramsha?
(A) Magadhi Apabhramsha
(B) Shauraseni (Gurjari) Apabhramsha
(C) Maharashtri Apabhramsha
(D) Paisachi Apabhramsha

2. Who was the first linguist to use the term 'Rajasthani' collectively for the various dialects spoken in Rajasthan in his book 'Linguistic Survey of India'?
(A) L.P. Tessitori
(B) Col. James Tod
(C) Suryamall Mishran
(D) George Abraham Grierson

3. In the 8th-century text 'Kuvalayamala' written by Udyotan Suri, the language of western Rajasthan is referred to as:
(A) Maru Bhasha
(B) Dingal
(C) Pingal
(D) Mewari

4. The Marwari dialect, known for its extensive literature and wide geographical spread, is predominantly spoken in which region?
(A) Kota and Bundi
(B) Alwar and Bharatpur
(C) Jodhpur and its surrounding areas
(D) Jaipur and Dausa

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Dingal literature is primarily heroic in nature.
Reason (R): It was developed by Charan poets to inspire Rajput warriors during battles.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Which of the following is an important sub-dialect of the Marwari language?
(A) Torawati
(B) Ahirwati
(C) Rajawati
(D) Godwadi

7. The famous historical plays composed by Maharana Kumbha of Mewar are primarily written in which dialect?
(A) Hadoti
(B) Mewari
(C) Shekhawati
(D) Mewati

8. Saint Dadu Dayal and his disciples composed the majority of their spiritual literature in which of the following dialects?
(A) Marwari
(B) Mewari
(C) Dhundhari
(D) Malvi

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9. Match List I with List II.
List I: Dialect
P. Marwari
Q. Mewati
R. Hadoti
S. Wagdi
List II: Primary Region
1. Kota-Bundi
2. Alwar-Bharatpur
3. Dungarpur-Banswara
4. Jodhpur-Barmer
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

10. The Shekhawati dialect is mainly spoken in which of the following pairs of districts?
(A) Sikar and Jhunjhunu
(B) Dungarpur and Banswara
(C) Kota and Jhalawar
(D) Jaisalmer and Barmer

11. The teachings and compositions of saints Lal Das and Charan Das are predominantly found in which dialect?
(A) Hadoti
(B) Mewati
(C) Wagdi
(D) Nimadi

12. Consider the following literary works:
I. Vansh Bhaskar
II. Veer Satsai
III. Pithal aur Patal
Which of the above works were composed by the great poet Suryamall Mishran?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

13. Ahirwati (also known as Rathi) is a dialect spoken predominantly in which area of Rajasthan?
(A) Kotputli-Behror region
(B) Abu-Pindwara region
(C) Phalodi region
(D) Banswara region

14. Which Rajasthani dialect was referred to as the 'Bhili' dialect by George Abraham Grierson?
(A) Mewari
(B) Hadoti
(C) Wagdi
(D) Nimadi

15. The Malvi dialect is primarily spoken in the areas of Rajasthan that share a border with which state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Haryana
(C) Punjab
(D) Madhya Pradesh

16. Which of the following dialects is recognized as 'Southern Rajasthani' due to its geographical location and linguistic influence?
(A) Dhundhari
(B) Mewati
(C) Nimadi
(D) Shekhawati

17. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Pingal literary form is a mix of Eastern Rajasthani and Braj Bhasha.
Reason (R): Eastern Rajasthan shares its geographical and cultural borders with the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

18. By the number of speakers, which is the most widely spoken dialect of the Rajasthani language?
(A) Marwari
(B) Mewari
(C) Hadoti
(D) Dhundhari

19. In terms of geographical land area covered, which dialect dominates Rajasthan?
(A) Marwari
(B) Mewati
(C) Dhundhari
(D) Wagdi

20. Arrange the following renowned Rajasthani literary figures in correct chronological order based on their major historical periods:
1. Chand Bardai
2. Prithviraj Rathore
3. Suryamall Mishran
4. Kanhaiyalal Sethia
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

21. The traditional Dingal literature of Rajasthan is most strongly associated with which community of writers?
(A) Charans
(B) Bhats
(C) Brahmins
(D) Jains

22. In the context of Rajasthani folk literature, what does the term 'Vaat' represent?
(A) A historical poem sung during wars
(B) A song of mourning or lament
(C) A religious hymn dedicated to local deities
(D) A story or prose narrative

23. The term 'Khyat' in the Rajasthani historical literary tradition generally refers to:
(A) Devotional songs composed by medieval mystic saints
(B) Historical prose accounts detailing dynastic

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lineage
(C) Administrative land revenue records of a princely state
(D) Traditional romantic folk tales passed down orally

24. Who is the author of the famous and detailed historical text 'Nainsi Ri Khyat'?
(A) Bankidas
(B) Dayaldas
(C) Muhnot Nainsi
(D) Kaviraja Shyamaldas

25. 'Raso' literature in Rajasthan is best defined as texts that:
(A) Deal exclusively with traditional agricultural practices
(B) Form the fundamental grammar of the local dialects
(C) Collect common regional proverbs and folk idioms
(D) Describe the martial deeds and lives of rulers

26. Match List I with List II.
List I: Literary Work
P. Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri
Q. Prithviraj Raso
R. Batan Ri Phulwari
S. Vansh Bhaskar
List II: Author
1. Chand Bardai
2. Prithviraj Rathore
3. Suryamall Mishran
4. Vijaydan Detha
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

27. The epic poem 'Prithviraj Raso', which highlights the life and battles of Prithviraj Chauhan, was composed by:
(A) Jayanak
(B) Chand Bardai
(C) Nalpati Nalha
(D) Sarangdhar

28. The well-known Rajasthani text 'Bisaldev Raso', composed by Nalpati Nalha, primarily revolves around the life of:
(A) Prithviraj Chauhan
(B) Vigraharaja IV (Bisaldev)
(C) Maharana Pratap
(D) Rao Jodha

29. 'Khuman Raso', an important heroic text of early Rajasthani literature, was authored by:
(A) Dalpat Vijay
(B) Jodharaj
(C) Kavi Kallol
(D) Dusa Ada

30. Prithviraj Rathore, a prominent Rajasthani poet and author, was a respected courtier in the court of which Mughal Emperor?
(A) Babur
(B) Humayun
(C) Akbar
(D) Aurangzeb

31. The famous literary masterpiece 'Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri' was famously praised as the 'Fifth Veda' by which scholar?
(A) Suryamall Mishran
(B) L.P. Tessitori
(C) Col. James Tod
(D) Dusa Ada

32. Suryamall Mishran was the official state poet of which erstwhile Rajputana princely state?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Bundi
(D) Mewar

33. The poetry collection 'Veer Satsai' by Suryamall Mishran holds immense historical importance because it:
(A) Describes the architectural foundation and layout of Jaipur city
(B) Awakens Rajput pride in the context of the 1857 revolt
(C) Documents formal treaties between Rajputana and the British
(D) Details the civic and revenue administration of Marwar state

34. Consider the following statements regarding 'Dingal' literature:
I. It is a robust literary form primarily associated with Western Rajasthani.
II. It was mostly patronized and developed by Charan poets.
III. It is heavily composed of pure Braj Bhasha vocabulary without local influence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II and III

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(D) I, II and III

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Hadoti dialect is mainly spoken in the Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar districts.
Reason (R): This region was historically ruled by the Hada branch of the Chauhan Rajputs.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. The extensive and celebrated collection of Rajasthani folk tales titled 'Batan Ri Phulwari' was authored by:
(A) Kanhaiyalal Sethia
(B) Sitaram Lalas
(C) Vijaydan Detha
(D) Komal Kothari

37. Identify the correct sequence of the historical evolution of the Rajasthani language from the given options:
(A) Sanskrit → Shauraseni Prakrit → Gurjari Apabhramsha → Rajasthani
(B) Sanskrit → Magadhi Prakrit → Gurjari Apabhramsha → Rajasthani
(C) Sanskrit → Gurjari Apabhramsha → Shauraseni Prakrit → Rajasthani
(D) Sanskrit → Maharashtri Prakrit → Gurjari Apabhramsha → Rajasthani

38. Which of the following is widely considered one of the oldest texts of the Jain literary tradition in the Rajasthani language?
(A) Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri
(B) Dhola Maru Ra Duha
(C) Vansh Bhaskar
(D) Bharateshwar Bahubali Ghor

39. The poem 'Badli', often acknowledged as the first major poetic composition of the modern Rajasthani literature era, was written by:
(A) Kanhaiyalal Sethia
(B) Chandra Singh Birkali
(C) Meghraj Mukul
(D) Sitaram Lalas

40. The Sahitya Akademi Award-winning Rajasthani poetry collection 'Leeltans' was composed by:
(A) Suryamall Mishran
(B) Vijaydan Detha
(C) Kanhaiyalal Sethia
(D) Mani Madhukar

41. In Kanhaiyalal Sethia's famous inspirational poem 'Pithal aur Patal', the name 'Pithal' is used to represent:
(A) Maharana Pratap
(B) Prithviraj Chauhan
(C) Emperor Akbar
(D) Prithviraj Rathore

42. Who among the following scholars is celebrated for single-handedly compiling the monumental 'Rajasthani Shabdakosh' (Dictionary of Rajasthani)?
(A) Sitaram Lalas
(B) L.P. Tessitori
(C) George Grierson
(D) Kaviraja Shyamaldas

NODIA

43. The ongoing political and social efforts for the official recognition of the Rajasthani language aim to include it in which Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Fifth Schedule
(B) Sixth Schedule
(C) Eighth Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

44. In which year did the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly unanimously pass a resolution recommending the inclusion of the Rajasthani language in the Indian Constitution?
(A) 1992
(B) 2003
(C) 2011
(D) 2018

45. Match List I with List II.
List I: Institution
P. Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi
Q. Rajasthani Bhasha, Sahitya evam Sanskriti Akademi
R. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Arabic Persian Research Institute
S. Rupayan Sansthan
List II: Location
1. Bikaner
2. Udaipur
3. Jodhpur
4. Tonk
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

46. The monthly literary magazine 'Madhumati' is the official publication of which premier institution?
(A) Rajasthani Bhasha, Sahitya evam Sanskriti Akademi, Bikaner
(B) Rupayan Sansthan, Borunda
(C) Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, Udaipur
(D) Rajasthan Hindi Granth Akademi, Jaipur

47. The magazine 'Jagti Jot', dedicated strictly to the promotion of Rajasthani language and literature, is published from:
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Bikaner

48. The traditional 'Mudiya' script of Rajasthan is uniquely characterized by:
(A) Complete substitution of all indigenous local vowels with Persian scripts
(B) Systematic use of Roman alphabets to transcribe native Rajasthani words
(C) Written without the top horizontal line (Shirorekha) and curving letters
(D) Written strictly from left to right in a diagonal downward fashion

49. The 'Mahajani' script of Rajasthan was historically used most prominently by which section of society?
(A) The Charan poets for epic poetry
(B) The merchant and trading class for accounting
(C) The royal administration for diplomatic treaties
(D) The agricultural laborers for land records

50. The devotional 'Vani' (utterances) literature composed by saint Meerabai primarily exhibits the linguistic features of which dialects?
(A) Hadoti and Mewati
(B) Wagdi and Malvi
(C) Nimadi and Shekhawati
(D) Marwari and Mewari

51. The sacred literary compilation known as 'Simbhudhara' contains the Vani (teachings) of which prominent Rajasthani saint?
(A) Jasnathji
(B) Jambhoji
(C) Dadu Dayal
(D) Ramcharanji

52. The monumental historical text 'Vir Vinod', which comprehensively details the history of the Mewar state, was authored by:
(A) G.H. Ojha
(B) Muhnot Nainsi
(C) Kaviraja Shyamaldas
(D) Dayaldas

53. Dr. G.H. Ojha is renowned in the Rajasthani historical tradition primarily for:
(A) Writing authentic histories of Rajputana princely states
(B) Composing classic romantic Raso poetry predominantly in Braj Bhasha
(C) Translating classical English literature into local Marwari dialects
(D) Pioneering modern Rajasthani street theatre and drama traditions

54. To honor and promote the linguistic heritage of the state, Rajasthani Language Day is celebrated annually on:
(A) 14 September
(B) 21 February
(C) 30 March
(D) 1 November

55. Consider the following statements regarding institutions promoting language and culture in Rajasthan:
I. Rupayan Sansthan is located in Borunda, Jodhpur.
II. Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi is headquartered in Udaipur.
III. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Arabic Persian Research Institute is situated in Tonk.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

56. The historical script known as 'Mudiya', used widely for quick commercial writing in Rajasthan, is also locally referred to as:
(A) Brahmi
(B) Kharoshthi
(C) Baniyawati
(D) Sharada

57. Find the Odd One Out among the following dialect variants:

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(A) Thali
(B) Dhatki
(C) Godwadi
(D) Torawati

58. Pingal literature, which was heavily prevalent in eastern Rajasthan, was essentially formed by blending eastern Rajasthani dialects with:
(A) Braj Bhasha
(B) Gujarati
(C) Marathi
(D) Punjabi

59. The famous romantic folk tale 'Moomal' is intrinsically associated with the culture and geography of which region?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Bikaner
(D) Kota

60. Which of the following works is NOT a literary composition of the state poet Suryamall Mishran?
(A) Vansh Bhaskar
(B) Chundawat Mange Senani
(C) Veer Satsai
(D) Balvant Vilas

61. Identify the Correct Statement regarding the Rajasthani language:
(A) Recognized as an independent literary language by Sahitya Akademi in 1974.
(B) It firmly belongs to the Dravidian language family of southern India.
(C) It possesses no historical written literature created prior to the 20th century.
(D) It is an official language recognized under the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

62. Identify the Incorrect Pair of dialect and its primary district:
(A) Hadoti - Kota
(B) Mewari - Udaipur
(C) Mewati - Jodhpur
(D) Wagdi - Dungarpur

63. The famous historical poem 'Ayo Ingrej Mulk Re Upar', which expressed resentment against British dominance, was composed by:
(A) Dusa Ada
(B) Suryamall Mishran
(C) Chand Bardai
(D) Bankidas

64. The celebrated traditional romantic folk narrative 'Dhola Maru Ra Duha' was composed by:
(A) Prithviraj Rathore
(B) Muhnot Nainsi
(C) Kavi Kallol
(D) Jodharaj

65. The popular modern Rajasthani poem 'Senani' (Chundawat Mange Senani), which glorifies the ultimate sacrifice of a Rajput wife, was penned by:
(A) Kanhaiyalal Sethia
(B) Meghraj Mukul
(C) Vijaydan Detha
(D) Sitaram Lalas

66. Due to its geographical proximity to the state border, which Rajasthani dialect exhibits the maximum influence of the Gujarati language?
(A) Shekhawati
(B) Mewati
(C) Ahirwati
(D) Wagdi

67. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Malvi dialect is primarily spoken in the extreme northern districts of Rajasthan, such as Ganganagar.
Statement II: The Shekhawati dialect is predominantly spoken in the Sikar and Jhunjhunu regions.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

68. What is the most appropriate description of the 'Charan literary tradition' in Rajasthan?
(A) It consists purely of traditional devotional songs dedicated exclusively to Lord Shiva.
(B) It focuses strictly on regional agricultural practices and seasonal harvest festivals.
(C) A heroic poetry tradition praising the valor of Rajput warriors.
(D) It is an ancient classical tradition of writing exclusively in the Sanskrit language.

69. Identify the incorrect statement regarding 'Dingal' literature:

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(A) It is a direct offshoot of the Braj Bhasha spoken in eastern Uttar Pradesh.
(B) It represents a bold literary style predominantly prevalent in Western Rajasthan regions.
(C) It was historically patronized and developed mainly by celebrated Charan poets.
(D) 'Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri' is widely considered a prime example of Dingal literature.

70. In Rajasthani folk literature, sayings and idioms ('Kahavat') are largely drawn from:
(A) Complex royal court proceedings, administrative protocols, and official judicial decrees
(B) Ancient classical Sanskrit grammar treatises and philosophical manuscripts
(C) British administrative terminology introduced throughout the nineteenth century
(D) Everyday rural life, farming practices, and cultural experiences

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Shauraseni (Gurjari) Apabhramsha
The Rajasthani language developed historically from the Indo-Aryan group of languages. Linguists and historians generally agree that its early development originated primarily from Shauraseni (Gurjari) Apabhramsha around the tenth century. Over time, distinct local dialects evolved across different geographical regions of Rajasthan, preserving structural features, phonetic styles, and grammatical elements derived directly from this ancestral linguistic form.

2. (D) George Abraham Grierson
Sir George Abraham Grierson was a British linguist and civil servant who conducted the comprehensive Linguistic Survey of India. In his landmark work published in the early twentieth century, he formally classified and used the term Rajasthani collectively to denote the group of interconnected regional dialects spoken across the princely states of contemporary Rajasthan.

3. (A) Maru Bhasha
The eighth-century Jain scholar Udyotan Suri composed the classic literary text Kuvalayamala in 778 AD at Jalor. In this historic work, he recorded eighteen major regional languages prevalent across India during that era, explicitly identifying the ancient dialect spoken across the western desert region of Rajasthan under the specific designation of Maru Bhasha.

4. (C) Jodhpur and its surrounding areas
Marwari serves as the primary standard dialect of Western Rajasthan, covering extensive geographic territory. It is predominantly spoken across Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner regions. Characterized by rich classical literature and extensive folk traditions, Marwari forms the foundational base for the historical literary style known as Dingal throughout the region.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dingal represents a major literary style of Western Rajasthan, characterized by high-pitched phonetics and dramatic rhythms designed to evoke courage. Developed and nurtured primarily by Charan poets who served in royal courts, this poetic form was specifically crafted to celebrate martial heroism, honor battlefield deeds, and inspire Rajput warriors during times of intense war.

6. (D) Godwadi
Godwadi is recognized as a significant sub-dialect of Marwari spoken in the Godwar region, covering parts of Pali, Jalor, and Sirohi districts. It retains core structural traits of Western Rajasthani while incorporating subtle local phonetic variations, showcasing the continuous transition and regional diversity that characterizes the Marwari linguistic family across southern areas.

7. (B) Mewari
Maharana Kumbha, the celebrated fifteenth-century ruler of Mewar, was an accomplished scholar, patron of arts, and playwright. He authored several important literary works and drama texts using Mewari, the native dialect of the Mewar region. His compositions contributed significantly to elevating Mewari as a recognized literary vehicle for medieval courtly literature.

8. (C) Dhundhari
Saint Dadu Dayal, a prominent sixteenth-century mystic saint and reformer, established his spiritual headquarters at Naraina near Jaipur. He and his disciples delivered sermons and composed extensive devotional literature primarily in Dhundhari, the regional language of the Dhundhar belt, ensuring their reformist spiritual messages reached the local common populace effectively.

9. (D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Regional dialects in Rajasthan correspond closely to geographical zones. Marwari predominates in the western desert zone of Jodhpur and Barmer. Mewati is spoken in the northeastern border districts of Alwar and Bharatpur. Hadoti thrives in the southeastern belt around Kota and Bundi, while Wagdi is native to the southern tribal area of Dungarpur and Banswara.

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10. (A) Sikar and Jhunjhunu
The Shekhawati dialect is a prominent sub-dialect of Marwari spoken across the semi-arid Shekhawati region of Rajasthan, centered mainly in Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Churu districts. It reflects distinct phonetic traits, such as unique tonal shifts, separating it from standard Marwari while retaining fundamental grammatical structures common to the broader Western Rajasthani group.

11. (B) Mewati
Saint Lal Das and Saint Charan Das were influential spiritual figures whose devotional movements developed in the Mewat region of northeastern Rajasthan. Their religious teachings, moral verses, and literary works were predominantly composed in Mewati, reflecting the distinct linguistic blend of Eastern Rajasthani and neighboring Braj influences characteristic of the Mewat belt.

12. (A) Only I and II
Suryamall Mishran was the nineteenth-century court poet of Bundi, famed for his epic nationalist compositions Vansh Bhaskar and Veer Satsai. These works invoked warrior traditions and heroic heritage during colonial expansion. Conversely, the well-known modern literary poem Pithal aur Patal was authored in the twentieth century by the acclaimed poet Kanhaiyalal Sethia.

13. (A) Kotputli-Behror region
Ahirwati, historically known also as Rathi, is spoken in the Ahirwal belt, primarily encompassing the Kotputli-Behror region, Alwar, and adjoining parts of Haryana. This distinct dialect occupies an intermediate position between Mewati and Bangru, reflecting cultural and linguistic interactions along the border zone connecting northeastern Rajasthan with neighboring Haryana territories.

14. (C) Wagdi
Wagdi is the primary dialect spoken in the southernmost Vagad region of Rajasthan, comprising Dungarpur and Banswara districts. In his landmark linguistic survey, Sir George Abraham Grierson designated Wagdi as the Bhili dialect due to its widespread usage among local tribal populations and its strong phonetic and structural affinity to neighboring Gujarati dialects.

15. (D) Madhya Pradesh
The Malvi dialect is predominant in the Malwa plateau region. In Rajasthan, it is spoken across southern and southeastern districts like Jhalawar, Pratapgarh, and Chittorgarh along the border shared with Madhya Pradesh. Naturally, Malvi exhibits noticeable linguistic traits and vocabulary shared directly with the speech patterns prevalent in neighboring Madhya Pradesh territories.

16. (C) Nimadi
Nimadi is spoken in the Nimar region adjoining southern Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, often classified by linguists as Southern Rajasthani. It blends features of Malvi, Gujarati, and Marwari. Positioned geographically at the southern boundary, Nimadi acts as an important linguistic bridge connecting the Rajasthani language family with neighboring Indo-Aryan languages further south.

17. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pingal represents a major classical literary style prevalent in eastern Rajasthan. Formed by synthesizing local Eastern Rajasthani dialects with Braj Bhasha, its development was directly facilitated by geographical proximity to the Braj region of western Uttar Pradesh. Scholars and poets adopted Pingal extensively for composing courtly poetry and medieval historical epics.

18. (D) Dhundhari
Dhundhari is the most widely spoken dialect in terms of total population numbers in Rajasthan. Native to the central and eastern region known historically as Dhundhar, it covers populous urban and rural areas including Jaipur, Dausa, Tonk, and parts of Ajmer. It features distinct grammatical inflections that differentiate it from Western Rajasthani forms.

19. (A) Marwari
Marwari encompasses the largest geographic land area among all dialects spoken across Rajasthan. It serves as the primary medium of expression across the vast Thar desert expanse, covering major western districts such as Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Nagaur, and Pali. Its extensive spatial distribution makes it the dominant regional dialect geographically.

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20. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Chand Bardai composed Prithviraj Raso during the late twelfth century. Prithviraj Rathore flourished during the sixteenth century under Emperor Akbar. Suryamall Mishran created his nationalist works in the nineteenth century during the 1857 uprising, while Kanhaiyalal Sethia was an eminent twentieth-century modern author, establishing a clear chronological sequence across these literary eras.

21. (A) Charans
The Charan community played a pivotal historical role as court scholars, genealogists, and poets in Rajput kingdoms. They developed, standardized, and popularized Dingal, a martial literary style of Western Rajasthani. Through spirited poetic compositions, Charan writers documented royal lineages, praised acts of bravery, and preserved historical events across centuries of feudal rule.

22. (D) A story or prose narrative
In traditional Rajasthani folk literature, the term Vaat denotes a short story, tale, or prose narrative. These narratives cover diverse themes including historical legends, romantic folk tales, moral fables, and local heroic deeds. Transmitted orally through generations by storytellers, Vaat literature remains a vital component of the region's cultural heritage.

23. (B) Historical prose accounts detailing dynastic lineage
Khyat forms a crucial historical prose genre in traditional Rajasthani literature, written primarily to record dynastic histories, royal genealogies, political events, and administrative activities of princely states. Composed by court historians and genealogists, these chronicles serve as primary historical documents for understanding the political and social structure of medieval Rajputana.

24. (C) Muhnot Nainsi
Muhnot Nainsi, the eminent seventeenth-century minister and historian in the court of Maharaja Jaswant Singh I of Jodhpur, authored Nainsi Ri Khyat. Renowned for its meticulous factual detail and objective historical documentation, this work provides accurate insights into political affairs, geography, and social conditions across Rajputana during the medieval era.

25. (D) Describe the martial deeds and lives of rulers
Raso literature constitutes an influential genre of classical Rajasthani heroic poetry. These epic texts were composed primarily to celebrate the military conquests, personal valor, noble genealogy, and courtly chivalry of prominent Rajput monarchs. Written in dynamic poetic styles, Raso works capture the ethos and martial culture of medieval feudal society.

26. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri was composed by the sixteenth-century Rathore prince Prithviraj Rathore. Prithviraj Raso was written by twelfth-century court poet Chand Bardai. Batan Ri Phulwari is a celebrated folklore compilation by modern scholar Vijaydan Detha, and Vansh Bhaskar is the renowned nineteenth-century historical epic by state poet Suryamall Mishran.

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27. (B) Chand Bardai
Prithviraj Raso is a celebrated epic poem in early Rajasthani and Pingal, recounting the heroic life, military campaigns, and romance of the Chahamana ruler Prithviraj III. Authored by his court poet and companion Chand Bardai, the text stands as one of the foundational masterworks of classical Indian heroic literature.

28. (B) Vigraharaja IV (Bisaldev)
Bisaldev Raso, composed in the twelfth century by the poet Nalpati Nalha, is a famous romantic-heroic poetic text. It centers around the life, courtship, marriage, and achievements of the Chahamana ruler Vigraharaja IV, historically known as Bisaldev, highlighting both martial glory and poetic romance within early medieval Rajasthani literature.

29. (A) Dalpat Vijay
Khuman Raso is an early medieval heroic text composed by Dalpat Vijay. Written in Western Rajasthani poetic verse, the work chronicles the brave military exploits, political battles, and resistance of Rawal Khuman of Chittorgarh against foreign invasions, serving as a key historical narrative reflecting early Mewari warrior traditions.

30. (C) Akbar
Prithviraj Rathore was a distinguished prince of Bikaner, brave warrior, and celebrated scholar who served as a prominent courtier under Mughal Emperor Akbar. Writing predominantly

in the Dingal style, he earned high acclaim for his literary genius, most notably through his famous devotional epic Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri.

31. (D) Dusa Ada
The sixteenth-century classical masterpiece Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri, composed by Prithviraj Rathore of Bikaner, received grand praise from contemporary poet Dusa Ada. Impressed by its sublime spiritual beauty, linguistic richness, and poetic craftsmanship, Dusa Ada famously honored the text by bestowing upon it the epithet of the Fifth Veda.

32. (C) Bundi
Suryamall Mishran was the official court poet of the Hada state of Bundi during the nineteenth century, serving under Maharao Ram Singh. Known for his intense nationalist fervor and scholarly erudition, he created landmark works including Vansh Bhaskar and Veer Satsai, capturing both royal genealogy and heroic resistance against foreign domination.

33. (B) Awakens Rajput pride in the context of the 1857 revolt
Veer Satsai is a celebrated poetic work composed by Suryamall Mishran during the turbulent period of the 1857 anti-colonial uprising. Written in fiery Dingal couplets, it was explicitly created to awaken national pride, honor traditional martial ethos, and inspire local rulers and warriors to resist foreign oppression with uncompromising bravery.

34. (B) Only I and II
Dingal represents a robust literary style rooted firmly in Western Rajasthani, developed primarily by Charan scholars to compose heroic verse celebrating warrior chivalry. Unlike Pingal, which incorporates heavy elements of Braj Bhasha, Dingal relies on native Rajasthani vocabulary, dramatic rhyming schemes, and distinct phonetic rhythms characteristic of desert traditions.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Hadoti is the main dialect spoken across the southeastern Hadoti plateau, covering Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar districts. This region derives its geographical name and cultural identity from the Hada branch of Chauhan Rajputs who ruled the area historically, directly shaping the localized development and boundaries of the Hadoti speech tradition.

36. (C) Vijaydan Detha
Batan Ri Phulwari is a monumental fourteen-volume collection of traditional Rajasthani folk tales authored by the acclaimed modern writer Vijaydan Detha. By recording oral stories directly from rural narrators, Detha preserved indigenous folk wisdom, social metaphors, and cultural heritage, earning international recognition for modern Rajasthani prose and oral traditions.

37. (A) Sanskrit → Shauraseni Prakrit → Gurjari Apabhramsha → Rajasthani
The historical evolution of the Rajasthani language followed a recognized Indo-Aryan linguistic sequence. It originated from classical Sanskrit, which developed into Shauraseni Prakrit during early antiquity. Subsequently, Gurjari Apabhramsha emerged around the post-Gupta era, ultimately giving rise to distinct Rajasthani speech forms and dialects from the tenth century onward.

38. (D) Bharateshwar Bahubali Ghor
Bharateshwar Bahubali Ghor, composed by the Jain monk Vajrasen Suri around the late twelfth century, is recognized as one of the oldest preserved literary texts in early Rajasthani. Belonging to the Jain narrative poetic tradition, it reflects early phonetic and grammatical features during the transition from Apabhramsha to regional speech.

39. (B) Chandra Singh Birkali
The poetic collection Badli, published in 1941 by Chandra Singh Birkali, is widely recognized as the foundational text marking the dawn of modern Rajasthani poetry. Depicting nature and rural hardship through vivid imagery centered around monsoon clouds, the work transformed contemporary regional verse by introducing modern thematic sensibilities.

40. (C) Kanhaiyalal Sethia
Leeltans is an acclaimed collection of modern Rajasthani poetry composed by the celebrated author Kanhaiyalal Sethia. Honored with the prestigious Sahitya Akademi Award in 1976, the book uses rich symbolism centered on the sacred roller bird to explore deep philosophical themes, human dignity, social awakening, and cultural roots of the region.

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41. (D) Prithviraj Rathore
In Kanhaiyalal Sethia's famous patriotic poem Pithal aur Patal, the author creates a dialogue between two iconic historical figures to uphold national self-respect. The name Pithal represents the patriot prince and poet Prithviraj Rathore of Bikaner, while Patal symbolizes the legendary warrior King Maharana Pratap of Mewar.

42. (A) Sitaram Lalas
Padma Shri Dr. Sitaram Lalas spent over four decades single-handedly compiling the monumental Rajasthani Shabdakosh, a comprehensive encyclopedic dictionary containing over two hundred thousand regional words. His legendary lexicographical contribution preserved rare idioms, archaic terminology, and dialectical variations, earning him national recognition as the Panini of Rajasthan.

43. (C) Eighth Schedule
The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the official languages recognized by the Union of India. Ongoing socio-political movements, literary organizations, and official state resolutions actively demand the inclusion of Rajasthani in this Schedule to secure formal constitutional recognition, promote linguistic heritage, and support regional education and employment.

44. (B) 2003
In 2003, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a landmark official resolution urging the Central Government of India to accord constitutional recognition to the Rajasthani language. The resolution advocated for its formal inclusion in the Eighth Schedule, reflecting the collective demand of the state's citizens and literary community.

45. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi is located in Udaipur. Rajasthani Bhasha, Sahitya evam Sanskriti Akademi is headquartered in Bikaner. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Arabic Persian Research Institute operates from Tonk, while Rupayan Sansthan, an institution dedicated to preserving folk arts, music, and literature, is established at Borunda in Jodhpur.

46. (C) Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, Udaipur
Madhumati is a prominent monthly literary periodical published continuously by the Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, headquartered in Udaipur. The magazine serves as a major forum for contemporary creative writing, critical essays, poetry, and scholarly discussions, actively promoting literary arts and intellectual discourse across the state of Rajasthan.

47. (D) Bikaner
Jagti Jot is a renowned literary magazine published by the Rajasthani Bhasha, Sahitya evam Sanskriti Akademi, located in Bikaner. Dedicated exclusively to promoting the Rajasthani language, the publication features creative prose, poetry, historical studies, and linguistic research contributed by contemporary scholars and writers across the state.

48. (C) Written without the top horizontal line (Shirorekha) and curving letters
Mudiya is a cursive script traditionally used across Rajasthan for rapid commercial record-keeping and administrative documentation. It is distinctively characterized by writing letters without the top horizontal line known as Shirorekha and employing rounded, continuous strokes, enabling merchants and scribes to write swiftly without constantly lifting the pen.

49. (B) The merchant and trading class for accounting
The Mahajani script, closely linked to the cursive Mudiya style, was historically utilized across Rajasthan primarily by the merchant, banking, and trading communities. Designed for swift writing without top horizontal lines, it served as the practical medium for maintaining business ledger books, financial accounts, commercial correspondence, and credit notes.

50. (D) Marwari and Mewari
Saint Meerabai, the celebrated sixteenth-century mystic poetess, spent her early life in Marwar and married into the royal house of Mewar. Her spiritual Vani compositions reflect the linguistic foundations of Marwari and Mewari, enriched with elements of Braj Bhasha, expressing profound devotional surrender and timeless literary beauty.

51. (A) Jasnathji
Simbhudhara is a revered sacred text containing the Vani (spiritual utterances and teachings) of Saint Jasnathji, the founder of the Jasnathi sect in Rajasthan. Written in early Western

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Rajasthani verse, the text lays down moral precepts, spiritual discipline, and philosophical guidelines adhered to by his followers.

52. (C) Kaviraja Shyamaldas
Vir Vinod is a monumental historical text comprehensively detailing the chronicle of the Mewar dynasty alongside broader political developments across Rajputana. Authored in the nineteenth century by Kaviraja Shyamaldas, the court historian of Udaipur, this multi-volume work relies on authentic original inscriptions, royal grants, and historical records.

53. (A) Writing authentic histories of Rajputana princely states
Rai Bahadur Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha was an eminent twentieth-century historian and epigraphist. He gained widespread acclaim for writing comprehensive, scientifically researched, and authentic historical accounts of various princely states of Rajputana, deciphering ancient inscriptions, and critically evaluating medieval historical sources.

54. (B) 21 February
Rajasthani Language Day is celebrated annually on 21 February, coinciding with International Mother Language Day. Observed across educational institutions, literary bodies, and cultural organizations, this day aims to raise awareness, foster pride, and advocate for the constitutional recognition and preservation of the rich linguistic heritage of Rajasthan.

55. (D) I, II and III
Key cultural bodies in Rajasthan are strategically distributed across districts. Rupayan Sansthan operates in Borunda near Jodhpur, preserving regional folklore and music. Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi is headquartered in Udaipur, promoting literary arts, while the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Arabic Persian Research Institute functions in Tonk as a manuscripts center.

56. (C) Baniyawati
The Mudiya script, developed for continuous and rapid commercial writing, is also locally referred to as Baniyawati due to its historic association with the traditional trading and mercantile community (Baniyas). Its simplified, cursive letterforms enabled swift record-keeping for daily business accounting throughout regional commercial markets.

57. (D) Torawati
Thali, Dhatki, and Godwadi represent recognized sub-dialects belonging directly to the Marwari or Western Rajasthani linguistic branch. Conversely, Torawati is a distinct sub-dialect of Dhundhari, spoken in the Torawati region comprising parts of Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts, making it structurally distinct from the Marwari group.

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58. (A) Braj Bhasha
Pingal is a classical literary style developed primarily in eastern Rajasthan, formed through the synthesis of local Eastern Rajasthani speech with Braj Bhasha. Favored heavily by Bhat poets and court bards, Pingal was extensively used for writing formal court poetry, noble genealogies, and romantic-heroic epics during medieval times.

59. (B) Jaisalmer
The famous romantic folk tale Moomal is deeply rooted in the cultural history and desert geography of Jaisalmer, centered around the banks of the Kak River and Lodurva. Narrating the tragic love story of Princess Moomal and Rana Mahendra, it remains an iconic theme in traditional Rajasthani folk music.

60. (B) Chundawat Mange Senani
Vansh Bhaskar, Veer Satsai, and Balvant Vilas are classic literary creations composed by the nineteenth-century Bundi state poet Suryamall Mishran. In contrast, Chundawat Mange Senani (commonly known as Senani) is a celebrated modern Rajasthani poem authored in the twentieth century by the prominent poet Meghraj Mukul.

61. (A) Recognized as an independent literary language by Sahitya Akademi in 1974.
The Sahitya Akademi officially recognized Rajasthani as an independent literary language in 1974, acknowledging its rich historical literature and distinct linguistic identity. Belonging to the Indo-Aryan language family, Rajasthani possesses centuries of written tradition, though political efforts continue for its formal inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

62. (C) Mewati - Jodhpur
Mewati is native to the Mewat region of northeastern Rajasthan, centered around Alwar

and Bharatpur districts. Jodhpur lies in western Rajasthan, where Marwari is the dominant dialect. The remaining pairs correctly associate regional dialects with their primary geographic domains: Hadoti in Kota, Mewari in Udaipur, and Wagdi in Dungarpur.

63. (D) Bankidas
Bankidas Asiya was an eminent nineteenth-century court poet and scholar of Jodhpur. He composed the famous patriotic poem Ayo Ingrej Mulk Re Upar, which voiced strong public resentment and warned local rulers against growing British colonial domination, making it an early literary expression of anti-colonial consciousness in Rajasthan.

64. (C) Kavi Kallol
Dhola Maru Ra Duha is a classic romantic folk epic composed in poetic verse by Kavi Kallol in the sixteenth century. Depicting the legendary romance of Prince Dhola and Princess Maru, the narrative remains one of the most popular and enduring masterworks of traditional Rajasthani folk literature.

65. (B) Meghraj Mukul
The popular patriotic poem Senani (often recalled for the iconic line Chundawat Mange Senani) was composed by modern Rajasthani poet Meghraj Mukul. It glorifies the historic sacrifice of Hadi Rani, who gave her own life as a memento to inspire her husband to fulfill his martial duty on the battlefield.

66. (D) Wagdi
Wagdi is spoken in the Vagad belt of southern Rajasthan, comprising Dungarpur and Banswara districts along the Gujarat border. Due to continuous geographical and cultural interactions, Wagdi exhibits the maximum linguistic influence of Gujarati among all Rajasthani dialects, sharing distinct phonetic traits and grammatical inflections with its neighbor.

67. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Malvi is spoken in southern and southeastern districts like Jhalawar and Pratapgarh near Madhya Pradesh, not in northern desert districts like Ganganagar. Meanwhile, the Shekhawati dialect is predominantly spoken across Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Churu districts, confirming that the second statement accurately describes regional linguistic distribution while the first does not.

68. (C) A heroic poetry tradition praising the valor of Rajput warriors.
The Charan literary tradition in Rajasthan is a celebrated historical genre centered around martial poetry, epic ballads, and heroic chronicles. Practiced by Charan bards who served in princely courts, this tradition primarily praised the valor, nobility, and battlefield exploits of Rajput warriors, preserving historical events through high-pitched poetic forms like Dingal.

69. (A) It is a direct offshoot of the Braj Bhasha spoken in eastern Uttar Pradesh.
Dingal is a literary form rooted in Western Rajasthani (Marwari), distinct from Eastern Braj Bhasha influences which characterize Pingal. Nurtured by Charan poets, Dingal represents a martial style designed for heroic verse. Classic works like Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri illustrate its rich vocabulary and dynamic rhythmic structure.

70. (D) Everyday rural life, farming practices, and cultural experiences
Traditional Rajasthani proverbs and sayings (Kahavat) are deeply rooted in everyday rural existence, agricultural traditions, seasonal weather patterns, domestic relationships, and folk wisdom. Rather than originating from formal court protocols or foreign influences, these folk expressions reflect centuries of collective agrarian experience and cultural observation across local communities.

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CHAPTER 08
Folk Music, Dance and Folk Deities

1. Maand singing style of Rajasthan is originally associated with which of the following contexts?
(A) Sung during farming activities
(B) Sung in royal courts to praise rulers
(C) Sung exclusively during temple rituals
(D) Sung to mourn the dead

2. The Ravanhatha is a popular folk instrument of Rajasthan. It belongs to which category of instruments?
(A) Sushir Vadya (Wind instrument)
(B) Avanaddha Vadya (Percussion instrument)
(C) Ghan Vadya (Solid instrument)
(D) Tat Vadya (Stringed instrument)

3. Which of the following is the State Folk Instrument of Rajasthan?
(A) Algoza
(B) Ravanhatha
(C) Kamaycha
(D) Morchang

4. The Kamaycha is a prominent folk string instrument mainly played by which community in Western Rajasthan?
(A) Kalbelia
(B) Bhil
(C) Manganiyar
(D) Garasia

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Morchang folk instrument.
(A) It is a large percussion instrument played with wooden sticks.
(B) It is made of iron or brass.
(C) It is placed between the teeth and played by plucking.
(D) It belongs to the category of Sushir/Ghan vadya used by Langas and Manganiyars.

6. Kesariya Balam Aavo Ni, Padharo Mhare Desh is the most famous song of which singing style of Rajasthan?
(A) Langa
(B) Manganiyar
(C) Talbandi
(D) Maand

7. Consider the following statements about the Pawna folk song:
I. It is a traditional wedding-related song of Rajasthan.
II. It is sung to welcome the son-in-law when he visits his in-laws' house.
III. It is a mourning song sung during funerals.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II, and III

8. Ghoomar is the traditional state dance of Rajasthan. Who traditionally performs the Ghoomar dance?
(A) Only men
(B) Men and women together in couples
(C) Only women
(D) Young boys dressed as women

9. Which famous Rajasthani folk dance was included in UNESCO's representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010?
(A) Ghoomar
(B) Bhavai
(C) Terahtaali
(D) Kalbelia

10. The Bhavai dance of Rajasthan is primarily known for which of the following features?
(A) Performing balancing acts with multiple brass pitchers stacked on the head
(B) Rendering devotional songs in worship of local folk deities during night-long vigils
(C) Reciting classical epic poems continuously for twelve hours at rural annual fairs
(D) Demonstrating martial arts defensive techniques with iron swords and traditional shields

11. The Gair dance is mainly performed on the occasion of Holi. It is predominantly popular in which regions of Rajasthan?
(A) Shekhawati and Jaipur

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(B) Mewar and Barmer
(C) Alwar and Bharatpur
(D) Kota and Bundi

12. Match the folk dances in List I with their associated communities or tribes in List II:
List I: Dance
P. Chari Dance
Q. Terahtaali Dance
R. Walar Dance
S. Gavari Dance
List II: Community/Tribe
1. Kamad caste
2. Gujjar community
3. Bhil tribe
4. Garasia tribe
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

13. In the Terahtaali dance, women tie how many Manjiras (cymbals) to various parts of their body?
(A) 9
(B) 11
(C) 13
(D) 15

14. The Kachhi Ghodi dance is a famous folk dance of the Shekhawati region. Which of the following describes its performance style?
(A) Women performing ritualistic dances while sitting in a synchronized circular pattern
(B) Men and women performing folk routines together around a large communal ceremonial bonfire
(C) Men wearing dummy horse costumes to execute dynamic flower-like group formations
(D) Performers walking barefoot on burning embers while executing rhythmic dance steps

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Gavari is considered a religious folk dance-drama of the Bhil tribe.
Reason (R): Gavari is performed for 40 days and is dedicated to the worship of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Which of the following tribal dances of Rajasthan is performed without any musical instrument?
(A) Gavari
(B) Gair
(C) Walar
(D) Neja

17. Folk deity Ramdevji is highly revered in Rajasthan for which primary reason?
(A) Establishing the sovereign Marwar empire through extensive military conquests and alliances
(B) Promoting social equality, communal harmony, and the eradication of untouchability
(C) Authoring the famous historic epic poem Prithviraj Raso during the early medieval era
(D) Leading armed resistance against the expansion of the British East India Company

18. The term Jaharpeer is used by Muslim devotees to address which folk deity of Rajasthan?
(A) Ramdevji
(B) Pabuji
(C) Devnarayanji
(D) Gogaji

19. Tejaji is widely worshipped as the deity of agriculture and protection against which of the following?
(A) Snake bites
(B) Floods
(C) Lightning strikes
(D) Evil spirits

20. Which folk deity is credited with bringing camels to Rajasthan for the first time?
(A) Gogaji
(B) Tejaji
(C) Pabuji
(D) Ramdevji

21. Choose the correct sequential order of the following string (Tat) folk instruments of Rajasthan based on complexity and size, from the simplest half-coconut shell to the elaborate multi-stringed bowed instrument.

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(A) Ravanhatha, Kamaycha, Sarangi
(B) Kamaycha, Sarangi, Ravanhatha
(C) Sarangi, Ravanhatha, Kamaycha
(D) Ravanhatha, Sarangi, Kamaycha

22. The Phad of Devnarayanji is read by the Bhopas of the Gujjar community using which musical instrument?
(A) Ravanhatha
(B) Kamaycha
(C) Algoza
(D) Jantar

23. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding the folk deity and their principal place of worship?
(A) Ramdevji - Ramdevra (Runicha)
(B) Pabuji - Asind (Bhilwara)
(C) Gogaji - Gogamedi (Hanumangarh)
(D) Tejaji - Khadnal (Nagaur)

24. Karni Mata, the famous folk goddess of Rajasthan, has her main temple located in which town?
(A) Osian
(B) Phalodi
(C) Deshnoke
(D) Kolayat

25. Consider the following statements regarding Jeen Mata:
I. Her famous temple is situated in the Rewasa village of Sikar district.
II. She is worshipped as the Kuldevi of the Chauhan dynasty.
III. The folk song of Jeen Mata is the shortest among all folk deities of Rajasthan.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Only III
(D) Both II and III

26. The idol of Goddess Sheela Devi was brought to Amber (Jaipur) from Jessore by which Rajput ruler?
(A) Maharaja Man Singh I
(B) Sawai Jai Singh II
(C) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
(D) Maharaja Ram Singh

27. In Rajasthan's cultural tradition, the term Kuldevi refers to:
(A) A regional deity worshipped exclusively during seasonal crop harvesting festivals
(B) The ancestral patron deity of a specific clan or dynasty
(C) A deity to whom animal sacrifices are traditionally offered in rituals
(D) A general deity associated with economic wealth and formal education

28. Saint Meerabai, a prominent figure in the Bhakti movement, was devoted to which deity?
(A) Lord Rama
(B) Lord Krishna
(C) Lord Shiva
(D) Goddess Durga

29. Saint Pipa, a great saint of the Nirguna Bhakti tradition, originally belonged to which Rajput ruling family?
(A) Khichis of Gagron
(B) Chauhans of Ajmer
(C) Rathores of Marwar
(D) Sisodias of Mewar

30. Read Statement I and Statement II carefully and choose the correct answer:
Statement I: Saint Dadu Dayal is often referred to as the Kabir of Rajasthan.
Statement II: The main spiritual center (Peeth) of Dadu Dayal's sect is located in Naraina (Jaipur).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

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31. Saint Jambhoji founded the Bishnoi sect. The name Bishnoi is derived from the number of principles laid down by him. How many principles are there?
(A) 20
(B) 29
(C) 36
(D) 42

32. The Bishnoi sect is most famous globally for which of its religious commitments?
(A) Worshipping the sun deity through daily morning rituals and continuous solar prayers
(B) Promoting compulsory martial arts and physical fitness training within villages
(C) Protecting trees and wildlife, especially the Khejri tree and blackbuck
(D) Undertaking long ritualistic fasts to invoke rain during severe drought periods

33. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bhakti movement in Rajasthan saw a blend of both Saguna and Nirguna traditions.
Reason (R): Saints like Meerabai worshipped idol forms (Saguna), while saints like Dadu Dayal focused on a formless god (Nirguna).
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

34. The Langa and Manganiyar communities are globally recognized for their contribution to which field?
(A) Traditional miniature painting techniques
(B) Decorative blue pottery art and craftsmanship
(C) Hand block printing and textile dye arts
(D) Folk music and vocal performance traditions

35. Which percussion instrument is prominently played along with the Kamaycha by the Manganiyar community during their singing performances?
(A) Khartal
(B) Algoza
(C) Morchang
(D) Nad

36. Kuchamani Khyal is a popular form of folk theatre in Rajasthan. Who is considered its originator?
(A) Tej Kavi
(B) Ali Baksh
(C) Lachhiram
(D) Bhanu Bharti

37. The Rammat folk theatre originated in and is most popular in which of the following districts of Rajasthan?
(A) Bikaner and Jaisalmer
(B) Jaipur and Alwar
(C) Udaipur and Rajsamand
(D) Kota and Jhalawar

38. In the classification of Rajasthani folk instruments, what does Avanaddha Vadya refer to?
(A) Musical instruments producing sound through forced airflow
(B) Musical instruments generating sound via plucked or bowed strings
(C) Solid metallic instruments played by striking them together
(D) Percussion instruments fitted with animal skin membranes

39. The Algoza instrument is unique because the player simultaneously blows into:
(A) Three wooden pipes
(B) Two flutes
(C) A conch shell and a flute
(D) A brass horn

40. The Sindhi Sarangi is widely used by the Langa community. The Sarangi is played using what object?
(A) Plucked by fingers
(B) Struck by wooden hammers
(C) Bowed with a bow (Gaj)
(D) Blown with the mouth

41. Find the odd one out among the following personalities related to Rajasthan's folk arts.
(A) Allah Jilai Bai
(B) Mangi Bai
(C) Gavari Devi
(D) Gulabo Sapera

42. Match the folk deities in List I with their main centers of worship in List II:
List I: Folk Deity
P. Gogaji
Q. Pabuji
R. Devnarayanji
S. Ramdevji
List II: Main Center
1. Kolumand
2. Ramdevra
3. Asind
4. Gogamedi
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

43. Which of the following best defines a traditional Phad in Rajasthan?
(A) A theatrical folk drama traditionally enacted

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during the night of Diwali
(B) A painted cloth scroll depicting the life stories of folk deities
(C) A unique wind instrument crafted from hollowed buffalo horns
(D) A ceremonial dance tradition performed exclusively by Rajput warriors

44. During the performance of the Ghoomar dance, the special eight-beat rhythmic cycle is called:
(A) Arghya
(B) Sawai
(C) Taal
(D) Matra

45. Which of the following statements about the Kalbelia dance is correct?
(A) The primary musical instruments used are the Pungi and Dafli.
(B) It is performed solely by men wearing heavy armours.
(C) It involves slow, synchronized steps resembling a peacock's walk.
(D) It is performed strictly inside temples.

46. Which among the following dances is NOT performed by the Bhil community?
(A) Gavari
(B) Gair
(C) Chari
(D) Neja

47. The Terahtaali dance is performed mainly by women to show devotion to which folk deity?
(A) Pabuji
(B) Tejaji
(C) Gogaji
(D) Ramdevji

48. Consider the following prominent Saints of Rajasthan:
I. Saint Jambhoji
II. Saint Pipa
III. Saint Dadu Dayal
IV. Saint Meerabai
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order based on their period of birth or activity?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) IV, I, II, III

49. Falaku Bai is famous for her expertise in which traditional folk dance of Rajasthan?
(A) Bhavai
(B) Chari
(C) Ghoomar
(D) Kalbelia

50. The religious text Jamha Sagar is primarily associated with the teachings of which saint?
(A) Saint Dadu Dayal
(B) Saint Pipa
(C) Saint Ramcharan
(D) Saint Jambhoji

51. Which of the following options most appropriately describes the Saguna tradition in the Bhakti movement?
(A) Worshipping God with physical attributes, forms, and idols
(B) Worshipping a formless, invisible God without attributes
(C) Rejecting all forms of music and poetry in religious practices
(D) Focusing strictly on yogic physical exercises for salvation

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52. The Neja is a term commonly associated with Ramdevji. What does it represent?
(A) The horse he rode during battles
(B) The wooden slippers he wore
(C) His five-colored flag
(D) The musical instrument he played

53. Gogaji's sacred groves (or small temples under trees) are traditionally found under which specific type of tree in Rajasthan?
(A) Khejri
(B) Banyan (Bargad)
(C) Peepal
(D) Neem

54. Consider the following statements regarding the folk deity Pabuji:
I. He is considered the incarnation of Lord Rama's brother Lakshmana.
II. He sacrificed his life to protect the cows of Deval Charani.
III. His Phad is the longest among all folk deities of Rajasthan.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

55. Devnarayanji is highly revered by the Gujjar community. What is uniquely worshipped in his main shrines instead of a traditional idol?
(A) A sacred silver sword adorned with traditional carvings
(B) Bricks decorated with fresh neem leaves
(C) An earthen clay pot completely filled with holy river water
(D) A polished wooden staff wrapped in ceremonial red fabric

56. What are the sacred white rats found in the Karni Mata temple at Deshnoke locally called?
(A) Nandi
(B) Mooshak
(C) Kaba
(D) Chanda

57. Which dynasty considers Goddess Karni Mata as their principal patron deity (Kuldevi)?
(A) Kachhwaha rulers of Jaipur
(B) Sisodia rulers of Mewar
(C) Chauhan rulers of Ajmer
(D) Rathore rulers of Bikaner

58. The Dhai Pyala Madira (Two and a half cups of liquor) offering is historically associated with the temple of which folk goddess?
(A) Jeen Mata
(B) Sheela Devi
(C) Karni Mata
(D) Sachiya Mata

59. Read Statement I and Statement II carefully and choose the correct answer:
Statement I: Saint Pipa believed that God is present in every living being and rejected outward religious rituals.
Statement II: Saint Pipa earned his livelihood by farming throughout his life.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

60. Which of the following Bhakti saints of Rajasthan wrote the text Dadu Vani?
(A) Saint Ramcharan
(B) Saint Dadu Dayal
(C) Saint Jambhoji
(D) Saint Pipa

61. The Bishnoi sect has a strict rule regarding the cremation of their dead. What is their traditional practice?
(A) Burying the deceased instead of cremating them
(B) Cremating the deceased on a sandalwood pyre with Vedic rituals
(C) Immersing the deceased in the sacred waters of a holy river
(D) Exposing the deceased on an elevated tower for natural decay

62. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Langas and Manganiyars are traditional Muslim communities of Western Rajasthan.
Reason (R): They exclusively sing Islamic hymns and do not sing songs related to Hindu folk deities.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

63. Which folk theatre (Khyal) incorporates the story of Lord Shiva and Parvati in the form of poetry battles between two factions?
(A) Shekhawati Khyal
(B) Alibakhshi Khyal
(C) Kishangarhi Khyal
(D) Turra Kalangi Khyal

64. During the performance of Rammat folk theatre, the stage is typically decorated, and the performance begins with the singing of devotional songs dedicated to whom?
(A) Tejaji
(B) Pabuji
(C) Ramdevji
(D) Gogaji

65. What distinguishes the Sushir category of folk instruments from others?
(A) They produce sound by striking two metal plates together.

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(B) They produce sound by blowing air into them.
(C) They produce sound through the vibration of stretched strings.
(D) They are made entirely of baked clay.

66. The Kamadia Panth was founded by which prominent folk deity of Rajasthan?
(A) Tejaji
(B) Pabuji
(C) Devnarayanji
(D) Ramdevji

67. Which of the following is considered an incorrect match between the saint and their respective spiritual center?
(A) Pipa - Shahpura
(B) Jambhoji - Mukam
(C) Dadu Dayal - Naraina
(D) Meerabai - Merta

68. Match the musical instruments in List I with their classification categories in List II:
List I: Instrument
P. Dhol
Q. Algoza
R. Kamaycha
S. Khartal
List II: Category
1. Tat Vadya
2. Sushir Vadya
3. Avanaddha Vadya
4. Ghan Vadya
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

69. The Bhakti movement deeply influenced Rajasthan's society. What was one of its most significant social impacts?
(A) Promoting social equality across castes
(B) Strict enforcement of traditional caste hierarchy and social division
(C) Rapid increase of untouchability practices in rural communities
(D) Prohibition of regional vernacular languages in devotional texts

70. Identify the correct statement regarding the folk deity Tejaji.
(A) He was born in the Royal family of Mewar.
(B) He is considered one of the Panch Pirs of Rajasthan.
(C) His main temple is located in Bikaner district.
(D) The Tejaji cattle fair is held annually in Parbatsar.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Sung in royal courts to praise rulers
The Maand style of singing originated in the Jaisalmer region of Rajasthan as a courtly form of music. Historically, royal patrons and rulers sponsored classical performers who rendered courtly melodies praising the valor, lineage, and generosity of kings. Over time, this refined court tradition evolved into one of Rajasthan's most recognizable classical folk music genres.

2. (D) Tat Vadya (Stringed instrument)
The Ravanhatha is a traditional stringed folk instrument widely used across Rajasthan, classifying it under the Tat Vadya category. It consists of a resonator made from a cut coconut shell covered with goat skin, attached to a long bamboo neck. Played with a curved bow attached with horsehair and small bells, it produces melodic musical tones.

3. (A) Algoza
The Algoza holds the official status of the State Folk Instrument of Rajasthan. It is a wind instrument consisting of a pair of joined wooden flutes played simultaneously by a single performer. By maintaining continuous blowing through air-control techniques, the player produces rich, rhythmic, and resonant melodies integral to various Rajasthani cultural celebrations.

4. (C) Manganiyar
The Kamaycha is a key traditional stringed musical instrument primarily played by the Manganiyar community in Western Rajasthan. Carved from a single piece of mango wood with a rounded resonator covered in parchment, it features multiple main and sympathetic strings. Manganiyar musicians skillfully play this bowed instrument during complex classical and devotional vocal performances.

5. (A) It is a large percussion instrument played with wooden sticks.
The Morchang is a small metallic instrument made of iron or brass rather than a large percussion drum played with sticks. It is held between the teeth and played by plucking a thin metal reed while varying the mouth cavity to modulate sound pitch. It is commonly used as rhythmic accompaniment by traditional folk artists.

6. (D) Maand
The iconic song Kesariya Balam Aavo Ni, Padharo Mhare Desh represents the premier classic of the Maand singing style of Rajasthan. Originating in courtly traditions, Maand is characterized by sophisticated vocal ornamentations and emotional resonance. The composition serves as an iconic cultural anthem of welcome, capturing Rajasthan's grand hospitality and rich heritage.

7. (A) Only I and II
Pawna is a joyous traditional folk song performed during wedding celebrations in Rajasthan. It is specifically sung by female family members to warmly welcome a newly wedded son-in-law when he arrives at his in-laws' home for a visit. It expresses affection, celebration, and familial warmth rather than any sorrowful funeral or mourning rituals.

8. (C) Only women
Ghoomar is the celebrated official state folk dance of Rajasthan and is traditionally performed exclusively by women. Dressed in vibrant flowing Ghagras, women move gracefully in a circular pattern while executing pirouettes and intricate footwork. The performance reflects elegance, modesty, and cultural splendor during festive, religious, and social occasions across the state.

9. (D) Kalbelia
The Kalbelia folk dance and songs of Rajasthan were inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010. Performed by the nomadic snake-charmer community, female dancers wear flowing black skirts that swirl gracefully to emulate the fluid movements of a serpent to traditional musical accompaniment.

10. (A) Performing balancing acts with multiple brass pitchers stacked on the head
The Bhavai dance is a sensational genre of Rajasthani folk dance characterized by extraordinary feats of physical balance and

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agility. Dancers perform while balancing multiple brass or clay pitchers stacked on their heads. They simultaneously execute complex dance steps on glass pieces, sword edges, or brass plates without losing stability or dropping the pots.

11. (B) Mewar and Barmer
The Gair dance is a traditional folk performance practiced widely in the Mewar and Barmer regions of Rajasthan. Associated closely with the festival of Holi, male performers hold wooden sticks called Gandis, moving in synchronized inner and outer circles while striking their sticks together in rhythm to drumbeats, creating dynamic visual patterns.

12. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The folk dances of Rajasthan correspond to specific communities. Chari dance is performed by the Gujjar community, featuring flaming brass pots on heads. Terahtaali dance belongs to the Kamad caste, involving thirteen cymbals. Walar dance is a graceful performance of the Garasia tribe, while Gavari is a devotional dance-drama of the Bhil tribe.

13. (C) 13
In the Terahtaali dance tradition, female artists tie thirteen Manjiras, or small brass cymbals, to strategic parts of their bodies, including their arms, wrists, and legs. Dancers strike these cymbals with handheld pieces in complex rhythmic synchronization while seated on the floor, balancing props like swords or lamps during their devotional performance.

14. (C) Men wearing dummy horse costumes to execute dynamic flower-like group formations
Kacchi Ghodi is a lively folk dance originating from the Shekhawati region. Male dancers wear elaborate dummy horse structures around their waists and brandish swords while marching to drums. Through coordinated movements, dancers retreat and advance in structured patterns, creating visual illusions of opening and closing flower petals during festive and wedding processions.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Gavari is a sacred forty-day religious folk dance-drama performed annually by the Bhil tribe of Mewar. Dedicated to the worship of Lord Shiva, referred to as Buriya, and Goddess Parvati, the tribe observes strict ritual purity throughout this period. The drama incorporates dance, theatrical narrative, and music, justifying its classification as a sacred tribal dance-drama.

16. (C) Walar
Walar is a traditional folk dance performed by the Garasia tribe of Rajasthan, notable for being conducted without any musical instruments. Men and women form semi-circular groups and move gracefully in slow, measured steps to vocal chants and hand claps, using small wooden sticks or umbrellas as props during festive and cultural gatherings.

17. (B) Promoting social equality, communal harmony, and the eradication of untouchability
Baba Ramdevji is a revered folk deity of Rajasthan honored for advocating social justice, communal harmony, and religious tolerance. He established the Kamadia Panth to uplift downtrodden sections and eradicate untouchability. Worshipped by both Hindus and Muslims, who address him as Ramsa Pir, his life work focused on spiritual unity and humanitarian principles.

18. (D) Gogaji
Gogaji, a prominent snake-deity and protector of livestock in Rajasthan, is venerated by both Hindu and Muslim communities. Muslim devotees address him with deep reverence as Jaharpeer, acknowledging his spiritual power and protective grace. His primary shrine at Gogamedi displays architecture reflecting syncretic Hindu-Islamic stylistic influences, drawing millions during his annual fair.

19. (A) Snake bites
Tejaji is a major folk deity of Rajasthan, venerated across rural agrarian communities as the protector of cattle and agriculture. He is widely invoked for immediate protection and cure against venomous snake bites. According to legend, he sacrificed his life to keep a promise given to a snake, establishing his enduring legacy.

20. (C) Pabuji
Pabuji is a legendary folk deity credited in popular folklore with introducing camels to the desert state of Rajasthan. Reared by the Rabari and Raika pastoral communities, camels are essential livestock. When camels fall sick, guardians pray

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to Pabuji for relief, and Bhopas recite his epic life story through Phad scroll readings.

21. (A) Ravanhatha, Kamaycha, Sarangi
The stringed Tat Vadya instruments evolve in structural complexity from Ravanhatha to Kamaycha and Sarangi. Ravanhatha uses a simple half-coconut resonator with basic strings. Kamaycha features a large, bowl-shaped wooden resonator with main and gut strings. The Sarangi represents the most intricate bowing design with numerous sympathetic steel strings requiring sophisticated artistic play.

22. (D) Jantar
The Phad scroll depicting the divine life and exploits of Devnarayanji is traditionally narrated by Bhopas of the Gujjar community using the Jantar. The Jantar is an ancient stringed instrument featuring two hollow gourd resonators joined by a bamboo shaft. Its resonant tones provide solemn musical accompaniment during night-long epic recitations.

23. (B) Pabuji - Asind (Bhilwara)
The primary worship center of Pabuji is located at Kolumand in Jodhpur district, whereas Asind in Bhilwara district is the sacred main shrine associated with Lord Devnarayanji. The remaining pairings correctly align Ramdevji with Ramdevra, Gogaji with Gogamedi, and Tejaji with his birth and worship site at Khadnal in Nagaur district.

24. (C) Deshnoke
The famous temple dedicated to Goddess Karni Mata is situated in the town of Deshnoke, located near Bikaner. Renowned internationally as the Temple of Rats, it houses thousands of sacred rodents called Kabas. Devotees visit from across the country to seek blessings, considering sightings of white Kabas extremely auspicious for good fortune.

25. (C) Only III
Jeen Mata's primary temple is situated at Rewasa in Sikar district, and she is revered as the Kuldevi of the Chauhan dynasty. However, the devotional folk song composed in honor of Jeen Mata is renowned for being the longest among all folk deities of Rajasthan, featuring rich poetic verses sung by traditional bards.

26. (A) Maharaja Man Singh I
Maharaja Man Singh I of Amber brought the sacred idol of Goddess Sheela Devi from Jessore in East Bengal after his victorious military campaign. He installed the deity inside the historic Amber Fort complex. Sheela Devi became an influential divine patron for the Kachhwaha royal family, receiving regular state worship and rituals.

27. (B) The ancestral patron deity of a specific clan or dynasty
In Rajasthani culture, Kuldevi refers to the ancestral patron goddess revered by a specific clan, lineage, or royal dynasty. She acts as the spiritual guardian of the family's honor, prosperity, and continuity. Rituals, prayers, and life-cycle ceremonies, including marriages and childbirth celebrations, involve seeking the divine blessings of one's designated Kuldevi.

28. (B) Lord Krishna
Saint Meerabai was a prominent 16th-century mystic poetess of the Bhakti movement who dedicated her entire life to supreme devotion toward Lord Krishna. She addressed Krishna as Girdhar Gopal, expressing unyielding spiritual love through emotional bhajans. Her passionate poetry rejected rigid social boundaries, making her a towering icon of Saguna devotional literature.

29. (A) Khichis of Gagron
Saint Pipa was originally the Rajput ruler of Gagron fort, belonging to the Khichi Chauhan clan. Renouncing his royal status, kingdom, and wealth under the influence of Swami Ramananda, he embraced the Nirguna Bhakti path. He dedicated the rest of his life to spiritual discourse, preaching social equality and devotion to a formless god.

30. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Saint Dadu Dayal is widely known as the Kabir of Rajasthan due to his emphasis on social equality, condemnation of rituals, and devotion to a formless god. He founded the Dadu Panth sect, establishing its central spiritual center, or Peeth, at Naraina near Jaipur, where his teachings continue to be preserved and followed.

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31. (B) 29
Saint Jambhoji established the Bishnoi sect in the 15th century by formulating twenty-nine

religious and social principles. The name Bishnoi itself is derived from these rules, combining 'Bees' meaning twenty and 'Naev' meaning nine. These guidelines strictly govern daily personal hygiene, moral conduct, compassion toward animals, and the preservation of green trees.

32. (C) Protecting trees and wildlife, especially the Khejri tree and blackbuck
The Bishnoi sect is globally renowned for its profound commitment to environmental conservation and wildlife protection. Guided by Saint Jambhoji's principles, community members protect green trees, particularly the sacred Khejri tree, and safeguard desert fauna like blackbucks and chinkaras, even sacrificing their lives historically to protect natural life from harm or deforestation.

33. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Bhakti movement in Rajasthan encompassed both Saguna and Nirguna spiritual philosophies. Saguna traditions involved personal devotion to divine forms, as exemplified by Saint Meerabai's love for Lord Krishna. Conversely, Nirguna traditions focused on a formless, attribute-less supreme being, promoted by saints like Dadu Dayal and Jambhoji, illustrating this dual devotional landscape.

34. (D) Folk music and vocal performance traditions
The Langa and Manganiyar communities of Western Rajasthan are globally celebrated for their rich hereditary folk music and vocal traditions. Preserving centuries of oral musical heritage, these traditional musicians master instruments like the Sarangi, Kamaycha, and Khartal, performing intricate classical ragas and folk compositions at prestigious international cultural festivals.

35. (A) Khartal
The Khartal is a wooden percussion instrument played skillfully alongside the Kamaycha by the Manganiyar community. Consisting of four flat hardwood pieces held in both hands, musicians clap them together with rapid finger movements to produce crisp, complex rhythmic patterns that perfectly complement the bowed melodies during energetic folk performances.

36. (C) Lachhiram
Kuchamani Khyal, a popular traditional form of open-air folk theatre in Rajasthan, was created by the renowned artist Pandit Lachhiram. This operatic performance style incorporates classical music, poetic dialogues, dynamic dancing, and social themes. Lachhiram authored several original plays, laying the foundation for this vibrant folk dramatic art form.

37. (A) Bikaner and Jaisalmer
Rammat folk theatre originated and flourished in the desert districts of Bikaner and Jaisalmer. Performed on elevated wooden platforms called Patal, this folk dramatic art form combines musical poetry, historical legends, and humorous social satires. It is traditionally staged during festive occasions like Holi, featuring community artists performing throughout the night.

38. (D) Percussion instruments fitted with animal skin membranes
In Indian musical classification, Avanaddha Vadya refers specifically to percussion instruments constructed with hollow bodies covered by stretched animal skin membranes. Sound is produced by striking the membrane using hands, fingers, or wooden sticks. Popular Rajasthani instruments in this category include the Dhol, Nagada, Chang, Mandal, and Khanjari.

39. (B) Two flutes
The Algoza is a distinctive Rajasthani wind instrument consisting of two joined beak flutes played simultaneously by a single musician. One flute provides a continuous background drone tone while the other plays the main melodic tunes. The player utilizes continuous breathing techniques to blow air into both instruments without interruption.

40. (C) Bowed with a bow (Gaj)
The Sindhi Sarangi is a bowed string instrument extensively played by the Langa community of Western Rajasthan. The musician produces sound by drawing a wooden bow fitted with horsehair, known as a Gaj, across tuned gut and steel strings while stopping the strings with fingernails to articulate rich, expressive vocal melodies.

41. (D) Gulabo Sapera
Gulabo Sapera stands apart as an internationally acclaimed folk dancer who popularized the

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Kalbelia dance worldwide. In contrast, Allah Jilai Bai, Mangi Bai, and Gavari Devi are celebrated legendary vocalists who achieved fame for their mastery of the Maand folk singing style, making the dance specialist the distinct personality among them.

42. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Each folk deity in Rajasthan is linked to a primary pilgrimage shrine. Gogaji's major shrine is Gogamedi in Hanumangarh district. Pabuji is centered at Kolumand in Jodhpur district. Devnarayanji's principal seat of worship is Asind in Bhilwara district, while Ramdevji's main holy temple is situated at Ramdevra in Jaisalmer district.

43. (B) A painted cloth scroll depicting the life stories of folk deities
A Phad is a traditional painted scroll depicting complex narrative life stories and miraculous deeds of folk deities like Pabuji and Devnarayanji. Crafted by traditional artists on long canvas sheets, these scroll paintings are displayed by priestly bards known as Bhopas, who recite the heroic epics through music and dance during night-long community gatherings.

44. (B) Sawai
During the performance of the traditional Ghoomar dance, the distinctive eight-beat rhythmic cycle executed through footwork and graceful turns is called Sawai. Dancers coordinate their swirling movements, hand gestures, and pirouettes to this specific beat, enhancing the grace and artistic rhythm that characterizes Rajasthan's official state folk dance.

45. (A) The primary musical instruments used are the Pungi and Dafli.
The Kalbelia dance performance relies on traditional musical instruments, primarily the Pungi, or Been, and the Dafli percussion instrument, accompanied by Khanjari and Chang. Female dancers perform swirling movements dressed in black skirts, emulating a snake's motion, while male musicians play these instruments to provide fast-paced, energetic musical rhythms.

46. (C) Chari
The Chari dance is a celebrated folk performance associated specifically with the Gujjar community of the Kishangarh region, not the Bhil tribe. Dancers balance lit brass pots filled with cotton seeds on their heads. Conversely, Gavari, Gair, and Neja are traditional folk dances natively practiced by the Bhil community.

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47. (D) Ramdevji
The Terahtaali dance is a devotional folk art performed primarily by female dancers belonging to the Kamad caste to honor the revered deity Baba Ramdevji. Seated on the floor, women strike thirteen tuned brass cymbals tied across their bodies while balancing heavy props like swords or lit lamps, expressing deep religious reverence.

48. (A) II, I, IV, III
Chronologically, Saint Pipa was born in the 14th century (c. 1323 AD), followed by Saint Jambhoji in 1451 AD. Saint Meerabai was born around 1498 AD during the late 15th century, while Saint Dadu Dayal was born in 1544 AD during the 16th century. Thus, the correct historical timeline proceeds sequentially across these eras.

49. (B) Chari
Falaku Bai is an acclaimed folk artist celebrated for her masterly performance and regional promotion of the Chari dance of Rajasthan. Belonging to the Kishangarh region, she popularized this folk style, which involves female dancers balancing lit brass pots atop their heads while executing coordinated footwork to traditional drumbeats.

50. (D) Saint Jambhoji
Jamha Sagar is a foundational sacred text containing the divine teachings, sermons, and twenty-nine tenets formulated by Saint Jambhoji. The text forms the spiritual cornerstone of the Bishnoi community, providing moral guidance, ethical principles, and environmental duties aimed at preserving plant and animal life while promoting pure living.

51. (A) Worshipping God with physical attributes, forms, and idols
The Saguna tradition of the Bhakti movement emphasizes devotion toward the divine manifested with tangible forms, physical attributes, and sacred idol representations. Devotees express love through ritual worship, prayers, and devotional music directed at specific divine incarnations like Lord Krishna or Lord Rama, as exemplified by Saint Meerabai's poetry.

52. (C) His five-colored flag
In the cultural traditions of Baba Ramdevji, the term Neja refers specifically to his sacred five-colored flag. Devotees carry this ceremonial flag during annual pilgrimages to the Ramdevra shrine in Jaisalmer district. Raising the Neja signifies spiritual devotion, victory of righteousness, and active participation in his religious gatherings.

53. (A) Khejri
In rural Rajasthan, sacred shrines or Than dedicated to the folk deity Gogaji are traditionally established beneath Khejri trees. A popular regional proverb highlights this cultural tradition, stating that every village has a Khejri tree and every Khejri tree houses a shrine to Gogaji, underscoring the deep ecological connection.

54. (A) I and II only
Pabuji is venerated as an incarnation of Lord Rama's brother Lakshmana and is remembered for sacrificing his life protecting the cows of Deval Charani. However, his Phad scroll is not the longest; that distinction belongs to the Phad of Devnarayanji, whereas Pabuji's Phad is celebrated as the most popular scroll recitation.

55. (B) Bricks decorated with fresh neem leaves
In the main shrines dedicated to Lord Devnarayanji, traditional carved stone idols are absent. Instead, sacred bricks decorated with fresh neem leaves are worshipped directly by devotees. This unique practice reflects eco-friendly traditions and rural reverence, where medicinal neem foliage and consecrated bricks serve as symbolic physical manifestations of divinity.

56. (C) Kaba
The thousands of sacred rodents living within the historic Karni Mata temple at Deshnoke are locally known as Kabas. Devotees consider these animals sacred manifestations of the goddess's devotees and clan members. Eating food touched by Kabas or sighting a rare white Kaba is considered highly fortunate and religiously auspicious.

57. (D) Rathore rulers of Bikaner
Goddess Karni Mata is revered as the principal patron deity, or Kuldevi, of the Rathore ruling dynasty of Bikaner. Historical tradition records that she blessed Rao Bika during the founding of Bikaner state. Her temple at Deshnoke continues to be the primary spiritual center for the royal family and surrounding communities.

58. (A) Jeen Mata
The practice of offering Dhai Pyala Madira, or two and a half cups of liquor, is historically associated with the shrine of Goddess Jeen Mata situated in Sikar district. During seasonal Navratri festivals, ritual offerings of wine were presented to the deity, forming an essential component of local religious customs.

59. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Saint Pipa strongly advocated that the divine resides within every individual soul, rejecting formal outward rituals and idol worship. However, after abdicating his royal throne at Gagron to follow Swami Ramananda, he earned his living as a humble tailor rather than through agricultural farming, emphasizing honest manual labor.

60. (B) Saint Dadu Dayal
The religious text Dadu Vani was authored by Saint Dadu Dayal, containing his spiritual teachings, philosophical verses, and devotional songs. Written in the local vernacular language, it emphasizes devotion to a formless god, moral living, social equality, and the rejection of rigid ritualism, serving as the core scripture of Dadu Panth.

61. (A) Burying the deceased instead of cremating them
The Bishnoi community follows a unique custom of burying their dead rather than burning them on funeral pyres. This practice aligns directly with their core religious mandate prohibiting the felling or burning of green wood. By adopting burial, the community conserves trees and prevents deforestation, adhering strictly to Saint Jambhoji's ecological rules.

62. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Langas and Manganiyars are traditional Muslim musical communities based in Western Rajasthan. While adhering to Islam, their repertoire is remarkably syncretic. They regularly perform devotional songs in praise of Hindu deities, local folk heroes, and royal patrons alongside Islamic hymns, demonstrating

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deep cultural harmony through their rich vocal music traditions.

63. (D) Turra Kalangi Khyal
Turra Kalangi Khyal is a distinctive folk theatre genre featuring poetic and musical dialogues between two competing groups representing Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. Turra symbolizes Shiva while Kalangi represents Parvati. Performers engage in spontaneous poetic contests called Dangal, performing on elaborate stages without scripted dialogues in a unique artistic tradition.

64. (C) Ramdevji
Prior to the commencement of the Rammat folk theatre performance, artists assemble on stage to offer prayers and render devotional songs dedicated to Baba Ramdevji. Seeking divine blessings ensures a successful dramatic performance. This spiritual invocation is an indispensable tradition observed across Bikaner and Jaisalmer before the dramatic narrative begins.

65. (B) They produce sound by blowing air into them.
Sushir Vadya refers to the class of wind instruments that produce musical sound through controlled airflow blown into them by the performer. Sound vibrations are generated inside hollow wooden, metallic, or natural tubes. Key Rajasthani folk instruments belonging to this category include the Algoza, Pungi, Bankiya, Shehnai, and Satara.

66. (D) Ramdevji
The Kamadia Panth was established by the revered folk deity Baba Ramdevji to promote spiritual equality and combat social discrimination against underprivileged communities. He encouraged collective devotional singing, known as Jamha, and religious harmony. The Kamad community continues to preserve this spiritual lineage, performing the celebrated Terahtaali dance in his honor.

67. (A) Pipa - Shahpura
The primary spiritual seat of Saint Pipa is located in Samdari (Barmer) and Gagron, whereas Shahpura in Bhilwara district is the principal center, or Peeth, of the Ramsnehi sect founded by Saint Ramcharan. The other options correctly link Jambhoji with Mukam, Dadu Dayal with Naraina, and Meerabai with Merta.

68. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Rajasthani folk instruments fall into four structural categories. The Dhol is an Avanaddha Vadya made with stretched skin. The Algoza is a Sushir Vadya wind instrument. The Kamaycha is a Tat Vadya bowed string instrument. The Khartal is a Ghan Vadya made of solid wood pieces struck together for rhythm.

69. (A) Promoting social equality across castes
A profound social impact of the Bhakti movement in Rajasthan was the promotion of social equality across rigid caste boundaries. Saints like Dadu Dayal, Jambhoji, and Ramdevji challenged untouchability, rejected ritualistic hierarchies, and preached universal brotherhood. They conducted spiritual discourses in regional vernacular dialects, making spiritual knowledge accessible to all.

70. (D) The Tejaji cattle fair is held annually in Parbatsar.
The Tejaji cattle fair, held annually at Parbatsar in Nagaur district, is a famous agricultural and livestock event in Rajasthan. Born in a Nagvanshi Jat family at Khadnal, Tejaji is revered for protecting cattle and curing snake bites, making the annual Parbatsar fair a major commercial and religious gathering for rural farming communities.

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CHAPTER 09
Fairs, Festivals and Customs

1. In which month of the Hindu calendar is the famous Pushkar Fair primarily held?
(A) Chaitra
(B) Kartika
(C) Shravana
(D) Phalguna

2. The Kaila Devi Fair, one of the most prominent fairs of Rajasthan, is organized in which district?
(A) Sawai Madhopur
(B) Bharatpur
(C) Dholpur
(D) Karauli

3. The Ramdevra Fair in Jaisalmer is highly revered because it primarily symbolizes which of the following social values?
(A) Communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims
(B) Promotion of rural sports
(C) Exclusive trading of desert livestock
(D) Celebration of the royal heritage of Marwar

4. Which renowned cattle fair is organized at Parbatsar in the Nagaur district?
(A) Shri Mallinath Cattle Fair
(B) Shri Baldev Cattle Fair
(C) Veer Tejaji Cattle Fair
(D) Shri Ramdev Cattle Fair

5. The primary breed of cattle traded at the Nagaur cattle fairs is known for its physical strength and drafting capacity. What is the name of this breed?
(A) Nagauri
(B) Tharparkar
(C) Gir
(D) Rathi

6. Consider the following statements regarding the fairs of Rajasthan:
I. The Pushkar fair is organized in Ajmer district.
II. The Kaila Devi fair is famous for 'Languriya' devotional songs.
III. The Camel Festival is held annually in Jodhpur.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

7. The annual Camel Festival, heavily promoted by the tourism department, is organized in which city?
(A) Barmer
(B) Bikaner
(C) Jaisalmer
(D) Jodhpur

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Pushkar Fair holds both religious and economic significance in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It involves taking a holy dip in the sacred Pushkar lake and also serves as a major centre for livestock trading.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. What is the primary socio-economic importance of organizing traditional livestock fairs in Rajasthan?
(A) They serve as pilgrimage destinations facilitating local religious gatherings during festive times.
(B) They serve as cultural entertainment venues designed primarily to attract foreign tourists.
(C) They serve as official administrative centers for collecting agricultural taxes from farmers.
(D) They serve as essential commercial hubs for trading livestock to boost the rural economy.

10. The Gangaur festival involves the worship of which prominent deities?
(A) Lord Shiva (Isar) and Goddess Parvati (Gauri)

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(B) Lord Rama (Raghunath) and Goddess Sita Devi
(C) Lord Krishna (Kanha) and Goddess Radha Rani
(D) Lord Vishnu (Hari) and Goddess Lakshmi Devi

11. In which Hindu month is the Gangaur festival primarily celebrated in Rajasthan?
(A) Ashadha
(B) Chaitra
(C) Bhadrapada
(D) Magha

12. The Teej festival in Rajasthan marks the arrival of which season?
(A) Winter
(B) Monsoon
(C) Springtime
(D) Autumnal

13. Match the festivals in List I with their key cultural features in List II:
List I: (Festival)
P. Holi
Q. Diwali
R. Makar Sankranti
S. Karva Chauth
List II: (Feature)
1. Tradition of lighting earthen lamps
2. Tradition of playing with colours
3. Fasting tradition for husband's long life
4. Tradition of flying kites
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

14. The festival of Dhulandi, famous for the playful throwing of colours, is celebrated immediately after which festival?
(A) Deepawali
(B) Raksha Bandhan
(C) Holi
(D) Dussehra

15. Govardhan Puja is traditionally celebrated on which day?
(A) The day before Diwali
(B) The day of Makar Sankranti
(C) The day after Holi
(D) The day after Diwali

16. The tradition of flying kites across the state of Rajasthan is most prominently associated with which festival?
(A) Vasant Panchami
(B) Akshaya Tritiya
(C) Makar Sankranti
(D) Navratri

17. The Karva Chauth fast is predominantly observed by married women for what purpose?
(A) For securing a prosperous agricultural harvest for the household
(B) For the long life, health, and well-being of their husbands
(C) For ensuring the safe birth and prosperity of a male child
(D) For attaining personal spiritual salvation and familial wealth

18. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these Hindu festivals, starting from the beginning of the Hindu calendar year (Chaitra)?
(A) Gangaur → Teej → Diwali → Holi
(B) Holi → Gangaur → Teej → Diwali
(C) Teej → Diwali → Holi → Gangaur
(D) Diwali → Holi → Gangaur → Teej

19. The traditional custom of 'Namkaran' is associated with which major life event?
(A) Birth of a child
(B) Marriage ceremony
(C) Starting formal education
(D) Death rites

20. Which of the following is a traditional naming ceremony custom in Rajasthan?
(A) Jalwa Pujan
(B) Phera
(C) Namkaran
(D) Mosar

21. In traditional Rajasthani marriages, the ritual of 'Phera' refers to:
(A) Taking sacred fire rounds by the bride and groom
(B) The formal engagement ceremony where gifts are traditionally exchanged
(C) The emotional departure of the bride to her husband's family home
(D) The grand celebratory welcoming feast hosted for all wedding guests

22. What does the term 'Mosar' or 'Nukta' refer to in the traditional customs of Rajasthan?

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(A) A popular traditional folk dance performed during festivals
(B) A highly elaborate ceremonial attire specifically worn by grooms
(C) The sacred first haircut ceremony performed for a young child
(D) A traditional death feast organized in memory of the deceased

23. The 'Jadula' or 'Mundan' ceremony is traditionally performed for a child to mark:
(A) Their first solid food intake
(B) Their first haircut
(C) Their entry into school
(D) Their engagement

24. Consider the following statements regarding Rajasthani customs:
I. 'Bindoli' is a custom associated with marriage.
II. 'Mosar' is a death feast.
III. 'Jalwa Pujan' is performed a few days after the birth of a child.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) None of the statements is incorrect

25. The custom of 'Vidaai' in a Rajasthani marriage ceremony marks which event?
(A) The grand arrival of the groom and his procession at the wedding venue
(B) The formal exchange of rings during the engagement ceremony
(C) The ritualistic singing of traditional folk songs by the groom's family
(D) The emotional departure of the bride to her new marital home

26. In the context of marriage traditions, the ritual of 'Kanyadaan' signifies:
(A) The parents ceremonially giving away their daughter to the groom
(B) The groom gifting precious bridal jewelry and garments to the bride
(C) The ritualistic distribution of charitable wealth and food to the poor
(D) The ceremonial final meal consumed by the bride in her maternal home

27. Which of the following days is considered highly auspicious (an 'Abujh Muhurat') and witnesses a massive number of traditional marriages across Rajasthan?
(A) Sharad Purnima festival
(B) Akshaya Tritiya (Aakhateej)
(C) Dev Uthani Ekadashi festival
(D) Mahashivratri auspicious day

28. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In traditional Rajasthani attire, the style, colour, and tying method of a man's turban (Safa/Pagdi) can indicate his region and social status.
Reason (R): Turbans are exclusively worn only during marriage ceremonies in Rajasthan.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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29. The traditional upper body garment worn by men in rural Rajasthan, which is often tied with strings instead of buttons, is called:
(A) Angarkhi
(B) Ghaghra attire
(C) Odhni veil
(D) Safa turban

30. Which of the following is traditionally worn by women in Rajasthan as a voluminous lower body garment?
(A) Safa
(B) Angarkhi
(C) Ghaghra
(D) Brijesh

31. The 'Odhni' or 'Chunar' is primarily used by Rajasthani women to:
(A) Tie securely around the waist during daily chores
(B) Wear as protective leather footgear in the desert
(C) Fasten their hair neatly into a traditional hair bun
(D) Drape gracefully over the head and upper body

32. Which of the following best describes the traditional 'Safa' or 'Pagdi' of Rajasthan?
(A) A heavy silver anklet worn by women
(B) A traditional embroidered jacket

(C) A colourful headgear worn by men
(D) A type of leather footwear

33. Match the traditional attire in List I with its description in List II:
List I: (Attire)
P. Angarkhi
Q. Safa
R. Ghaghra
S. Odhni
List II: (Description)
1. Men's traditional headgear
2. Women's traditional long skirt
3. Men's upper body garment
4. Women's veil or drape
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

34. The traditional 'Pila Pomcha' (a type of yellow-coloured veil) is typically presented to a woman by her parents on which occasion?
(A) Upon getting married during the main wedding rituals
(B) On the celebratory occasion of the monsoon Teej festival
(C) During the observance of the sacred Karva Chauth fast
(D) Following the birth of a child, especially a son

35. 'Tara Bhaant ki Odhni' is a distinctly popular and traditional attire worn predominantly by:
(A) Tribal women of Rajasthan
(B) Royal Rajput women
(C) Women of the Bishnoi community
(D) Unmarried young girls in urban areas

36. A turban printed with a 'Mothda' (criss-cross pattern) is traditionally considered auspicious and is usually worn by men on the occasion of:
(A) Funerals
(B) General daily wear
(C) Marriages
(D) Agricultural harvesting

37. Which of the following is NOT a regional variation of the traditional turban found in Rajasthan?
(A) Angarkhi
(B) Mewari Pagdi
(C) Marwari Safa
(D) Jodhpuri Safa

38. The traditional ornament 'Borla' is worn by women on which part of the body?
(A) Around the neck
(B) Around the waist
(C) Around the ankle
(D) On the forehead

39. Arrange the following traditional marriage customs in the correct chronological order as they occur:
1. Sagai (Engagement)
2. Phera (Wedding vows)
3. Vidaai (Departure of the bride)
4. Bindoli/Bana (Pre-wedding celebratory procession)
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

40. The 'Rakhri' is a famous traditional Rajasthani ornament designed to be worn on the:
(A) Around the nose
(B) Around the ears
(C) On the forehead
(D) Around the wrist

41. Which of the following traditional ornaments is worn around the waist by women in Rajasthan?
(A) Timaniya
(B) Surliya
(C) Nevari
(D) Kandora

42. The 'Timaniya' is a heavy traditional ornament worn by women on which body part?
(A) Neck
(B) Ears
(C) Wrists
(D) Ankles

43. Which of the following is a traditional nose ornament worn by women in Rajasthan?
(A) Payal
(B) Nath
(C) Borla
(D) Baju

44. Consider the following statements regarding Rajasthani ornaments:
I. Borla is worn on the head.
II. Kandora is worn on the neck.
III. Nath is worn on the nose.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only

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(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

45. The ornament 'Nevari' or 'Aanwala' is traditionally worn on the:
(A) Ankles
(B) Upper arms
(C) Around the neck
(D) Hands and fingers

46. Tribal communities in Rajasthan historically prefer heavy everyday jewellery made primarily out of which metal?
(A) Platinum
(B) Gold
(C) Silver
(D) Copper

47. The 'Surliya' and 'Karnphool' are traditional ornaments worn on which part of the body?
(A) Nose
(B) Head
(C) Toes
(D) Ears

48. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In traditional Rajasthani culture, jewellery is worn by women from head to toe.
Reason (R): Ornaments in Rajasthan hold only aesthetic value and have no connection to marital status or social identity.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. The traditional permanent body tattooing art, popular among rural and tribal women in Rajasthan, is locally known as:
(A) Mandana
(B) Godna
(C) Meenakari
(D) Thewa

50. Which town in the Pali district of Rajasthan is world-famous for its high-quality agricultural production of Mehndi (Henna)?
(A) Phalodi
(B) Balotra
(C) Beawar
(D) Sojat

51. The world-famous traditional Rajasthani dish 'Dal Baati' is mostly paired with which sweet dish?
(A) Churma
(B) Rasgulla
(C) Jalebi
(D) Imarti

52. 'Ghevar' is a disc-shaped traditional Rajasthani sweet that is most closely associated with and consumed during which festival?
(A) Diwali
(B) Makar Sankranti
(C) Teej
(D) Navratri

53. Match the cultural items in List I with their respective categories in List II:
List I: (Item)
P. Godna
Q. Dal Baati
R. Mandana
S. Safa
List II: (Category)
1. Traditional Food
2. Traditional Turban
3. Folk Art on walls/floors
4. Body Tattooing tradition
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

54. 'Mandana' is a form of traditional folk art in Rajasthan that involves:
(A) Weaving traditional floor carpets with complex geometric and floral designs
(B) Designing permanent socio-religious tattoos on the hands, arms, and faces
(C) Making intricate painted and carved ceramic designs on traditional pottery
(D) Painting decorative ritualistic designs on the floors and walls of houses

55. 'Ker-Sangri' is a famous and traditional vegetable dish closely associated with which geographic region of Rajasthan?
(A) Hadoti plateau region
(B) Marwar desert region
(C) Mewar hill region
(D) Matsya eastern region

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56. What is the primary role of major religious and cultural festivals (like the Pushkar Fair and Desert Festival) in Rajasthan's modern economy?
(A) They serve as the foundational primary drivers for statewide agricultural and crop output.
(B) They serve as the principal commercial hubs for technology services and software exports.
(C) They heavily boost state tourism by attracting domestic and international visitors.
(D) They serve to systematically regulate and stabilize the real estate market across rural zones.

57. The 'Samela' (or Madhupark) ritual in traditional Rajasthani marriage refers to:
(A) The couple taking seven sacred vows while circling around the holy fire
(B) The ceremonial untying of protective sacred threads by the groom and bride
(C) The formal send-off and departure of all attending wedding guests
(D) The bride's family welcoming the groom's wedding procession (Baraat)

58. The 'Ghoomar' dance, recognized globally as a symbol of Rajasthani culture, is predominantly performed by women during which major festival?
(A) Gangaur
(B) Makar Sankranti
(C) Mahashivratri
(D) Ram Navami

59. The 'Chundari' (or Chunari) print is a famous traditional design primarily used for making:
(A) Men's trousers
(B) Women's Odhni (veils) and sarees
(C) Turbans exclusively for young boys
(D) Leather jutis

60. Identify the incorrect pair of the fair and its primary location:
(A) Camel Festival - Bikaner
(B) Tejaji Fair - Pushkar
(C) Kaila Devi Fair - Karauli
(D) Ramdevra Fair - Jaisalmer

61. Which of the following describes 'Bari' or 'Padla' in the context of Rajasthani marriage customs?
(A) Bridal gifts and attire brought by the groom's family
(B) A melancholic traditional folk song sung by relatives during the Vidaai ritual
(C) The auspicious ceremonial purification bath taken by the groom before wedding
(D) The lavish celebratory feast organized specifically by the bride's maternal uncle

62. Which tribal fair in southern Rajasthan is often referred to as the 'Kumbh of Tribals'?
(A) Pushkar Fair
(B) Nagaur Cattle Fair
(C) Beneshwar Fair
(D) Kapil Muni Fair

63. During the socio-religious cattle fairs in Rajasthan, a significant amount of trading takes place for which of the following animals?
(A) Wild elephants and royal tigers
(B) High-altitude sheep and mountain yaks
(C) Commercial and indigenous poultry breeds
(D) Camels, cattle, and horses

64. In traditional Rajasthani culture, what is 'Raab' or 'Raabdi'?
(A) A decorative heavy silver necklace traditionally worn by married women
(B) A stringed folk musical instrument played during regional religious festivals
(C) A traditional food made of buttermilk and bajra flour
(D) A handwoven type of cotton fabric produced by local village artisans

65. The custom of 'Toran Maarna' is performed during a Rajasthani wedding by the:
(A) Bride prior to entering the ceremonial wedding mandap with her companions
(B) Groom upon reaching the entrance of the bride's home
(C) Officiating priest while chanting holy marriage mantras during the ceremony
(D) Bride's brother during the emotional Vidaai departure ritual at the end

66. 'Phag' songs in Rajasthan are traditionally sung during which festival?
(A) Teej
(B) Diwali
(C) Raksha Bandhan
(D) Holi

67. The tradition of displaying 'Pichhwai' cloth paintings behind the main deity during festivals is historically associated with which temple town of Rajasthan?

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(A) Nathdwara town
(B) Sacred Pushkar town
(C) Historic Deshnoke town
(D) Revered Salasar town

68. Which of the following best defines the 'Brijesh' (or Breeches) attire in Rajasthan?
(A) A voluminous traditional loose skirt worn predominantly by rural women
(B) A long, colorful flowing headgear worn exclusively by tribal village chiefs
(C) A men's fitted lower garment, wide at thighs and tight below knees
(D) A thick, heavy winter shawl handwoven using natural camel hair fibers

69. 'Bichhiya' (toe rings) are traditional ornaments worn exclusively by:
(A) Married women
(B) Unmarried girls
(C) Elderly men
(D) Young boys

70. What is the traditional mourning period (Shok) typically observed during the death rites in Hindu communities of Rajasthan before the final rituals are concluded?
(A) 3 days
(B) 12 days
(C) 40 days
(D) 1 year

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Kartika
The Pushkar Fair, also known as the Pushkar Camel Fair, is an annual cultural and livestock event organized in the town of Pushkar, Rajasthan. It begins on Prabodhini Ekadashi and concludes on Kartika Purnima, which falls during the Hindu calendar month of Kartika, typically corresponding to October or November in the Gregorian calendar system.

2. (D) Karauli
The Kaila Devi Fair is celebrated annually in the Karauli district of Rajasthan during the Hindu month of Chaitra. Held near the banks of the Kalisil River, the festival honours Kaila Devi, considered an incarnation of Goddess Durga. Millions of devotees visit the shrine to offer prayers and perform traditional devotional rituals.

3. (A) Communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims
The Ramdevra Fair in Jaisalmer honours Baba Ramdev, a revered folk deity of Rajasthan. He is venerated equally by both Hindu and Muslim communities, who affectionately call him Ramdevji and Ramshah Pir respectively. Consequently, the fair stands as a prominent historical symbol of deep religious tolerance, unity, and communal harmony across rural societal traditions.

4. (C) Veer Tejaji Cattle Fair
The Veer Tejaji Cattle Fair is organized annually at Parbatsar in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan. Held during the Bhadrapada month, this major commercial event dedicated to folk deity Veer Tejaji attracts livestock traders from across North India, especially for trading Nagauri oxen renowned for their immense physical strength and agricultural drafting capability.

5. (A) Nagauri
The Nagauri cattle breed originates from the Nagaur district in Rajasthan and is renowned nationwide for its exceptional draught capacity and stamina. These animals possess a robust build, high agility, and strong hooves, making them suitable for heavy agricultural work, cart pulling, and land tilling across the arid regions of northwestern India.

6. (A) I and II only
Pushkar Fair is hosted annually in the Ajmer district, and Kaila Devi Fair in Karauli is renowned for Languriya devotional music performed by worshippers. The famous Camel Festival is held annually in Bikaner rather than Jodhpur, making the first two statements correct while rendering the third statement factually inaccurate in historical regional context.

7. (B) Bikaner
The International Camel Festival is an annual socio-cultural event organized in Bikaner by the Department of Tourism, Art and Culture, Government of Rajasthan. Celebrated in January, the festival highlights the desert heritage through camel processions, folk dances, traditional music performances, beauty pageants for camels, and various cultural competitions attracting national and global tourists.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Pushkar Fair holds dual significance because it integrates spiritual pilgrimage with vibrant rural trade. Devotees perform ritualistic bathing in Pushkar Lake during Kartika Purnima for spiritual purification, while farmers and traders exchange camels, horses, and cattle. The trading activities and pilgrimage traditions fully explain the fair's multifaceted socio-economic and religious importance.

9. (D) They serve as essential commercial hubs for trading livestock to boost the rural economy.
Traditional livestock fairs across Rajasthan act as crucial rural economic platforms where agriculturalists, pastoralists, and traders gather to buy and sell camels, bullocks, horses, and goats. These commercial transactions sustain livestock breeding practices, generate seasonal employment, enhance rural income, and strengthen agrarian financial stability throughout the arid and semi-arid regional ecosystem.

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10. (A) Lord Shiva (Isar) and Goddess Parvati (Gauri)
Gangaur is a major traditional festival celebrated with great enthusiasm across Rajasthan, dedicated primarily to Goddess Gauri, representing Goddess Parvati, and Lord Isar, representing Lord Shiva. Married women worship these divine deities for marital bliss, long life of their spouses, and domestic harmony, while unmarried women pray to obtain a virtuous life partner.

11. (B) Chaitra
The Gangaur festival commences on the day following Holi, which is Chaitra Krishna Pratipada, and continues for eighteen grand days, culminating on Chaitra Shukla Tritiya. Marked by colourful processions, traditional music, and idol worship, it represents one of the most culturally significant spring observances across Rajasthan during the first Hindu calendar month.

12. (B) Monsoon
Teej is a celebrated festival in Rajasthan that welcomes the arrival of the monsoon season, locally known as Sawan. Bringing relief from the intense summer heat, the festival features swinging on decorated tree swings, wearing green attire, singing traditional folk songs, and worshipping Goddess Parvati to commemorate her divine union with Lord Shiva.

13. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Holi is celebrated with colours during the spring season. Diwali is recognized worldwide for lighting earthen lamps called diyas. Makar Sankranti involves widespread kite flying across rooftops in Rajasthan. Karva Chauth is a traditional observance where married women keep a strict day-long fast to pray for the longevity and good health of their husbands.

14. (C) Holi
Dhulandi is celebrated on the day immediately following Holika Dahan, which marks the second day of the overall Holi festival. It involves people coming together to play enthusiastically with natural colours, dry gulal, and water, symbolizing joy, forgiveness, communal unity, and the vibrant renewal of nature during the pleasant spring season.

15. (D) The day after Diwali
Govardhan Puja, also known as Annakut, is observed on Pratipada during the Shukla Paksha of Kartika month, occurring on the day immediately following Diwali. The ritual commemorates Lord Krishna defeating Lord Indra by lifting the Govardhan Hill to protect the residents of Vrindavan, involving elaborate offerings of food mountain representations to the deity.

16. (C) Makar Sankranti
Makar Sankranti, celebrated on January fourteenth each year to mark the sun's transition into the Capricorn zodiac sign, is famous in Rajasthan for public kite-flying festivities. Major cities like Jaipur and Jodhpur witness filled rooftops where people engage in friendly kite battles accompanied by festive music, traditional sweets like sesame til-laddus, and family gatherings.

17. (B) For the long life, health, and well-being of their husbands
Karva Chauth is observed on the fourth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Kartika. Married Hindu women perform a strict waterless fast from sunrise until moonrise, offering prayers to Goddess Parvati, Lord Shiva, and Lord Ganesha to ensure the well-being, long life, and overall health of their spouses.

18. (A) Gangaur → Teej → Diwali → Holi
Starting from Chaitra, the first Hindu month, Gangaur is celebrated in Chaitra. Teej is celebrated during Sawan or Bhadrapada in the monsoon season. Diwali is celebrated in Kartika during autumn. Holi is celebrated on the full moon day of Phalguna, which is the final month of the traditional Hindu calendar system year.

19. (A) Birth of a child
Namkaran is one of the sixteen traditional Samskaras in Hindu culture, performed shortly after the birth of a newborn. During this ceremonial ritual, family members, guided by an astrologer or priest who determines an auspicious letter based on planetary positions, formally select and bestow a legal and personal name upon the infant.

20. (C) Namkaran
In Rajasthani society, Namkaran serves as the official naming ceremony for a newborn child,

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held typically on the tenth or twelfth day following birth. Priests conduct religious chants and calculate the child's birth star to choose a name, while Jalwa Pujan is the well-worship ritual and Mosar is a traditional post-death feast.

21. (A) Taking sacred fire rounds by the bride and groom
The ritual of Phera, also known as Saptapadi or Agni Parikrama, is the core rite of a Hindu wedding. The bride and groom walk circumambulations together around the sacred fire while the priest chants Vedic mantras, signifying their solemn marital vows, spiritual commitment, and eternal union before the divine Agni deity and guests.

22. (D) A traditional death feast organized in memory of the deceased
Mosar, historically known as Nukta, refers to a traditional post-funeral community feast hosted in Rajasthan by the family of a deceased person, usually on the twelfth day after death. It serves as a social ritual marking the end of the formal mourning period, though social reforms continuously discourage wasteful expenses on it.

23. (B) Their first haircut
Jadula, commonly termed Mundan, is a traditional Hindu Samskara performed during early childhood, typically between the ages of one and three. The ritual involves shaving off the child's hair for the first time, symbolizing purification, removal of past life traits, and promoting healthy growth of hair, often conducted at family deity shrines.

24. (D) None of the statements is incorrect
All three statements represent accurate Rajasthani customs. Bindoli is a festive pre-wedding procession where the bride or groom visits relatives. Mosar is a traditional post-death community feast observed on the twelfth day after a person's demise. Jalwa Pujan is performed at a local water well by a mother a few days after childbirth.

25. (D) The emotional departure of the bride to her new marital home
Vidaai is a deeply emotional farewell ritual marking the conclusion of marriage ceremonies. The bride takes leave of her parents, maternal home, and family members to depart for her groom's home. During this ceremony, folk songs are sung, and the bride throws puffed rice backward as a blessing for her ancestral household.

26. (A) The parents ceremonially giving away their daughter to the groom
Kanyadaan is a central matrimonial rite performed by the bride's parents during the wedding ceremony. Translating to the ceremonial donation of a daughter, the father places his daughter's hand into the groom's hand along with sacred water, betel leaves, and flowers, symbolizing trust and entrustment of her future responsibilities and lifelong happiness.

27. (B) Akshaya Tritiya (Aakhateej)
Akshaya Tritiya, locally called Aakhateej, falls on Chaitra or Vaishakha Shukla Tritiya and is considered an Abujh Muhurat, an uncalculated auspicious timing requiring no priest consultation for performing sacred rituals. Consequently, mass weddings are widely celebrated on this day across urban and rural Rajasthan to ensure perpetual prosperity and marital bliss.

28. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
In Rajasthani cultural heritage, a man's turban indicates his geographical region, caste, social status, and seasonal occasions through specific wrapping styles and colours. However, turbans are worn daily as standard regional attire by men, not strictly during marriage ceremonies, making the reasoning statement factually incorrect while the assertion remains entirely true.

NODIA

29. (A) Angarkhi
Angarkhi is an iconic traditional upper garment worn by men in rural Rajasthan. Designed to cover the torso, it is tailored with overlapping panels and fastened at the sides using cloth strings or cords instead of modern buttons. It is made from breathable cotton fabric suited to the desert climate conditions.

30. (C) Ghaghra
The Ghaghra is a traditional long, voluminous flared skirt worn by women in Rajasthan. Pleated heavily at the waist to facilitate movement and air circulation, it is typically paired with a Kurti or Kanchli upper top and covered with an Odhni drape, representing a core constituent of traditional regional feminine attire.

31. (D) Drape gracefully over the head and upper body
The Odhni, or Chunar, is a long rectangular scarf or veil worn by women across Rajasthan. Tucked at one end into the waist of the Ghaghra, it is draped gracefully over the shoulder and head, serving functional purposes of dust protection and sun shelter while preserving socio-cultural traditions of modesty and respect.

32. (C) A colourful headgear worn by men
The Safa or Pagdi is a long fabric cloth bound intricately around the head as male headgear throughout Rajasthan. Symbolizing dignity, honor, respect, and communal identity, its vibrant colours, tie-dye patterns, and wrapping techniques vary according to regional geography, social hierarchy, individual clan traditions, and specific festive, celebratory, or solemn social occasions.

33. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Angarkhi is a traditional upper body garment worn by men. Safa represents male headgear or turban wrapped around the head. Ghaghra is a long flared skirt worn by Rajasthani women on the lower body. Odhni is a decorative long veil draped over the head and upper body by local Rajasthani women.

34. (D) Following the birth of a child, especially a son
Pila Pomcha is a traditional yellow-dyed veil with a central red circular motif sent as a gift from maternal parents to a mother following childbirth, particularly after the birth of a son. It is worn ceremonially during the Jalwa Pujan ritual to signify joy, purity, good fortune, and divine maternal blessing.

35. (A) Tribal women of Rajasthan
Tara Bhaant ki Odhni features star-shaped printed geometric patterns on a dark ground cloth. It is a highly popular traditional veil attire worn primarily by women of indigenous tribal communities, such as Mina and Bhil, in Rajasthan, reflecting distinct regional identity, cultural heritage, and rich aesthetic block-printing craftsmanship throughout the state.

36. (C) Marriages
Mothda is a special tie-and-dye textile technique where diagonal lines cross each other to form small check patterns. A Mothda safa or turban is considered highly auspicious and festive, traditionally worn by men during marriage ceremonies and joyous celebratory social events in Rajasthani culture to symbolize happiness, honor, and enduring family prosperity.

37. (A) Angarkhi
Mewari Pagdi, Marwari Safa, and Jodhpuri Safa are famous regional styles of traditional male headgear turbans in Rajasthan, distinguished by their unique wrapping techniques, shapes, and fabric choices. In contrast, Angarkhi is a traditional upper-body stitched garment bound by ties, not a headgear or turban variation in any regional cultural context.

38. (D) On the forehead
Borla is a spherical, bell-shaped ornament crafted from silver or gold, embellished with meenakari or stones. It is worn on the central parting of the forehead by women in Rajasthan. Positioned right above the brow line, it serves as a traditional symbol of marriage and female aesthetic cultural elegance in regional heritage.

39. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The chronological sequence of traditional marriage customs begins with Sagai, the formal engagement. This is followed by Bindoli or Bana, the pre-wedding celebratory musical procession. Next is Phera, where the wedding vows and circumambulations around the sacred fire occur, concluding with Vidaai, the ceremonial departure of the newly wedded bride.

40. (C) On the forehead
The Rakhri, also closely connected to the Borla, is a traditional head ornament worn by married women in Rajasthan. Positioned prominently at the center of the upper forehead along the hairline, it is frequently adorned with precious stones, pearls, and elaborate gold or silver setting to signify matrimonial and auspicious status.

41. (D) Kandora
Kandora, also referred to as Kamarband or Tagdi, is a traditional belt-like waist ornament crafted from silver or gold. Worn by women around the waist over the Ghaghra, it accents feminine posture and secure fitting, functioning as both an elegant decorative adornment and an essential decorative piece of traditional Rajasthani attire.

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42. (A) Neck
Timaniya is a heavily crafted traditional necklace worn around the neck by women in Rajasthan. Made from gold and studded with uncut diamonds, pearls, or precious gemstones, it rests gracefully on the chest area and forms a fundamental ornament in traditional bridal jewelry sets and festive community social gatherings.

43. (B) Nath
Nath is a traditional nose ring or nose stud worn by women in Rajasthan, typically on the left nostril. Connected often to the ear or hair with a gold chain, it is worn by married women as an auspicious symbol during weddings, religious festivals, and socio-cultural ceremonies across rural and urban communities.

44. (B) I and III only
Borla is a traditional ornament worn on the head or forehead, and Nath is a nose ornament worn on the nostril, making statements I and III correct. Statement II is incorrect because Kandora is a waist belt ornament rather than a neck ornament, leaving only the first and third statements factual.

45. (A) Ankles
Nevari and Aanwala are heavy traditional anklets crafted from silver, worn around the ankles by rural and tribal women in Rajasthan. These foot ornaments produce subtle chiming sounds during movement, serving both as beautiful personal adornments and as enduring symbols of cultural heritage across regional pastoral communities throughout the state.

46. (C) Silver
Tribal communities in Rajasthan, including Bhil, Garasia, and Mina groups, historically favor silver for crafting heavy daily jewelry. Silver ornaments such as thick neck bands, bulky anklets, armlets, and bangles are economically accessible, durable for manual labor, and hold intrinsic cultural value, wealth storage, and protective social symbolic status.

47. (D) Ears
Surliya and Karnphool are traditional ear ornaments worn by women in Rajasthan. Karnphool, meaning ear-flower, is a flower-shaped stud covering the earlobe, while Surliya is a distinct tubular or hanging ear piece. Both are crafted from gold or silver and embellished with detailed filigree or delicate gemstone craftsmanship work.

48. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
In traditional Rajasthani culture, women adorn themselves with jewelry from head to toe, including forehead Borla, nose Nath, neck Timaniya, waist Kandora, and ankle Nevari. However, these ornaments are not merely aesthetic; they directly denote marital status, social hierarchy, regional origin, and spiritual protection, rendering the reasoning statement factually incorrect.

49. (B) Godna
Godna is the traditional art of permanent body tattooing popular among rural and tribal communities in Rajasthan. Created by puncturing skin with needles and injecting natural pigments, these permanent tattoos feature floral, floral-geometric, animal, or religious motifs on hands, arms, and face, functioning as lifelong social marks and protective cultural symbols.

50. (D) Sojat
Sojat, situated in the Pali district of Rajasthan, is globally famous for its extensive cultivation and processing of high-quality Henna, locally known as Mehndi. The ideal soil and climatic conditions produce henna leaves rich in natural lawsone dye content, earning Sojat the title of Henna City and obtaining Geographical Indication recognition.

51. (A) Churma
Dal Baati Churma is the iconic national culinary specialty of Rajasthan. Hard wheat flour balls called Baati are baked over cow dung or coal embers, dipped in ghee, and served with spicy mixed lentil stew called Dal. This savory combination is traditionally paired with Churma, a sweet mixture of crushed baked dough, ghee, and sugar.

52. (C) Teej
Ghevar is a traditional disc-shaped Rajasthani sweet cake made from refined flour, ghee, and sugar syrup, often topped with saffron, nuts, and rabri. It is deeply associated with the monsoon festival of Teej, where custom dictates gifting Ghevar to married daughters and consuming it as part of festive seasonal monsoon celebrations.

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53. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Godna refers to the traditional practice of body tattooing among rural communities. Dal Baati is a renowned traditional food dish of Rajasthan. Mandana represents traditional folk art painted on walls and floors during festivals. Safa is the traditional headgear turban worn by men across various different regions of Rajasthan state.

54. (D) Painting decorative ritualistic designs on the floors and walls of houses
Mandana is an ancient form of traditional folk wall and floor painting practiced by women in Rajasthan, especially among Meena and other rural communities. Created using chalk paste, lime, and red clay (Geru), these intricate geometric patterns, floral motifs, and religious symbols are painted to welcome deities, mark auspicious festivals, and protect households.

55. (B) Marwar desert region
Ker-Sangri is a famous signature dried vegetable delicacy originating from the arid Marwar desert region of Rajasthan. Prepared using dried wild Capparis decidua berries (Ker) and Prosopis cineraria beans (Sangri), this long-lasting, nutritious dish requires minimal water to prepare and historically sustained desert inhabitants during harsh climatic droughts and dry seasons.

56. (C) They heavily boost state tourism by attracting domestic and international visitors.
Fairs and festivals like the Pushkar Fair, Desert Festival, and Elephant Festival showcase Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage, folk arts, handicrafts, and traditions to a global audience. These mega-events draw thousands of domestic and international tourists annually, generating substantial revenue, encouraging hospitality infrastructure development, and creating diverse employment opportunities across service sectors.

57. (D) The bride's family welcoming the groom's wedding procession (Baraat)
Samela, also referred to as Madhupark or Agwani, is a significant welcoming ceremony in traditional Rajasthani marriages. When the groom's wedding procession (Baraat) reaches the bride's house or venue, the bride's father and elders formally receive, greet, and honor the groom and his family with gifts, garlands, and gracious ceremonial hospitality.

58. (A) Gangaur
Ghoomar is the signature folk dance of Rajasthan, historically developed by the Bhil tribe and later adopted by Rajput royalty. Characterized by graceful pirouetting movements of women wearing flared ghaghras, it is predominantly performed during the spring festival of Gangaur and other grand joyous occasions, celebrations, and major royal gatherings.

59. (B) Women's Odhni (veils) and sarees
Chundari or Chunari print refers to a renowned tie-and-dye (Bandhani) textile technique producing tiny dotted patterns on fine cotton or silk fabrics. Centered mainly in Jaipur and Jodhpur, this vibrant print is traditionally utilized to design elegant Odhnis, veils, and sarees worn by married women during festive and sacred cultural occasions.

60. (B) Tejaji Fair - Pushkar
The Tejaji Fair is not held at Pushkar; it is organized at Parbatsar in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan to honor folk hero Veer Tejaji. The other pairs are correct: Bikaner hosts the Camel Festival, Karauli hosts the Kaila Devi Fair, and Jaisalmer hosts the Ramdevra Fair in Ramdevra village.

61. (A) Bridal gifts and attire brought by the groom's family
Bari or Padla refers to the customary gift ensemble sent by the groom's family to the bride's house prior to the wedding ceremony. This collection includes bridal garments, silk sarees, heavy jewelry, footwear, dry fruits, cosmetics, and sweets, forming an essential part of traditional Rajasthani marriage exchange cultural customs.

62. (C) Beneshwar Fair
The Beneshwar Fair is held at the confluence of the Som, Mahi, and Jakham rivers in the Dungarpur district of Rajasthan during Magh Purnima. Highly sacred to indigenous tribal communities, particularly the Bhils who gather to immerse ancestral ashes and worship Lord Shiva, it is widely acclaimed as the Kumbh of Tribals.

63. (D) Camels, cattle, and horses
Traditional socio-religious cattle fairs in Rajasthan, such as those held in Pushkar, Nagaur, Tilwara, and Parbatsar, serve as major

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trading centers for desert livestock. Millions of transactions take place involving resilient desert draft animals, specifically camels, indigenous cattle breeds like Nagauri and Tharparkar, and famed Malani and Marwari riding horses.

64. (C) A traditional food made of buttermilk and bajra flour
Raab or Raabdi is a wholesome traditional dish originating from rural Rajasthan. It is prepared by fermenting coarse pearl millet flour (bajra) or maize flour in buttermilk (chaach), cooked on low heat, and flavored with roasted cumin and salt. It provides vital hydration and cooling nutrition during hot arid desert summers.

65. (B) Groom upon reaching the entrance of the bride's home
Toran Maarna is a customary Rajasthani wedding ritual performed by the groom upon arriving at the entrance of the bride's home. The groom strikes a decorated wooden archway (Toran) hung above the doorway with a sword, cane, or neem branch, symbolizing triumph over obstacles before entering the ceremonial main wedding venue.

66. (D) Holi
Phag or Dhamal songs are energetic folk compositions traditionally sung during the spring festival of Holi across Rajasthan. Accompanied by rhythmic beats of traditional percussion instruments like the Chang and Dholak, these songs depict romantic themes, seasonal changes, joyous teasing, and the divine play of Lord Krishna and Goddess Radha.

67. (A) Nathdwara town
Pichhwai art is a celebrated traditional style of intricate cloth painting that originated in the temple town of Nathdwara in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan. Hung behind the main idol of Shrinathji (Lord Krishna), these large painted cloth backdrops depict episodes from Krishna's life, seasonal celebrations, and devotional themes in vivid artistic detail.

68. (C) A men's fitted lower garment, wide at thighs and tight below knees
Brijesh, or Breeches, is a traditional men's lower body garment popular among Rajput nobility in Rajasthan. Adapted from Western riding trousers, it features a voluminous and comfortable fit around the hips and thighs to facilitate horse riding, while narrowing into a tight tailored fit from the knees down to the ankles.

69. (A) Married women
Bichhiya, or traditional silver toe rings, are worn on the second toe of both feet exclusively by married Hindu women in Rajasthan. Functioning as a vital symbol of Suhaag (matrimonial status) alongside the mangalsutra and borla, social customs mandate that unmarried women do not wear toe rings prior to formal marriage.

70. (B) 12 days
In traditional Hindu society across Rajasthan, the customary mourning period (Shok) observed following a family member's demise lasts for twelve days. Relatives observe dietary restrictions and refrain from celebrations during this time, concluding the formal mourning with funeral rites, ancestral purification rituals, and a community feast (Mosar) on the twelfth day.

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CHAPTER 10
Physical Features of India

1. What is the latitudinal extent of the mainland of India?
(A) 6°4' N to 35°6' N
(B) 8°4' N to 37°6' N
(C) 8°4' S to 37°6' S
(D) 6°4' S to 35°6' N

2. Which of the following groups of states does the Tropic of Cancer pass through?
(A) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha
(B) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim
(C) Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura, Meghalaya
(D) Rajasthan, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Mizoram

3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Himalayas are known as young fold mountains.
Reason (R): They were formed by the collision of the Eurasian plate and the Indo-Australian plate.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

4. Which of the following physical divisions of India is considered the geologically oldest landmass?
(A) The Northern Great Plains
(B) The Himalayan Mountains
(C) The Peninsular Plateau
(D) The Coastal Plains

5. With which of its neighbouring countries does India share its longest land border?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) China
(C) Pakistan
(D) Nepal

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Mountain Pass)
P. Shipki La
Q. Nathu La
R. Bomdi La
S. Zoji La
List II: (State/UT)
1. Sikkim
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Ladakh
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

7. In the context of the Northern Plains, what does the term 'Khadar' refer to?
(A) Old alluvial soil containing calcareous deposits called kankar
(B) New, young alluvial deposits of the flood plains
(C) Marshy and swampy tracts covered with thick forests
(D) Porous pebble belts located at the foothills of Shivaliks

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands:
I. They are located in the Arabian Sea.
II. India's only active volcano is situated on Barren Island here.
III. They are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Arrange the following major peaks of the Himalayas in the correct sequence from West to East:
I. Kanchenjunga
II. Nanda Devi

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III. Mt. Everest
IV. Dhaulagiri
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) II, III, IV, I
(D) I, III, IV, II

10. Which of the following is NOT a part of the Western Coastal Plain of India?
(A) Coromandel Coast
(B) Konkan Coast
(C) Kannad Plain
(D) Malabar Coast

11. Which is the largest river basin in peninsular India?
(A) Narmada Basin
(B) Godavari Basin
(C) Krishna Basin
(D) Mahanadi Basin

12. 'Regur Soil', which is particularly suitable for growing cotton, is another name for which type of soil?
(A) Alluvial Soil
(B) Black Soil
(C) Red Soil
(D) Laterite Soil

13. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: The Western Ghats are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
Statement II: The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

14. Which is the only large river flowing through the Indian Desert (Thar) region?
(A) Sabarmati
(B) Mahi
(C) Luni
(D) Banas

15. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The rivers Narmada and Tapi do not form deltas at their mouths.
Reason (R): They flow through rift valleys and have high gradients near the sea, washing sediment away.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Find the odd one out among the following Indian states in terms of their geographical location.
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Jharkhand

17. What is the approximate total length of the coastline of the mainland of India, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep?
(A) 6,100 km
(B) 7,516.6 km
(C) 5,500 km
(D) 8,200 km

18. The Malwa Plateau, a major part of the Central Highlands, lies between which two mountain ranges?
(A) Vindhya and Satpura ranges
(B) Satpura and Ajanta ranges
(C) Aravalli and Sahyadri ranges
(D) Aravalli and Vindhya ranges

19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Soil Type)
P. Alluvial Soil
Q. Black Soil
R. Laterite Soil
S. Arid Soil
List II: (Dominant Region in India)
1. Deccan Plateau
2. Northern Plains
3. Western Rajasthan
4. Western Ghats (Heavy rainfall areas)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

20. According to geological history, the Peninsular Plateau of India is a part of which ancient supercontinent?
(A) Angaraland
(B) Laurasia
(C) Gondwanaland
(D) Pangea Minor

21. Which is the highest peak in the Peninsular Plateau region of India?
(A) Anamudi
(B) Dodabetta
(C) Mahendragiri
(D) Kalsubai

22. According to the seismic zoning map of India, which of the following regions falls under Zone V (Very High Risk Zone)?
(A) Deccan Plateau
(B) Coastal plains of Odisha
(C) Malwa Plateau
(D) Entire North-East India

23. The Radcliffe Line is the official international boundary separating India from which country?
(A) China
(B) Pakistan
(C) Nepal
(D) Myanmar

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Shivalik range:
I. It is the outermost range of the Himalayas.
II. It is composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers.
III. It is the highest mountain range in the Himalayas.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) III only
(D) I only

25. Which peninsular river is popularly known as the 'Dakshin Ganga' due to its large size and extent?
(A) Krishna
(B) Kaveri
(C) Mahanadi
(D) Godavari

26. Which of the following is the correct North to South sequence of Indian states that share an international border with Myanmar?
(A) Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram
(B) Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram
(C) Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur
(D) Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh

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27. The wet, swampy and marshy region lying to the south of the Bhabar belt in the Northern Plains is known as:
(A) Khadar
(B) Terai
(C) Bhangar
(D) Chos

28. The Deccan Trap region of the Peninsular Plateau is geologically formed predominantly by which type of rocks?
(A) Sedimentary rocks
(B) Igneous rocks
(C) Metamorphic rocks
(D) Limestone rocks

29. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The climate of India is broadly described as a monsoon type.
Reason (R): The Himalayas completely block the summer monsoon winds from entering the Indian subcontinent.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. Which major geographical channel separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands?
(A) 8 Degree Channel
(B) 9 Degree Channel
(C) 10 Degree Channel
(D) Palk Strait

31. Which of the following places in India receives the highest average annual rainfall?
(A) Cherrapunji

(B) Agumbe
(C) Mahabaleshwar
(D) Mawsynram

32. Identify the incorrect pair of a coastal plain and its associated state from the following options.
(A) Konkan Coast - Maharashtra
(B) Malabar Coast - Kerala
(C) Northern Circars - Gujarat
(D) Coromandel Coast - Tamil Nadu

33. The Standard Meridian of India, used to determine Indian Standard Time (IST), is:
(A) 80°30' E
(B) 82°30' E
(C) 82°30' W
(D) 85°30' E

34. The longitudinal valleys lying between the Lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks are generally known as:
(A) Passes
(B) Glaciers
(C) Peaks
(D) Duns

35. The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats geographically meet each other at which mountain range?
(A) Nilgiri Hills
(B) Cardamom Hills
(C) Anaimalai Hills
(D) Palani Hills

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Boundary Line)
P. McMahon Line
Q. Palk Strait
R. Durand Line
S. Radcliffe Line
List II: (Separating Entity)
1. India and Sri Lanka
2. India and China
3. India and Pakistan
4. Afghanistan and Pakistan
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

37. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Barchans are crescent-shaped sand dunes.
Statement II: They cover large areas of the Thar Desert, especially near the Indo-Pakistan border.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

38. Which soil type covers the largest geographical area of India, especially dominating the river valleys and northern plains?
(A) Black Soil
(B) Red Soil
(C) Laterite Soil
(D) Alluvial Soil

39. Which of the following is NOT a part of the Himalayan drainage system?
(A) Ganga
(B) Kaveri
(C) Brahmaputra
(D) Indus

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Eastern Coastal Plains:
I. They are wider and more level than the Western Coastal Plains.
II. Large rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, and Krishna form extensive deltas here.
III. They receive heavily concentrated rainfall only during the retreating monsoon.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

41. Which plateau in India is often referred to as the mineral storehouse due to its rich coal and mineral deposits?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Deccan Plateau
(C) Meghalaya Plateau
(D) Chotanagpur Plateau

42. Identify the correct statement about Mount K_2 (Godwin Austen):
(A) It is located in the Karakoram range.
(B) It is the highest peak in the world.
(C) It forms part of the Eastern Ghats.
(D) It is completely within the geographical

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boundaries of Nepal.

43. Based on geological structure and seismic activity, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) currently categorizes India into how many seismic zones?
(A) Three
(B) Four
(C) Five
(D) Six

44. Which important Himalayan mountain pass connects Srinagar to Leh?
(A) Rohtang Pass
(B) Zoji La
(C) Nathu La
(D) Lipulekh Pass

45. Which of the following forms the natural geographical boundary of India to its East?
(A) Bay of Bengal
(B) Arabian Sea
(C) Indian Ocean
(D) Hindukush Mountains

46. 'Karewas' are thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines. In which part of the Himalayas are they prominently found?
(A) Arunachal Himalayas
(B) Sikkim Himalayas
(C) Kashmir Himalayas
(D) Kumaon Himalayas

47. Which of the following best describes the primary economic importance of the Northern Great Plains of India?
(A) They serve as the main source of metallic minerals.
(B) They are the primary hub for natural gas extraction.
(C) They act as a barrier against military invasions.
(D) They provide a fertile alluvial base for agriculture.

48. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra

49. Which major river in India is famous for cutting across the Tropic of Cancer twice?
(A) Narmada
(B) Mahi
(C) Tapi
(D) Chambal

50. Which of the following countries does NOT share a land border with India?
(A) Bhutan
(B) Afghanistan
(C) Myanmar
(D) Sri Lanka

51. Which is the highest mountain peak of the Himalayas located fully within the undisputed territory of India?
(A) Kanchenjunga
(B) K_2 (Godwin Austen)
(C) Mount Everest
(D) Makalu

52. The older alluvium deposits of the Northern Plains that present a terrace-like feature are called:
(A) Bhabar
(B) Khadar
(C) Bhangar
(D) Kankar

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53. Which is conventionally considered the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats?
(A) Mahendragiri
(B) Anamudi
(C) Dodabetta
(D) Kalsubai

54. Which is the largest inland saltwater lake situated in the Thar Desert region of Rajasthan?
(A) Chilika Lake
(B) Lonar Lake
(C) Pulicat Lake
(D) Sambhar Lake

55. The Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea are primarily formed of:
(A) Volcanic rocks
(B) Coral deposits
(C) Submerged mountain peaks
(D) Alluvial river deposits

56. The winter rainfall in North-Western India, which is highly beneficial for rabi crops, is caused by:
(A) South-West Monsoons
(B) Retreating Monsoons
(C) Western Disturbances
(D) Local cyclonic winds

57. The reddish colour of red soils in India is primarily due to:
(A) High accumulation of moisture content
(B) Accumulation of humus and organic matter
(C) Heavy deposition of limestone minerals
(D) Diffusion of iron in crystalline rocks

58. Which of the following rivers is a west-flowing river that drains into the Arabian Sea?
(A) Narmada
(B) Godavari
(C) Krishna
(D) Kaveri

59. Which is the only Indian state that shares its geographical land border with Sikkim?
(A) Assam
(B) West Bengal
(C) Bihar
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

60. The southernmost point of the Indian Union is known as Indira Point. It is located in:
(A) Lakshadweep
(B) Great Nicobar Island
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Middle Andaman

61. The Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate India from which neighbouring country?
(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Maldives
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Indonesia

62. Which of the following mountain ranges is NOT a part of the Trans-Himalayan region?
(A) Karakoram
(B) Ladakh
(C) Pir Panjal
(D) Zaskar

63. Identify the incorrect statement among the following regarding the coastal plains of India.
(A) The western coastal plains are narrow and intersected by short, fast-flowing mountain streams.
(B) The Malabar Coast is famous for its backwaters or 'kayals'.
(C) The eastern coastal plains are generally wider than the western coastal plains.
(D) The eastern coastal plains are highly indented and completely lack river deltas.

64. Hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, and Darjeeling are primarily located in which Himalayan division?
(A) Shivalik range
(B) Great Himalayas (Himadri)
(C) Lesser Himalayas (Himachal)
(D) Trans Himalayas

65. The easternmost boundary of the Himalayas is marked by the valley of which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Brahmaputra
(C) Teesta
(D) Kosi

66. Most parts of the Peninsular Plateau are composed of which type of rocks?
(A) Unconsolidated sedimentary rocks
(B) Unconsolidated alluvial deposits
(C) Layered deposits of volcanic ash
(D) Igneous and metamorphic rocks

67. The world's largest riverine island, Majuli, is formed by which river?
(A) Brahmaputra
(B) Ganga
(C) Godavari
(D) Indus

68. The high vulnerability of the Himalayan region to earthquakes is primarily due to:
(A) Excessive underground mining in the region
(B) Global warming and rapid melting of glaciers
(C) Collision of Indian and Eurasian plates
(D) Presence of deep marine trenches nearby

69. Which latitude roughly divides India into two almost equal halves?
(A) Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N)
(B) Equator (0°)
(C) Tropic of Capricorn (23°30' S)
(D) Arctic Circle (66°30' N)

70. What is the main economic significance of the coastal plains of India?
(A) They act as a major source of timber from coniferous forests.
(B) They are the primary source of hydroelectricity in the country.
(C) They contain the largest mineral and coal reserves in the country.
(D) They facilitate port development, trade, and fishing.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 8°4' N to 37°6' N
The main landmass of India extends geographically from latitude 8°4' N in the south to 37°6' N in the north. This span places the entire mainland within the Northern Hemisphere. Additionally, its longitudinal extent stretches from 68°7' E to 97°25' E in the Eastern Hemisphere, providing a balanced, vast geographical dimension across south Asia.

2. (D) Rajasthan, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Mizoram
The Tropic of Cancer is a major latitude line located at 23°30' N that passes through eight states in India. From west to east, these states are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram. It divides the country into roughly equal tropical and subtropical climatic zones across its landmass.

3. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Himalayan mountain chain represents geologically young fold mountains formed during the relatively recent Cenozoic era. Their tectonic origin is directly attributed to the ongoing collision between the northward-moving Indo-Australian tectonic plate and the massive Eurasian plate. This continuous compressional force causes intense folding of sedimentary layers deposited in the ancient Tethys Sea.

4. (C) The Peninsular Plateau
The Peninsular Plateau constitutes the oldest tectonic block of the Indian landmass, having originated as an integral part of ancient Gondwanaland. Composed mainly of highly stable crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks, it has remained largely undisturbed by major orogenic movements for hundreds of millions of years, establishing its remarkable geological age and structural firmness.

5. (A) Bangladesh
India shares its longest terrestrial international border with Bangladesh, spanning an extensive length of approximately 4,096.7 kilometers. This boundary is demarcated across five Indian states, namely West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The complex border encompasses diverse geographical features including fertile plains, dense riverine networks, hilly terrains, and sprawling wetland ecosystems.

6. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Shipki La is a mountain pass located in Himachal Pradesh, providing access to Tibet. Nathu La is situated in Sikkim along the Indo-China border. Bomdi La serves as a critical pass in Arunachal Pradesh. Zoji La is positioned in the Union Territory of Ladakh, connecting the Kashmir Valley with the high-altitude region of Leh.

7. (B) New, young alluvial deposits of the flood plains
Khadar refers to the young, newly deposited alluvium found along the low-lying flood plains of river valleys. Because seasonal floods regularly deposit fresh silt and nutrients over these tracts every year, Khadar areas remain highly fertile, making them suitable for intensive agricultural practices, unlike the older and less fertile elevated Bhangar soil deposits.

8. (B) II and III only
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands form an island chain located in the Bay of Bengal, representing the exposed crests of submerged oceanic mountain ranges. Barren Island, situated within this group, contains the only confirmed active volcano in India. These islands do not lie in the Arabian Sea, which instead houses the Lakshadweep archipelago.

9. (A) II, IV, III, I
When ordering these prominent Himalayan peaks from west to east, Nanda Devi lies farthest west in Uttarakhand. Moving eastward, Dhaulagiri is located in central Nepal, followed by Mount Everest on the Nepal-Tibet border. Finally, Kanchenjunga is situated farthest east on the border between Sikkim and Nepal, establishing the correct longitudinal alignment.

10. (A) Coromandel Coast
The Coromandel Coast constitutes the southern segment of the Eastern Coastal Plain along the

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Bay of Bengal, primarily stretching across Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh. In contrast, the Konkan Coast, Kannad Plain, and Malabar Coast represent the sequential northern, central, and southern divisions of the Western Coastal Plain bordering the Arabian Sea.

11. (B) Godavari Basin
The Godavari is the longest river in peninsular India, originating at Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra. Its river basin is the largest among all peninsular drainage systems, draining vast areas across Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha. Because of its massive length, basin size, and catchment area, it is widely termed the Dakshin Ganga.

12. (B) Black Soil
Regur soil is another name for black soil, which predominantly covers the volcanic basaltic terrain of the Deccan Trap. This soil possesses high moisture-retention capacity and rich mineral contents, making it exceptionally ideal for cultivating cotton crops. Consequently, it is also widely recognized as black cotton soil across the Indian agricultural sector.

13. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Western Ghats form an unbroken, continuous escarpment that can only be traversed through natural mountain passes like Thal Ghat, Bhor Ghat, and Pal Ghat. Conversely, the Eastern Ghats are lower, highly discontinuous, and irregular because numerous major east-flowing peninsular rivers have eroded and dissected them while draining into the Bay of Bengal.

14. (C) Luni
The Luni River is the only significant river system traversing the arid Thar Desert in western Rajasthan. Originating in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, it flows south-westward through the desert terrain. Lacking sufficient water volume to reach the sea, it eventually dissipates into the marshy lands of the Rann of Kutch.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Narmada and Tapi rivers flow through linear rift valleys created by tectonic faulting rather than broad alluvial plains. Because these rivers travel across steep gradients with high velocity near their mouths, they rapidly flush out sediments into the sea, preventing delta formation and creating deep, tidal estuaries along the western coast instead.

16. (C) Gujarat
Gujarat is a coastal state situated along the Arabian Sea on the western coast of India, featuring extensive shorelines, bays, and gulfs. In contrast, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand are completely landlocked interior states located within central and eastern India, possessing no direct geographical border with any sea or ocean shoreline.

17. (B) 7,516.6 km
The total length of India's coastline measures 7,516.6 kilometers when incorporating both the mainland shoreline and island territories. The mainland coastline alone accounts for approximately 6,100 kilometers, while the remaining portion belongs to the island groups of Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal.

18. (D) Aravalli and Vindhya ranges
The Malwa Plateau forms a prominent geographical plateau region in central India, situated north of the Narmada River. It is bounded by the ancient Aravalli Range to the north-west and the Vindhya Range to the south. This gently sloping plateau is drained by several northern rivers, including the Chambal, Betwa, and Ken.

19. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Alluvial soil heavily dominates the vast Northern Plains formed by major river systems. Black soil is extensively spread across the volcanic basalt region of the Deccan Plateau. Laterite soil develops predominantly in heavy rainfall areas along the Western Ghats due to intense leaching. Arid soil characterizes the dry, sandy landscape of western Rajasthan.

20. (C) Gondwanaland
The Peninsular Plateau of India was originally a structural part of Gondwanaland, an ancient southern supercontinent. During the Mesozoic era, Gondwanaland drifted apart, causing the Indian tectonic plate to move northward. This plate eventually collided with the Eurasian landmass, leading to the tectonic formation

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of the Himalayas while preserving the ancient peninsular core.

21. (A) Anamudi
Anamudi is the highest mountain peak in Peninsular India, standing at an elevation of 2,695 meters above sea level. Located in the Ernakulam and Idukki districts of Kerala within the Anaimalai Hills of the Western Ghats, it represents the elevated apex of the peninsular relief system, exceeding Dodabetta in overall height.

22. (D) Entire North-East India
Seismic Zone V is categorized as the most seismically active zone with the highest risk of severe earthquakes in India. The entire North-Eastern region, along with parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, the Rann of Kutch, and North Bihar, falls under Zone V due to active tectonic movements along major fault lines.

23. (B) Pakistan
The Radcliffe Line serves as the international border demarcation between India and Pakistan, as well as India and Bangladesh. Established in 1947 during the partition of British India, it was surveyed and drawn by Sir Cyril Radcliffe to divide the provinces of Punjab and Bengal based on demographic, geographic, and administrative considerations.

24. (C) III only
The Shivalik range is the outermost and geologically youngest range of the Himalayas, composed of unconsolidated river sediments. However, it is not the highest range; the Great Himalayas or Himadri holds that distinction, containing the loftiest peaks. The Shivaliks possess significantly lower elevations compared to the Inner and Lesser Himalayan chains.

25. (D) Godavari
The Godavari is widely referred to as 'Dakshin Ganga' due to its prominent status as the longest and largest river system in peninsular India. Originating in the Western Ghats near Trimbakeshwar, its expansive basin covers vast areas, playing a vital hydrological role similar to that of the Ganga in northern India.

26. (A) Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram
Four northeastern states of India share a continuous land border with Myanmar. Arranged in geographical order from north to south, these states are Arunachal Pradesh at the northernmost point, followed by Nagaland, then Manipur, and finally Mizoram at the southern tip. This sequential alignment forms India's easternmost terrestrial border zone with neighboring Myanmar.

27. (B) Terai
The Terai region lies immediately south of the pebble-strewn Bhabar belt in the Northern Plains. It is characterized as a damp, wet, swampy, and marshy tract created by re-emerging underground streams. Due to high moisture levels, the Terai historically supported dense forest cover and rich wildlife before extensive modern agricultural clearing took place.

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28. (B) Igneous rocks
The Deccan Trap is a expansive volcanic plateau formed by massive fissure eruptions of basaltic lava during the late Cretaceous period. These volcanic outflows cooled and solidified into extensive layers of extrusive igneous rocks. Over time, weathering of these basaltic igneous formations led to the generation of fertile black cotton soil.

29. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
India features a climate defined broadly as monsoon type, governed by seasonal reversal of wind directions. While the Himalayas act as a formidable physical barrier blocking frigid Central Asian cold winds from entering India and trapping south-west monsoon winds inside the subcontinent, they do not block summer monsoons from entering India.

30. (C) 10 Degree Channel
The 10 Degree Channel is a maritime passage located in the Bay of Bengal along the 10° N latitude line. It geographically separates the northern Andaman island group from the southern Nicobar island group. This body of water measures approximately 150 kilometers in width and forms a crucial naval water route.

31. (D) Mawsynram
Mawsynram, situated in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya, holds the global record

for receiving the highest average annual precipitation, exceeding 11,800 millimeters annually. Its unique topographic funneling effect captures moisture-laden Bay of Bengal monsoon winds, causing intense orographic rainfall that consistently exceeds levels recorded at nearby Cherrapunji across atmospheric measurements.

32. (C) Northern Circars - Gujarat
The Northern Circars refers to the northern segment of the Eastern Coastal Plain bordering the Bay of Bengal, primarily spanning eastern coastal Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. It is geographically located on the eastern coast of India, whereas Gujarat is situated on the western coast along the Arabian Sea, making their pairing geographically incorrect.

33. (B) 82°30' E
The Standard Meridian of India is fixed at 82°30' E longitude, passing through Mirzapur near Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh. This longitude was chosen because it passes through the center of the country, establishing Indian Standard Time, which remains five hours and thirty minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (UTC+05:30) uniform across India.

34. (D) Duns
Duns are longitudinal flat-bottomed structural valleys situated between the Himachal (Lesser Himalayas) and the outermost Shivalik hills. These valleys were formed by temporary lake sedimentation when rivers were blocked by rising Shivalik ranges. Prominent examples of such structural formations include Dehradun, Kotli Dun, and Patli Dun in northern India's mountain terrain.

35. (A) Nilgiri Hills
The Nilgiri Hills, situated at the junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka, form the physical convergence point where the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats mountain ranges meet. Known as the Blue Mountains, this elevated massif features Doddabetta as its second-highest peak and forms a major ecological hub in southern India.

36. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The McMahon Line delineates the effective boundary between India and China in the north-eastern region. The Palk Strait is a narrow channel of water separating India from Sri Lanka. The Durand Line forms the international border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Radcliffe Line establishes the international boundary separating India and Pakistan.

37. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Barchans are crescent-shaped aeolian sand dunes created by wind action in arid regions, featuring convex slopes facing the wind and steep slip faces downwind. They cover expansive areas of the Thar Desert, where steady prevailing wind directions promote their formation, particularly near Jaisalmer and close to the international Indo-Pakistan border terrain region.

38. (D) Alluvial Soil
Alluvial soil is the most widespread soil type in India, covering over forty percent of the country's total land surface. It dominates the Northern Plains and coastal river deltas, having been continuously deposited by major river systems like the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra, providing high natural fertility for intensive agricultural practices.

39. (B) Kaveri
The Kaveri River originates in the Brahmagiri Hills of the Western Ghats in Karnataka, operating entirely as a major peninsular river system that drains into the Bay of Bengal. In contrast, the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Indus represent perennial Himalayan river systems fed by mountain glaciers and extensive snowmelt across high ranges.

40. (A) I and II only
The Eastern Coastal Plains are broad and level expanses where major rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri form extensive deltas. However, rainfall here is not confined exclusively to the retreating monsoon; these plains receive significant precipitation during both the summer south-west monsoon and the winter retreating monsoon seasons.

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41. (D) Chotanagpur Plateau
The Chotanagpur Plateau, located primarily in Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, and Chhattisgarh, is widely known as the mineral storehouse of India. It possesses rich geological reserves of metallic and non-metallic minerals, containing vast deposits of iron ore, coal, mica, bauxite, copper, manganese, and limestone that power major domestic metallurgical industries.

42. (A) It is located in the Karakoram range.
Mount K_2, also known as Godwin Austen, stands at an elevation of 8,611 meters, making it the second-highest peak in the world. Geographically, it is located in the Trans-Himalayan Karakoram range in Gilgit-Baltistan. It does not belong to the Eastern Ghats, nor is it situated within the geographical territory of Nepal.

43. (B) Four
The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) classifies India into four distinct seismic zones based on historical earthquake data and tectonic activity. These zones are designated as Zone II (Low Intensity), Zone III (Moderate Intensity), Zone IV (Severe Intensity), and Zone V (Very Severe Intensity), while Zone I was merged into Zone II.

44. (B) Zoji La
Zoji La is a strategic high-mountain pass situated in the Zaskar range of the Himalayas, elevated at roughly 3,528 meters above sea level. It connects the Kashmir Valley near Srinagar with the cold high-altitude desert region of Leh in Ladakh, serving as a vital transport link along National Highway 1 across northern India.

45. (A) Bay of Bengal
The Bay of Bengal forms the eastern maritime boundary of the Indian subcontinent, washing the eastern coast and surrounding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. To the west lies the Arabian Sea, to the south lies the Indian Ocean, and to the north-west rise high mountain ranges like the Hindukush mountain systems.

46. (C) Kashmir Himalayas
Karewas are thick lacustrine deposits composed of glacial clay, silt, and sand embedded with moraine deposits. They are uniquely located in the Kashmir Himalayas, formed when ancient lakes were drained due to tectonic uplifts. These fertile elevated terraces provide ideal environmental conditions for cultivating premium quality saffron, almond, and walnut agricultural crops.

47. (D) They provide a fertile alluvial base for agriculture.
The Northern Great Plains of India feature vast tracts of deep, highly fertile alluvial soils continually deposited by major river systems. Supported by an abundance of perennial water resources, flat topography, and favorable climatic conditions, this geographic belt acts as the primary agricultural granary, sustaining high crop production and dense populations.

48. (C) Gujarat
Among all Indian states, Gujarat features the longest mainland coastline, stretching across approximately 1,600 kilometers. Its irregular and indented shoreline includes the Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Khambhat, providing numerous natural bays and sites suitable for maritime trade, port development, commercial shipping, and extensive coastal salt production operations.

49. (B) Mahi
The Mahi River is a notable west-flowing peninsular river in India that crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice. Originating in the Vindhya Range of Madhya Pradesh, it flows north-westward into Rajasthan, loops southward into Gujarat, and ultimately discharges its waters into the Gulf of Khambhat along the Arabian Sea coast.

50. (D) Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka does not share a land border with India; instead, it is an island nation separated from the southern tip of the Indian mainland by maritime waters comprising the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar. Conversely, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Afghanistan all share terrestrial land borders with India.

51. (A) Kanchenjunga
Kanchenjunga, standing at an elevation of 8,586 meters, is the highest mountain peak in the Himalayas located within the borders of India, positioned on the frontier between Sikkim and Nepal. Mount Everest and Makalu lie within Nepal, while K_2 sits in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, leaving Kanchenjunga as India's highest fully recognized peak.

52. (C) Bhangar
Bhangar represents the older alluvial deposits found in the Northern Plains, forming elevated terraces above the reach of annual river floodplains. It contains calcareous concentrations known as kankar nodules throughout its profile. Being situated on higher land, Bhangar is less fertile than the regularly replenished lower-lying flood plain deposits of Khadar.

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53. (A) Mahendragiri
Mahendragiri, elevated at 1,501 meters above sea level in the Gajapati district of Odisha, is conventionally recognized as a major high peak of the Eastern Ghats. While Jindhagada Peak is geographically higher, Mahendragiri remains traditionally cited in geography texts as the primary landmark peak representing the disjointed Eastern Ghats mountain range.

54. (D) Sambhar Lake
Sambhar Lake is India's largest inland saline lake, situated in the arid Thar Desert terrain near Jaipur in Rajasthan. Covering an expansive endorheic basin, it receives water from seasonal streams like the Mendha and Runpangar. The lake serves as a primary source for commercial salt extraction and processing across northern India.

55. (B) Coral deposits
The Lakshadweep archipelago, located in the Arabian Sea off the south-western coast of India, consists of low-lying coral islands formed by the accumulation of coral polyps over geological time. These islands represent atolls and reefs built on submerged volcanic ridges, surrounded by shallow lagoons and pristine marine ecosystems throughout the region.

56. (C) Western Disturbances
Western Disturbances are extratropical low-pressure systems originating over the Mediterranean Sea that travel eastward across the Middle East. Driven by jet streams, they bring crucial winter precipitation to north-western India. This rainfall, though modest, plays a vital hydrological role in promoting the growth of winter rabi crops, particularly wheat crops grown regionally.

57. (D) Diffusion of iron in crystalline rocks
Red soil develops a characteristic reddish tint primarily due to the wide diffusion of ferric oxides within metamorphic and crystalline igneous rocks under warm, semi-arid conditions. When hydrated, it appears yellow. This soil type is widely distributed across low-rainfall zones of the Peninsular Plateau, including parts of Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

58. (A) Narmada
The Narmada River is a prominent west-flowing river in Peninsular India, originating at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh. It flows westward through a linear rift valley situated between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges before discharging into the Arabian Sea near Bharuch. In contrast, the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri flow eastward into Bengal.

59. (B) West Bengal
Sikkim is a landlocked Himalayan state in northeastern India that shares an internal domestic land boundary exclusively with West Bengal to its south. Internationally, Sikkim is enclosed by three foreign countries: Nepal to the west, Bhutan to the east, and China (Tibet Region) to the north, making West Bengal its sole Indian neighbor.

60. (B) Great Nicobar Island
Indira Point, positioned at 6°45' N latitude, marks the southernmost geographic point of the Indian Union. It is situated on Great Nicobar Island within the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago in the eastern Indian Ocean. While Kanyakumari forms the southernmost tip of mainland India, Indira Point lies further south in the island territories.

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61. (A) Sri Lanka
The Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait constitute the narrow stretch of sea that geographically separates the southern tip of India from the island nation of Sri Lanka. Located off the coast of Tamil Nadu, this strategic marine passage connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with the Indian Ocean in the southwest.

62. (C) Pir Panjal
The Pir Panjal range belongs to the Lesser Himalayas (Himachal region) rather than the Trans-Himalayan system. The Trans-Himalayas lie immediately north of the Great Himalayan range and primarily include the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, and Kailash ranges. The Pir Panjal forms the largest mountain range within the Middle or Lesser Himalayan belt.

63. (D) The eastern coastal plains are highly indented and completely lack river deltas.
The Eastern Coastal Plains feature broad, gentle alluvial landscapes marked by extensive deltas formed by major east-flowing rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri. They are not highly indented, nor do they lack deltas. Indented coasts with estuaries and backwaters

are typical of the narrow Western Coastal Plains instead.

64. (C) Lesser Himalayas (Himachal)
Famous hill stations such as Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Almora, and Darjeeling are predominantly located in the Lesser Himalayas, also known as the Himachal range. Elevated between 1,000 and 4,500 meters, this intermediate Himalayan zone provides a moderate climate, forested ridges, and scenic relief that led to extensive historical hill settlement development across India.

65. (B) Brahmaputra
The easternmost geographical boundary of the Himalayas is delineated by the deep gorge of the Brahmaputra River, known as the Dihang gorge in Arunachal Pradesh. Beyond this river cutting, the mountain system bends sharply southwards, forming the Purvanchal or Eastern Hills, including the Patkai, Naga, Manipur, and Mizo hill ranges along eastern borders.

66. (D) Igneous and metamorphic rocks
The Peninsular Plateau of India is an ancient landmass primarily composed of hard, highly crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. Having formed during the Precambrian era as part of ancient Gondwanaland, it has experienced extensive metamorphism and volcanic eruptions, yielding relict hill ranges, plateau blocks, and ancient stable continental shield formations.

67. (A) Brahmaputra
Majuli, recognized as the world's largest inhabited riverine island, is formed by the braided channels of the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries in Assam. Continuous shift in river courses and intense sediment deposition created this large island ecosystem, which serves as a center of Assamese Neo-Vaishnavite culture and rich wetland biodiversity regionally.

68. (C) Collision of Indian and Eurasian plates
The high vulnerability of the Himalayan region to frequent, destructive earthquakes stems primarily from ongoing plate tectonics. The Indian tectonic plate continues to push northward and collide with the Eurasian plate at a rate of several centimeters per year, building enormous strain energy along major mountain fault zones that periodically releases as seismic shocks.

69. (A) Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N)
The Tropic of Cancer, located at latitude 23°30' N, passes through the middle of India, dividing the nation into two main geographic and climatic zones. The southern half lies within the tropical zone with warm temperatures year-round, while the northern half falls within the warm temperate or subtropical climatic zone across the landmass.

70. (D) They facilitate port development, trade, and fishing.
The coastal plains of India play a critical economic role by providing favorable conditions for maritime trade, international shipping, port infrastructure, and extensive commercial marine fishing. Dotted with major natural and artificial sea ports, these fertile coastal regions also support agricultural production, coconut cultivation, salt extraction, and vibrant coastal tourism industries.

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CHAPTER 11

Rivers Dams and Lakes of India

1. River Bhagirathi originates from which of the following glaciers?
(A) Siachen Glacier
(B) Gangotri Glacier
(C) Zemu Glacier
(D) Pindari Glacier

2. Which of the following river systems is known to flow through a rift valley in Peninsular India?
(A) Godavari
(B) Krishna
(C) Kaveri
(D) Narmada

3. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Indus River system.
(A) The Sutlej river originates within the political boundaries of India.
(B) The Indus river originates in Tibet near Lake Mansarovar.
(C) The Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej are its main tributaries.
(D) The Indus Water Treaty governs the sharing of its waters between India and Pakistan.

4. A drainage pattern that resembles the branches of a tree is scientifically referred to as:
(A) Radial pattern
(B) Trellis pattern
(C) Dendritic pattern
(D) Centripetal pattern

5. The Brahmaputra river is known by which name when it flows through Tibet before entering India?
(A) Tsangpo
(B) Jamuna
(C) Meghna
(D) Padma

6. Which of the following pairs of river and tributary is correctly matched?
(A) Ganga - Penganga
(B) Brahmaputra - Ravi
(C) Indus - Son
(D) Yamuna - Betwa

7. Which of the following rivers is an exception and does NOT belong to the Himalayan drainage system?
(A) Ganga
(B) Godavari
(C) Indus
(D) Brahmaputra

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Narmada and Tapi rivers do not form large deltas at their mouths.
Reason (R): They flow through rocky rift valleys and carry very little sediment.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was launched primarily to improve the water quality of the river.
Statement II: The GAP is entirely managed and funded by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) without state involvement.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

10. Find the odd one out from the following group of rivers based on their final destination.
(A) Luni
(B) Godavari
(C) Krishna
(D) Mahanadi

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37. Consider the following statements regarding lakes in Rajasthan:
Statement I: Pichola and Fateh Sagar are prominent artificial freshwater lakes situated in Udaipur.
Statement II: Sambhar Lake is a naturally occurring saltwater lake and a major center for commercial salt production.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

38. Which of the following lakes is NOT geographically located within Rajasthan?
(A) Rajsamand Lake
(B) Nakki Lake
(C) Pushkar Lake
(D) Kolleru Lake

39. What is the most significant ecological importance of large shallow lakes like Chilika during the winter season?
(A) They act as a major source of fresh drinking water for northern states.
(B) They serve as wintering grounds for migratory birds.
(C) They generate high volumes of clean geothermal electricity.
(D) They transform into dry fertile plains suitable for winter crops.

40. Which famous Indian lake is widely believed by scientists to have been created by a hyper-velocity meteorite impact?
(A) Vembanad Lake
(B) Hussain Sagar
(C) Lonar Lake
(D) Roopkund Lake

41. Which of the following major island groups of India is situated entirely in the Arabian Sea?
(A) Andaman Islands
(B) Nicobar Islands
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Lakshadweep

42. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands geographically separate the Bay of Bengal from which adjacent body of water to their east?
(A) Andaman Sea
(B) Arabian Sea
(C) Red Sea
(D) Gulf of Mannar

43. The west-flowing peninsular rivers, Narmada and Tapi, empty their waters into which specific gulf?
(A) Gulf of Kutch
(B) Gulf of Khambhat
(C) Gulf of Mannar
(D) Persian Gulf

44. Select the correct geographical sequence of the following water bodies as one travels roughly from West to East along the southern coastline of Asia.
(A) Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Kutch
(B) Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Mannar, Bay of Bengal
(C) Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Khambhat, Bay of Bengal
(D) Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Mannar, Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Khambhat

45. Which of the following neighboring countries of India does NOT share a direct maritime boundary with the Indian Ocean or its marginal seas?
(A) Nepal
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Maldives
(D) Bangladesh

46. A large inlet of an ocean into a landmass, which typically has a narrower opening than a regular bay, is defined as a:
(A) Strait
(B) Channel
(C) Gulf
(D) Peninsula

47. The Siachen Glacier, one of the longest glaciers in the non-polar regions and a critical water source, is located in which mountain range?
(A) Pir Panjal
(B) Zanskar
(C) Dhauladhar
(D) Karakoram

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I. It is the highest dam in India.
II. It is built on the Bhagirathi river.
III. It is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

25. Which of the following major dams is NOT located in the state of Rajasthan?
(A) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(B) Bisalpur Dam
(C) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam
(D) Gandhi Sagar Dam

26. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Sardar Sarovar Dam provides water and electricity to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh.
Statement II: Rajasthan receives its share of irrigation water from this project through the Narmada Canal.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

27. The Indira Gandhi Canal, which has transformed agriculture in Western Rajasthan, receives its water primarily from which barrage?
(A) Farakka Barrage
(B) Harike Barrage
(C) Kota Barrage
(D) Kosi Barrage

28. Find the odd one out regarding the primary functions of multipurpose river valley projects.
(A) Generation of hydroelectricity
(B) Groundwater depletion
(C) Flood control and irrigation
(D) Inland navigation and fisheries

29. Which prominent Indian leader famously referred to modern dams and multipurpose projects as the "Temples of Modern India"?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

30. Which of the following is a widely recognized negative environmental consequence of constructing large dams?
(A) Unprecedented increase in regional rainfall
(B) Reduction in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels
(C) Submergence of forest areas and displacement
(D) Complete elimination of regional earthquakes

31. Sambhar Lake, India's largest inland saltwater lake, is an economically important site located in which state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Haryana
(D) Rajasthan

32. Chilika Lake, a famous brackish water lagoon and ecological hotspot, is situated on the coast of:
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Odisha
(D) Kerala

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33. A shallow body of water separated from a larger sea by barrier islands or coral reefs is best defined as a:
(A) Strait
(B) Lagoon
(C) Isthmus
(D) Fjord

34. Which of the following is NOT classified as a freshwater lake?
(A) Wular Lake
(B) Dal Lake
(C) Bhimtal Lake
(D) Pangong Tso

35. Identify the pair of Lake and State that is incorrectly matched.
(A) Pulicat Lake - Kerala
(B) Loktak Lake - Manipur
(C) Wular Lake - Jammu and Kashmir
(D) Lonar Lake - Maharashtra

36. Wular Lake, known as the largest freshwater lake in India, is primarily fed by which river?
(A) Indus
(B) Ravi
(C) Jhelum
(D) Chenab

ANSWERS

1. (B) Gangotri Glacier
River Bhagirathi originates from Gaumukh at the terminus of the Gangotri Glacier in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. Situated in the Garhwal Himalayas at a high elevation, this glacier feeds the river with glacial meltwater. As a headstream, Bhagirathi flows downstream until it meets the Alaknanda River at Devprayag to form the main stem Ganga.

2. (D) Narmada
The Narmada River is one of the primary peninsular rivers in India that flows westward through a linear rift valley formed by faulting between the Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges. Unlike eastern rivers, its course is structurally controlled by geological faults, which prevents significant lateral erosion and results in minimal sediment accumulation along its path into the sea.

3. (A) The Sutlej river originates within the political boundaries of India.
The Sutlej River originates outside political boundaries near Lake Rakshastal, located near Lake Mansarovar in Tibet. It enters Indian territory through the Shipki La Pass in Himachal Pradesh before cutting across the Himalayan ranges. As a major trans-Himalayan tributary of the Indus River system, its origin lies beyond India's borders, making claims of an Indian origin incorrect.

4. (C) Dendritic pattern
A dendritic drainage pattern develops in regions where the underlying rock layers offer uniform resistance to erosion, creating a network of tributaries that join the main stream at acute angles, mimicking the branching structure of a tree. This common drainage configuration is typical of flat or uniform geological terrains such as northern plains and gentle plateau slopes across India.

5. (A) Tsangpo
Before crossing into Indian territory in Arunachal Pradesh, the Brahmaputra River originates near the Angsi Glacier and flows eastwards across southern Tibet, where it is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo or simply Tsangpo, meaning the purifier. Upon reaching India, it carved deep gorges and takes on local names like Siang and Dihang before entering Assam.

6. (D) Yamuna - Betwa
The Betwa River originates in the Vindhya Range of Madhya Pradesh and flows northeasterly to join the Yamuna River near Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh, making it a major southern tributary of the Yamuna. Other listed tributaries do not match their respective main rivers, as Penganga belongs to Godavari, Ravi belongs to Indus, and Son joins the Ganga system.

7. (B) Godavari
The Godavari River originates from Trimbakeshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra and forms part of the Peninsular drainage system, which is older than the Himalayas. In contrast, the Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra rivers originate from snow-covered Himalayan glaciers and constitute the perennial, young Himalayan drainage network characterized by deep gorges and extensive alluvial deposition downstream.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The west-flowing Narmada and Tapi rivers do not construct extensive deltas because they flow through hard, rocky rift valleys formed by structural faulting. This rigid geology restricts lateral erosion, leaving the rivers with minimal silt and sediment load. Consequently, upon reaching the Arabian Sea, they discharge their waters directly into estuaries without depositing fan-shaped deltaic silt.

9. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Ganga Action Plan was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme by the Government of India to reduce pollution levels and improve water quality across the Ganga river basin. Because it was planned, funded, and implemented directly by governmental authorities rather than non-governmental organizations, claiming that

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48. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Glacial lakes in India are predominantly found in the high-altitude Himalayan region.
Reason (R): These lakes are formed by the erosional activities and subsequent melting of snow and ice from glaciers.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. The Gangotri glacier, the primary source of the river Ganga, is geographically located in which Indian state?
(A) Himachal Pradesh
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Sikkim
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

50. Consider the following statements regarding the water bodies surrounding India:
Statement I: The Arabian Sea lies on the western coast of the Indian peninsula.
Statement II: The Bay of Bengal lies on the eastern coast of the Indian peninsula.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

51. The concept of a National Water Grid linking major rivers to solve regional flood and drought problems in India was famously advocated by which former Union Minister and engineer?
(A) Dr. K.L. Rao
(B) M. Visvesvaraya
(C) E. Sreedharan
(D) Verghese Kurien

52. The Ken-Betwa river interlinking project aims to transfer surplus water from the Ken river to the Betwa basin. These rivers primarily flow through which two states?
(A) Rajasthan and Gujarat
(B) Maharashtra and Karnataka
(C) Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
(D) Bihar and Jharkhand

53. In which year was the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I officially launched by the Government of India to reduce pollution in the river?
(A) 1972
(B) 1985
(C) 1992
(D) 2014

54. Which of the following activities is NOT a major contributing factor to the problem of river pollution in India?
(A) Discharge of untreated industrial effluents
(B) Dumping of municipal solid waste and sewage
(C) Runoff of chemical fertilizers from agricultural fields
(D) Afforestation and planting trees along river banks

55. Consider the following statements regarding the River Linking Project in India:
I. Its primary aim is to transfer water from water-surplus river basins to water-deficit regions.
II. It intends to completely eliminate India's dependence on the monsoon for agriculture.
III. It includes the potential for generating significant hydroelectric power alongside irrigation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

56. The clean, renewable energy generated by harnessing the force of flowing river water through dams is known as:
(A) Geothermal energy
(B) Solar energy
(C) Hydroelectricity
(D) Biomass energy

57. What is the most direct economic benefit of perennial rivers for the agricultural sector in India?
(A) They serve as secure international borders protecting farmlands from external threats.
(B) They completely eliminate the need for synthetic chemical fertilizers in fields.

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(C) They allow large cargo ships to transport agricultural crops to other countries.
(D) They provide a reliable supply of water for irrigation.

58. Match the Inter-state River Water Disputes in List I with the involved states in List II.
List I: (Dispute)
P. Kaveri Water Dispute
Q. Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL)
R. Mahadayi Water Dispute
S. Narmada Water Dispute
List II: (States Involved)
1. Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra
2. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry
3. Punjab, Haryana
4. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

59. Find the odd one out. Which of the following is considered a non-consumptive use of river water (where water is not removed from the system)?
(A) Drinking water supply
(B) Inland navigation
(C) Agricultural irrigation
(D) Industrial manufacturing

60. What is the name of the flagship integrated conservation mission approved by the Union Government in 2014 to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the National River Ganga?
(A) Swachh Ganga Abhiyan
(B) Namami Gange Programme
(C) Clean India Ganga Mission
(D) Ganga Revival Project

61. The comprehensive framework for the planning, development, and management of water resources in the country is outlined in the National Water Policy. It was last heavily revised in which year?
(A) 1987
(B) 2002
(C) 2012
(D) 2020

62. The process of capturing and storing rainwater from rooftops and open grounds before it flows away is primarily known as:
(A) Drip irrigation
(B) Cloud seeding
(C) Rainwater harvesting
(D) Aquifer depletion

63. An area of land that catches precipitation and drains or channels all the water into a specific stream, river, or lake is scientifically termed a:
(A) Water table
(B) Aquifer
(C) Floodplain
(D) Watershed

64. Which of the following is considered a negative practice rather than a method of water resource management and conservation?
(A) Constructing check dams across seasonal streams
(B) Implementing micro-irrigation systems like sprinklers
(C) Indiscriminate over-extraction of groundwater
(D) Recycling and treating municipal industrial wastewater

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65. Consider the following statements regarding general principles of India's Water Resource Management Policy:
I. It emphasizes the need to treat water as a scarce and valuable economic resource.
II. It promotes community participation and decentralized management of water resources.
III. It strictly prioritizes industrial cooling water demands over human drinking water needs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

66. Based on the major dams of India, which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding its location?
(A) Mettur Dam - Tamil Nadu
(B) Tungabhadra Dam - Karnataka
(C) Idukki Dam - Kerala
(D) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam - Maharashtra

67. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The majority of natural lakes situated in the Himalayan region are of glacial origin.
Statement II: Most natural lakes in the Peninsular plateau region are formed by massive

wind erosion in desert conditions.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Inter-state river water disputes are a recurring issue in the Indian federal system.
Reason (R): Major Indian rivers often cross the political boundaries of multiple states, and water demand frequently exceeds availability.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. The Gulf of Mannar, known for its rich marine biodiversity, is located in the Indian Ocean between India and which other country?
(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Maldives
(C) Myanmar
(D) Bangladesh

70. Match the major Indian rivers in List I with their important tributaries in List II.
List I: (River)
P. Ganga
Q. Indus
R. Yamuna
S. Godavari
List II: (Tributary)
1. Chambal
2. Gomti
3. Indravati
4. Jhelum
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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11. Which river is often referred to as the "Dakshin Ganga" due to its large size and extent in Peninsular India?
(A) Kaveri
(B) Godavari
(C) Krishna
(D) Narmada

12. The Mahanadi river originates from the highlands of which Indian state?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Odisha
(D) Madhya Pradesh

13. The long-standing Kaveri river water dispute is primarily between which two Indian states?
(A) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
(B) Maharashtra and Gujarat
(C) Punjab and Haryana
(D) Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

14. Tungabhadra, Koyna, and Bhima are the major tributaries of which peninsular river?
(A) Godavari
(B) Kaveri
(C) Krishna
(D) Mahanadi

15. Match the rivers in List I with their places of origin in List II.
List I: (River)
P. Godavari
Q. Krishna
R. Narmada
S. Kaveri
List II: (Origin)
1. Trimbakeshwar
2. Mahabaleshwar
3. Amarkantak
4. Brahmagiri Hills
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

16. Which of the following major rivers does NOT flow into the Arabian Sea?
(A) Narmada
(B) Tapi
(C) Mahanadi
(D) Sabarmati

17. The Tapi river rises in which of the following mountain ranges?
(A) Aravalli
(B) Satpura
(C) Vindhya
(D) Western Ghats

18. Arrange the following Peninsular rivers in the correct order from North to South.
1. Mahanadi
2. Godavari
3. Krishna
4. Kaveri
Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

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19. The wide, funnel-shaped mouth of a river where fresh river water mixes with salty seawater is known as a/an:
(A) Estuary
(B) Delta
(C) Ox-bow lake
(D) Meander

20. Majuli, recognized as the world's largest riverine island, is situated in which river system?
(A) Ganga
(B) Indus
(C) Brahmaputra
(D) Godavari

21. The famous Bhakra Nangal Dam is constructed across which major river?
(A) Sutlej
(B) Ravi
(C) Chenab
(D) Beas

22. Hirakud Dam, one of the longest earthen dams in the world, is located in which state?
(A) Jharkhand
(B) West Bengal
(C) Chhattisgarh
(D) Odisha

23. Which of the following pairs of Dam and River is correctly matched?
(A) Tehri - Yamuna
(B) Sardar Sarovar - Narmada
(C) Bhakra Nangal - Ganga
(D) Hirakud - Godavari

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Tehri Dam:

non-governmental bodies managed and funded the program is incorrect.

10. (A) Luni
The Luni River is an inland drainage river flowing through western Rajasthan that terminates without reaching any ocean, disappearing instead into the salt marshes of the Rann of Kutch. In contrast, major east-flowing peninsular rivers like the Godavari, Krishna, and Mahanadi traverse the Indian peninsula to empty their waters directly into the Bay of Bengal.

11. (B) Godavari
The Godavari is the longest and largest river system in Peninsular India, spanning a basin area that covers multiple states across central and southern regions. Due to its extensive geographical length, vast drainage catchment, and great cultural importance, it is frequently referred to as Dakshin Ganga or the Ganga of the South in Indian geographical literature.

12. (B) Chhattisgarh
The Mahanadi River originates in the highlands of the Dhamtari district in Chhattisgarh, near Sihawa. It flows through Chhattisgarh and Odisha before draining into the Bay of Bengal. The river system drains a vast basin, supporting crucial agricultural and industrial activities across both states, while feeding major reservoirs such as the Hirakud Dam along its course.

13. (A) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
The Kaveri water dispute is a major inter-state river conflict involving upper riparian Karnataka and lower riparian Tamil Nadu, along with Kerala and Puducherry. The disagreement centres on sharing river water for agricultural irrigation during non-monsoon periods, leading to tribunal awards, supreme court rulings, and institutional mechanisms to regulate seasonal river allocations between the two states.

14. (C) Krishna
The Krishna River is the second-largest east-flowing peninsular river in India, receiving several prominent tributaries across Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. Major tributaries joining its system include the Tungabhadra from the south, along with the Koyna, Bhima, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, and Musi rivers, which together sustain extensive agricultural irrigation and hydro-energy projects across the basin.

15. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Each peninsular river matches its respective place of origin across the region:

The Godavari River originates at Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra.

The Krishna River begins near Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats.

The Narmada River emerges from the Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh.

The Kaveri River rises in the Brahmagiri Hills located in Kodagu district of Karnataka.

16. (C) Mahanadi
The Mahanadi River is a major east-flowing peninsular river that drains its water into the Bay of Bengal through an extensive deltaic network in Odisha. Conversely, major rivers like the Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati, and Mahi flow westward through coastal plains and structural rift valleys to empty directly into the Gulf of Khambhat within the Arabian Sea.

17. (B) Satpura
The Tapi River originates in the Satpura Mountain Range near Multai in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. It flows westward through a linear rift valley situated between the Satpura Range to the north and the Ajanta Hills to the south, traversing Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat before emptying into the Gulf of Khambhat in the Arabian Sea.

18. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Arranged from North to South along the eastern coast of Peninsular India:
The Mahanadi River drains Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
The Godavari River originates in Maharashtra and flows through central Peninsular India.
The Krishna River flows further south across Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.
The Kaveri River is the southernmost major system, flowing through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

19. (A) Estuary
An estuary is a partially enclosed coastal body of water where fresh water from rivers mixes with saline water from the ocean under tidal influence. Unlike deltas, which accumulate sediments to build land outwards, estuaries feature wide,

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open mouths where fast currents or steep river gradients prevent significant silt deposition along the sea coast.

20. (C) Brahmaputra
Majuli is a world-renowned river island situated within the main channel of the Brahmaputra River in the state of Assam. Formed by dynamic river course shifts and sediment deposition from heavy braided channels, Majuli is recognized as one of the largest inhabited riverine islands globally, holding significant ecological and cultural heritage value in North-East India.

21. (A) Sutlej
The Bhakra Nangal Dam is a major multipurpose river valley project constructed across the Sutlej River in northern India. Located near the border of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, the dam creates the vast Govind Sagar reservoir, providing crucial hydroelectric power generation, municipal water supply, and extensive agricultural irrigation across Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan state.

22. (D) Odisha
Hirakud Dam is one of the world's longest earthen dams, built across the Mahanadi River near Sambalpur in the state of Odisha. Commissioned after independence to control severe monsoon floods in the Mahanadi delta, the dam creates a massive artificial reservoir that supports large-scale agricultural irrigation, industrial water needs, and hydroelectric power production regionally.

23. (B) Sardar Sarovar - Narmada
The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a major gravity dam constructed across the Narmada River near Navagam in Gujarat. It forms a key component of the Narmada Valley Development Project, supplying drinking water, hydro-energy, and canal irrigation to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, whereas the other listed dam-river combinations do not accurately reflect geographic reality.

24. (A) I and II only
The Tehri Dam is India's highest dam, standing at a height of 260.5 metres on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, rather than Himachal Pradesh. Serving as a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment project, it generates substantial hydroelectricity, provides flood control, and supplies municipal drinking water and irrigation across northern India.

25. (D) Gandhi Sagar Dam
Gandhi Sagar Dam is situated on the Chambal River in the Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh, rather than in Rajasthan. Conversely, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam in Chittorgarh, Bisalpur Dam in Tonk, and Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Banswara are all major multipurpose water storage impoundments constructed within the geographic territory of Rajasthan state.

26. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River is an inter-state project benefitting Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan by providing water supply and power distribution. Rajasthan receives its designated irrigation water allocation through the extensive Narmada Canal network, transforming arid border regions in Jalore and Barmer districts into productive agricultural farmland across western areas.

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27. (B) Harike Barrage
The Indira Gandhi Canal originates at the Harike Barrage, situated at the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab. It transports water southwards into the arid Thar Desert region of Western Rajasthan, supporting canal irrigation, agricultural cultivation, drinking water distribution, and ecological stabilization across several drought-prone desert districts in the state.

28. (B) Groundwater depletion
Multipurpose river valley projects are planned infrastructure developments designed to foster regional economic growth through flood mitigation, hydroelectric power production, irrigation network expansion, inland water navigation, municipal water supply, and fisheries development. Groundwater depletion is an unintended negative environmental outcome of over-exploitation rather than an intended primary design function of these river developments nationwide.

29. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, proudly termed multipurpose river valley projects and major dams as the "Temples of Modern India." He believed these engineering projects

would successfully integrate rural agricultural development with rapid industrialization, laying a firm technological foundation for economic self-reliance and socio-economic progress across post-independence India.

30. (C) Submergence of forest areas and displacement
Building large dams creates extensive reservoirs that submerge vast tracts of native forest land, destroying terrestrial ecosystems, altering river hydrology, and causing major socio-economic displacement of local communities. These ecological disruptions represent major recognized negative impacts of dam construction, whereas claims regarding increased rainfall, reduced carbon dioxide, or earthquake elimination are factually false.

31. (D) Rajasthan
Sambhar Lake is India's largest inland saltwater lake, situated across Jaipur, Nagaur, and Ajmer districts in Rajasthan. Receiving water from seasonal rivers like the Mantha, Rupangarh, Khari, and Khandel, the endorheic lake basin serves as a major commercial center for salt extraction and acts as an important wetland habitat for migratory birds during winter.

32. (C) Odisha
Chilika Lake is Asia's largest brackish water lagoon, situated along the eastern coast of Odisha at the mouth of the Daya River near the Bay of Bengal. Designated as the first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, it hosts rich marine biodiversity and acts as a crucial winter sanctuary for thousands of migratory waterfowl.

33. (B) Lagoon
A lagoon is defined as a shallow coastal body of water separated from a larger body of water, such as an ocean or sea, by natural barriers like sandbars, barrier islands, or coral reefs. Lagoons usually contain brackish water resulting from the mixing of seawater inflows with freshwater drainage from surrounding land surfaces nearby.

34. (D) Pangong Tso
Pangong Tso is a high-altitude endorheic saline lake situated in the Trans-Himalayan region of Ladakh. Unlike freshwater lakes such as Wular Lake, Dal Lake, and Bhimtal Lake, Pangong Tso does not drain into any river or ocean, accumulating dissolved mineral salts over time, which gives its waters a distinctly saline chemical composition and appearance.

35. (A) Pulicat Lake - Kerala
Pulicat Lake is the second-largest brackish water lagoon in India, situated along the Coromandel Coast on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, not in Kerala. The remaining geographical pairs are accurately matched, including Loktak Lake in Manipur, Wular Lake in Jammu and Kashmir, and the crater-formed Lonar Lake in Maharashtra state.

36. (C) Jhelum
Wular Lake, situated in the Bandipora district of Jammu and Kashmir, is recognized as the largest freshwater lake in India. Formed due to tectonic activity, the lake is predominantly fed and drained by the Jhelum River, which acts as its primary hydrological source while regulating seasonal flood surges across the Kashmir Valley region.

37. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Lake Pichola and Fateh Sagar Lake are famous historic man-made freshwater lakes constructed in Udaipur to cater to regional municipal and agricultural demands. Sambhar Lake is a vast, natural endorheic saltwater lake in Rajasthan that serves as one of India's main centers for commercial salt manufacturing through solar evaporation techniques and processes.

38. (D) Kolleru Lake
Kolleru Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India, located between the Godavari and Krishna river deltas in the state of Andhra Pradesh. In contrast, Rajsamand Lake, Nakki Lake in Mount Abu, and Pushkar Lake in Ajmer are all well-known natural or artificial lakes located geographically within Rajasthan state territory.

39. (B) They serve as wintering grounds for migratory birds.
Large, shallow coastal lagoons like Chilika Lake provide exceptional ecological habitats rich in aquatic flora, fish, and invertebrates. During the harsh winter months, these productive wetland ecosystems act as vital wintering grounds for millions of migratory birds travelling along the Central Asian Flyway from North Asia, Siberia, and neighboring northern arctic regions.

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CHAPTER 12
Wildlife and Sanctuaries of India

1. What is the primary objective of wildlife conservation in India?
(A) To maintain ecological balance and preserve biodiversity
(B) To promote unregulated hunting for revenue generation
(C) To convert remaining forest cover into agricultural land
(D) To capture wild animals strictly for public entertainment

2. Which is the oldest National Park in India, established in 1936 to protect the endangered Bengal Tiger?
(A) Kaziranga National Park
(B) Kanha National Park
(C) Jim Corbett National Park
(D) Gir National Park

3. Consider the following statements regarding Project Tiger:
I. It was launched in the year 1973.
II. It is a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
III. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body overseeing this project.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

4. The Sundarbans National Park is world-famous as the natural habitat of which major animal?
(A) Asiatic Lion
(B) Snow Leopard
(C) One-horned Rhinoceros
(D) Royal Bengal Tiger

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Mangrove forests are crucial for coastal protection.
Reason (R): The dense root systems of mangroves trap sediments and reduce the impact of ocean waves and storm surges.
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Gir National Park, which is the only natural habitat of the Asiatic Lion in the world, is located in which state?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra

7. What is meant by the concept of a "wildlife corridor"?
(A) A zoological park where captive wild animals are displayed to the public
(B) A paved road built across core forest areas strictly for safari vehicles
(C) A specialized cage used for transporting wild animals between reserves
(D) A strip of natural habitat connecting isolated wildlife populations

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8. Kaziranga National Park is globally recognized for its successful conservation of which endangered species?
(A) One-horned Rhinoceros
(B) Asiatic Lion
(C) Indian Elephant
(D) Great Indian Bustard

9. Match the National Parks in List I with their respective States in List II.
List I: (National Parks)
P. Bandhavgarh National Park
Q. Keoladeo National Park
R. Sundarbans National Park
S. Kaziranga National Park
List II: (States)

50. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Indian peninsula is bounded by major marine water bodies on both sides. The Arabian Sea forms its western maritime border along states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, and Kerala. Concurrently, the Bay of Bengal defines its eastern maritime coastline along West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, validating both geographical statements as correct.

51. (A) Dr. K.L. Rao
Union Minister and eminent hydrologist Dr. K.L. Rao famously proposed the concept of a "National Water Grid" in the 1970s. His ambitious engineering vision proposed diverting excess water from surplus flood-prone northern rivers like the Ganga to water-scarce southern and western basins, laying early conceptual foundations for modern inter-basin water transfer initiatives in India.

52. (C) Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
The Ken-Betwa River Interlinking Project is a major national river-linking initiative designed to transfer surplus water from the Ken River to the water-deficit Betwa basin. Both rivers originate in Madhya Pradesh and flow into Uttar Pradesh, making this inter-basin water transfer project vital for addressing severe agricultural drought across the Bundelkhand region today.

53. (B) 1985
The Ganga Action Plan Phase-I was officially launched in 1985 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi as a major centrally sponsored environmental initiative. Its primary objective was to abate river pollution by intercepting, diverting, and treating domestic sewage and industrial effluents before discharging them into the Ganga, improving overall water quality across major urban centers.

54. (D) Afforestation and planting trees along river banks
Afforestation and planting vegetation along riverbanks act as natural biological buffers, stabilizing soils against erosion and filtering harmful agricultural runoff. Conversely, untreated municipal sewage disposal, toxic industrial wastewater discharge, and agricultural runoff containing chemical fertilizers directly contribute to severe water quality deterioration and widespread ecosystem degradation in Indian river systems nationwide.

55. (B) I and III only
The River Linking Project aims to channel excess water from flood-prone basins to water-scarce regions, generating substantial hydroelectricity alongside canal irrigation. However, because monsoon seasonal variations naturally dictate river flows and rainfall patterns, interlinking projects cannot completely eliminate agricultural dependence on monsoons, rendering the second statement factually incorrect while supporting the other two statements.

56. (C) Hydroelectricity
Hydroelectricity is a clean, renewable energy source generated by harnessing the gravitational kinetic force of flowing or falling river water, typically using dams and hydraulic turbines. As water flows through turbine generators, kinetic movement transforms into electrical power without releasing direct greenhouse gas emissions, serving as a vital domestic clean energy infrastructure component nationally.

57. (D) They provide a reliable supply of water for irrigation.
Perennial rivers receive continuous water flow year-round from snowmelt and rain, ensuring a dependable freshwater supply for agricultural canal networks. This reliable availability enables farmers to cultivate multiple crops annually, protect agricultural yields during dry seasons, and sustain national food security, representing the most direct economic benefit of perennial systems to farming operations.

58. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Major inter-state river water disputes in India correspond accurately to their respective riparian states:

Kaveri River dispute involves Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Puducherry.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link canal dispute involves Punjab and Haryana.

Mahadayi River dispute involves Goa, Karnataka, and Maharashtra.

Narmada River dispute involves Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan state allocations.

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(B) Saltwater Crocodile
(C) Humpback Whale
(D) Olive Ridley Sea Turtle

40. Why are wildlife corridors considered absolutely essential for elephant conservation in India?
(A) Elephants migrate across forest patches to find sufficient food and water.
(B) Elephants require permanently enclosed core sanctuaries in order to successfully breed and survive.
(C) Corridors provide an isolated artificial environment for elephants to be safely domesticated by handlers.
(D) Corridors restrict the spatial movement of large natural predators, thereby strictly protecting young elephants.

41. How does global warming primarily affect the population of marine turtles during their reproduction phase?
(A) Rising ambient temperature significantly decreases the physical size of reptile eggs, preventing successful hatching.
(B) Sand temperature determines hatchling sex, resulting in skewed sex ratios.
(C) Higher coastal temperatures force marine turtles to lay eggs near fresh water sources instead of sandy coastal beaches.
(D) Excessive heat abnormally thickens the outer eggshells, making it nearly impossible for hatchlings to break out.

42. In modern wildlife census methodology, which technique is widely and accurately used to individually identify tigers based on their unique stripe patterns?
(A) Aerial drone counting
(B) Camera trapping
(C) Visual waterhole counting
(D) Permanent satellite telemetry

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:
I. It strictly prohibits the hunting of wild animals listed in its highly protective schedules.
II. It provides the legal mechanism for the declaration of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.
III. It completely banned the creation of zoos and biological parks anywhere in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

44. By total area covered, which of the following is the largest Ramsar site (wetland) currently designated in India?
(A) Chilika Lake
(B) Vembanad Kol Wetland
(C) Sundarbans Wetland
(D) Keoladeo National Park

45. In the standard zonation of a Biosphere Reserve, what is the innermost, highly protected area called where no human interference is allowed?
(A) Buffer Zone
(B) Transition Zone
(C) Economic Zone
(D) Core Zone

46. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, who holds the primary authority to officially declare an area as a Wildlife Sanctuary?
(A) The Ministry of Earth Sciences
(B) The President of India
(C) The State Government
(D) The Local Gram Panchayat

47. Which state in India is commonly known as the "Tiger State" because it regularly records the highest number of tigers in national censuses?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttarakhand
(D) Maharashtra

48. Match the Bird Sanctuaries in List I with their respective States in List II.
List I: (Bird Sanctuaries)
P. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
Q. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary
R. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary
S. Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary
List II: (States)
1. Gujarat
2. Karnataka
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Goa
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

49. The MIKE programme is an international initiative associated with the conservation and

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irrigation, and industrial needs, total water demand often exceeds naturally available river discharge, driving persistent inter-state conflicts over water allocations and usage rights regionally.

69. (A) Sri Lanka
The Gulf of Mannar is a large shallow bay forming part of the Laccadive Sea in the Indian Ocean, situated between the southeastern tip of India and the northwestern coast of Sri Lanka. Renowned for its coral reefs, sea grass beds, and rich marine biodiversity, it is designated as a Biosphere Reserve area.

70. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Main river systems align with their corresponding tributaries as designated in geographic records:

The Yamuna River receives the Chambal as a primary tributary.

The Ganga River basin includes the Gomti River.

The Godavari River network connects with the Indravati River.

The Indus River system incorporates the Jhelum River across northern regions.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

21. What is a key fundamental difference between a National Park and a Wildlife Sanctuary in India?
(A) Sanctuaries are designated exclusively for bird species, whereas National Parks are created solely for large mammals.
(B) Limited human activities like grazing may be permitted in a Sanctuary but are prohibited in a National Park.
(C) Sanctuaries are established exclusively by the Central Government, while National Parks are managed by private NGOs.
(D) National Parks do not require officially defined geographical boundaries, whereas Wildlife Sanctuaries must have them.

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Animals listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are provided absolute legal protection.
Reason (R): Poaching, hunting, or trading of Schedule I animals attracts the highest penalties under the law.
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. A "Ramsar Site" is an area designated internationally for the conservation of which specific type of ecosystem?
(A) Arid desert ecosystems
(B) High-altitude alpine glaciers
(C) Tropical dense rainforests
(D) Wetlands and water bodies

24. The Great Indian Bustard (Godawan), a critically endangered bird species heavily impacted by habitat loss and powerline collisions, is the state bird of:
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Madhya Pradesh

25. According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR), which is the correct basic definition of "Forest Cover"?
(A) Only lands legally officially notified as 'Forest' in government records regardless of trees.
(B) All lands with a tree canopy density of more than 10% spanning more than 1 hectare.
(C) All lands globally with a tree canopy density of more than 50% only.
(D) Any small area with trees, even if it is smaller than 0.1 hectare.

26. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, what is the legal term used for animals that have become a severe threat to human life or property and may be officially permitted to be hunted?
(A) Endangered species
(B) Vermin
(C) Extinct species
(D) Keystone species

27. Match the Ramsar Sites in List I with their respective States in List II.
List I: (Ramsar Sites)
P. Chilika Lake
Q. Sambhar Salt Lake
R. Wular Lake
S. Vembanad Kol Wetland
List II: (States)
1. Kerala
2. Rajasthan
3. Jammu & Kashmir
4. Odisha
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

28. Which critically endangered species is known to have its most prominent natural breeding ground in India at the Desert National Park located in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts?
(A) Lesser Florican
(B) Indian Vulture
(C) Great Indian Bustard
(D) Siberian Crane

29. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate description of eco-tourism?
(A) Mass tourism aimed primarily at generating commercial revenue through large hotel construction inside protected areas
(B) Tourism exclusively focused on hunting wild

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1. Assam
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. West Bengal
4. Rajasthan

(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

10. In which year was 'Project Elephant' launched by the Government of India to protect elephants, their habitats, and corridors?
(A) 1972
(B) 1992
(C) 1986
(D) 2002

11. Which of the following protected areas is an odd one out because it is located in Rajasthan while the others are located in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ranthambore National Park
(B) Kanha National Park
(C) Bandhavgarh National Park
(D) Panna National Park

12. The IUCN Red List provides essential information primarily about which of the following?
(A) Forest cover statistics and land-use changes of member countries
(B) Regulations for international trade in hazardous industrial chemicals
(C) The conservation status and extinction risk of biological species
(D) Official list of biosphere reserves recognized globally by UNESCO

13. Which traditional method was widely used in India for the tiger census before modern camera trapping became the standard?
(A) Aerial photography counting
(B) Direct DNA extraction from soil
(C) Satellite radio-collaring of all tigers
(D) Pugmark (footprint) tracking method

14. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding human-wildlife conflict?
(A) Habitat fragmentation reduces living space for animals, increasing the likelihood of conflict.
(B) Expansion of agriculture into deep forest areas is a major underlying cause of conflict.
(C) Human-wildlife conflict affects human life but has no impact on wildlife populations.
(D) Crop raiding by wild elephants and wild boars is a common example of this conflict in India.

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15. Select the correct chronological order of the launch of the following major wildlife conservation projects in India, from earliest to latest:
(A) Project Tiger → Project Elephant → Project Snow Leopard
(B) Project Elephant → Project Tiger → Project Snow Leopard
(C) Project Snow Leopard → Project Tiger → Project Elephant
(D) Project Tiger → Project Snow Leopard → Project Elephant

16. Which was the first Biosphere Reserve established in India under the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme?
(A) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
(B) Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve
(C) Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve
(D) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

17. The Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park is renowned for the conservation of which rare marine mammal?
(A) Dugong (Sea Cow)
(B) Blue Whale
(C) Gangetic Dolphin
(D) Walrus

18. In India, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, which forms the core legal framework for wildlife conservation, was enacted in which year?
(A) 1972
(B) 1980
(C) 1986
(D) 2002

19. Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh is particularly famous for the successful conservation and revival of which animal's population?
(A) Hard-ground Barasingha
(B) Nilgiri Tahr
(C) Sangai (Brow-antlered deer)
(D) Hangul (Kashmir Stag)

20. Consider the following statements about Keoladeo National Park:
I. It is situated in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.
II. It is officially recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
III. It serves as a famous wintering ground for migratory birds from Central Asia.

59. (B) Inland navigation
Non-consumptive water usage occurs when water is utilized in stream without withdrawing or removing it from the natural aquatic ecosystem. Inland navigation uses river channels as transport corridors without diverting or permanently consuming water volumes, whereas drinking supplies, agricultural irrigation, and industrial manufacturing extract water from rivers, reducing downstream flow significantly.

60. (B) Namami Gange Programme
The Namami Gange Programme is an integrated conservation mission launched as a flagship initiative by the Union Government in June 2014. Operated under the National Mission for Clean Ganga, it accomplishes the twin goals of effective river pollution abatement and ecological rejuvenation of the Ganga river basin through comprehensive infrastructure and conservation projects nationwide.

61. (C) 2012
The National Water Policy serves as the national framework for planning, developing, and managing water resources across India. First formulated in 1987 and revised in 2002, the policy underwent its last major revision in 2012, placing strong emphasis on water governance, climate change adaptation, ecological preservation, and equitable resource allocation nationwide.

62. (C) Rainwater harvesting
Rainwater harvesting is an essential sustainable water conservation technique that involves collecting, filtering, and storing precipitation runoff from rooftops, paved surfaces, or open catchment areas. The captured water is either stored directly in tanks for immediate domestic use or directed into underground aquifers to recharge depleted groundwater tables effectively.

63. (D) Watershed
A watershed, or drainage basin, is a geographically defined area of land where all surface water from precipitation and snowmelt drains into a single common outlet, such as a river stream, lake, or bay. Watersheds are bounded by natural topographic divides that dictate surface flow patterns into specific watercourses across regions.

64. (C) Indiscriminate over-extraction of groundwater
Indiscriminate over-extraction of groundwater leads to severe environmental problems, including rapid water table declines, land subsidence, seasonal well drying, and coastal saltwater intrusion into aquifers. Unlike check dam construction, micro-irrigation adopting sprinklers, or wastewater recycling, uncontrolled extraction depletes finite reserves, making it an unsustainable practice rather than a conservation measure overall.

65. (A) I and II only
India's water management policy treats water as a scarce economic good and advocates participatory, community-driven resource management. Furthermore, human drinking water supply is strictly maintained as the highest priority allocation in national water policies, rendering the third statement incorrect as industrial requirements are given lower priority relative to basic human consumption needs nationally.

66. (D) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam - Maharashtra
Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built across the Krishna River on the border between Nalgonda district in Telangana and Palnadu district in Andhra Pradesh, not Maharashtra. The other dam locations are correctly matched, with Mettur Dam on Kaveri in Tamil Nadu, Tungabhadra Dam in Karnataka, and Idukki Dam across Periyar in Kerala state.

67. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The majority of natural high-altitude lakes in the Himalayan region were created through glacial scours, moraine damming, and snowmelt accumulation. However, natural lakes on the Peninsular plateau are formed primarily through tectonic activity, river meandering, or ancient volcanic meteorite impacts rather than wind erosion in desert conditions, making the second statement factually incorrect.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Inter-state river disputes are recurring federal issues in India because major rivers flow across multiple state political boundaries without regarding state jurisdiction. Coupled with rising population demands, expanding agricultural

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animals within strictly controlled commercial safari environments
(C) Unregulated tourism permitting private vehicles to drive off-road inside ecologically sensitive core forest zones
(D) Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains local well-being

30. Which international agreement aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival?
(A) Kyoto Protocol
(B) Montreal Protocol
(C) CITES
(D) Paris Agreement

31. Arrange the following states in decreasing order (highest to lowest) of their total forest cover area as per general Indian forest statistics:
1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Chhattisgarh

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1

32. Chilika Lake, which is India's largest coastal lagoon and a major wintering ground for migratory birds, is located in the state of:
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) West Bengal
(D) Odisha

33. Under the IUCN Red List categories, if a species has not been seen in the wild for a long time and the last known individual has definitively died, it is classified as:
(A) Extinct
(B) Vulnerable
(C) Endangered
(D) Near Threatened

34. Which of the following statements about Ramsar Sites in India is INCORRECT?
(A) The Ramsar Convention is an intergovernmental environmental treaty for the conservation of wetlands.
(B) Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan was placed on the Montreux Record due to ecological challenges.
(C) India has not recognized or designated any Ramsar sites as of the year 2023.
(D) Sambhar Salt Lake in Rajasthan is a designated Ramsar site of international importance.

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35. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), a prominent international NGO working in wildlife conservation, uses which animal as its official logo?
(A) Giant Panda
(B) Tiger
(C) Blue Whale
(D) African Elephant

36. Which renowned national park was the first to be brought under Project Tiger when the program was launched in 1973?
(A) Bandipur National Park
(B) Ranthambore National Park
(C) Sundarbans National Park
(D) Jim Corbett National Park

37. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Global climate change is causing extensive coral bleaching in marine ecosystems.
Reason (R): Rising sea surface temperatures stress coral polyps, causing them to expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues.
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Mangrove vegetation has specialized breathing roots that grow vertically upward above the mud to take in oxygen. What are these specific roots called?
(A) Tap roots
(B) Fibrous roots
(C) Pneumatophores
(D) Prop roots

39. Gahirmatha beach in Odisha is globally famous as a mass nesting site (Arribada) for which marine species?
(A) Leatherback Sea Turtle

40. (C) Lonar Lake
Lonar Lake, located in the Buldhana district of Maharashtra, is a world-famous saline, alkaline lake formed inside a basaltic impact crater. Geological studies confirm that it was created by a high-velocity extraterrestrial meteorite impact during the Pleistocene epoch, making it a rare impact structure preserved in basaltic rock on Earth today.

41. (D) Lakshadweep
Lakshadweep is a tropical archipelago comprising thirty-six small coral islands, atolls, and reefs situated entirely within the southeastern Arabian Sea off the Malabar Coast of Kerala. In contrast, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, while Sri Lanka is an independent island country in the Indian Ocean region.

42. (A) Andaman Sea
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands form an elongated north-south island arc situated in the northeastern Indian Ocean. Geographically, this island group serves as a natural maritime boundary that separates the main body of the Bay of Bengal on its west from the marginal body known as the Andaman Sea on its eastern side.

43. (B) Gulf of Khambhat
The Narmada and Tapi rivers originate in central India and flow westward through rift valleys formed by geological faulting. Both rivers cross the state of Gujarat and drain their fresh waters directly into the Gulf of Khambhat, an inlet of the Arabian Sea situated along the western coast of India today.

44. (B) Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Mannar, Bay of Bengal
Travelling from West to East along the southern coastline of Asia, one sequentially encounters:

The Gulf of Kutch situated off northwestern Gujarat.

The Gulf of Khambhat located along western Gujarat.

The Gulf of Mannar positioned between southern India and Sri Lanka.

The Bay of Bengal lying along the eastern coast overall.

45. (A) Nepal
Nepal is a landlocked Himalayan nation completely surrounded by land, sharing terrestrial borders with India and China, without any direct access or coastline along the Indian Ocean or its marginal seas. In contrast, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Bangladesh possess direct maritime boundaries with the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, or Bay of Bengal region.

46. (C) Gulf
A gulf is defined as a large body of water penetrating deeply into a landmass, characterized by a narrower mouth or opening compared to a typical broad bay. Formed by coastal tectonic activity or marine erosion, gulfs often serve as major maritime trade routes and strategic natural harbors across global coastal geographies worldwide.

47. (D) Karakoram
The Siachen Glacier is located in the eastern Karakoram Range of the Himalayas, situated near the Line of Control in Ladakh. Spanning over seventy kilometers in length, it is one of the longest non-polar glaciers worldwide, serving as the strategic origin and principal meltwater source for the Nubra River system in Ladakh.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
High-altitude glacial lakes in the Himalayas form when advancing glaciers carve out deep rock depressions through intense ice erosion. As regional ambient temperatures rise and glacial ice melts, meltwater collects within these natural scoured basins or behind glacial moraine dams, explaining why glacial lakes are overwhelmingly concentrated in mountainous northern India regions.

49. (B) Uttarakhand
The Gangotri Glacier is situated in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand within the Garhwal Himalayas. The terminus of this massive glacier, known as Gaumukh, serves as the primary freshwater source for the Bhagirathi River, which later merges with the Alaknanda River at Devprayag to form the main stream of the River Ganga downstream.

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monitoring of illegal killing of elephants. It was established under which convention?
(A) CITES
(B) Ramsar Convention
(C) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
(D) UNFCCC

50. Jim Corbett National Park was established in 1936. What was its original name at the time of its establishment?
(A) Ramganga National Park
(B) United Provinces National Park
(C) Hailey National Park
(D) Kumaon National Park

51. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) publishes the comprehensive 'India State of Forest Report' (ISFR). How frequently is this statistical report published?
(A) Every year
(B) Every two years
(C) Every three years
(D) Every five years

52. Which of the following protected areas is an odd one out because it is NOT a marine national park or marine protected area?
(A) Gulf of Kachchh Marine National Park
(B) Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park
(C) Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
(D) Hemis National Park

53. Which of the following pairs of Biosphere Reserve and its respective state is correctly matched?
(A) Nanda Devi - Himachal Pradesh
(B) Nokrek - Meghalaya
(C) Similipal - Jharkhand
(D) Manas - Bihar

54. Which major river forms the northern boundary of the Kaziranga National Park, heavily influencing its ecology and causing annual floods?
(A) Ganga
(B) Teesta
(C) Brahmaputra
(D) Barak

55. The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) is one of the oldest and largest non-governmental organizations in India engaged in conservation research. What bird is featured on its official logo?
(A) Great Indian Bustard
(B) Siberian Crane
(C) Indian Peafowl
(D) Great Hornbill

56. In the context of enforcing anti-poaching laws and controlling wildlife trafficking in India, what does the acronym WCCB stand for?
(A) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
(B) Wildlife Conservation and Care Board
(C) World Climate Control Bureau
(D) Wildlife Census Control Board

57. Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan is still popularly known by its former name. What is it?
(A) Sariska Tiger Reserve
(B) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary
(C) Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Tal Chhapar Sanctuary

58. The Snow Leopard is highly adapted to cold, mountainous environments. In which of the following Indian states/union territories is it predominantly found?
(A) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(B) Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan and Gujarat
(D) Odisha and West Bengal

59. In the context of managing wildlife tourism, what does the term "carrying capacity" refer to?
(A) The maximum number of visitors a natural area can sustain without degrading the environment
(B) The maximum weight of luggage a tourist is allowed to carry into a forest area
(C) The total number of adult tigers currently residing in a specific national park
(D) The target amount of annual revenue expected to be generated by the eco-tourism department

60. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 originally classified plants and animals into six schedules. A major amendment in 2022 reduced the total number of schedules to how many?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

61. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), which guides and oversees Project Tiger, is formally chaired by the:
(A) Prime Minister of India
(B) Director General of Forests
(C) Chief Minister of the respective tiger state
(D) Union Environment Minister

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It prioritizes environmental education, natural resource stewardship, low-impact practices, and community participation to protect vulnerable wild ecosystems in a sustainable and responsible manner long-term.

30. (C) CITES
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, known as CITES, is an international intergovernmental treaty. Adopted to protect wild animals and plants from over-exploitation through international commercial trade, CITES subjects international movement of listed species to specialized import, export, and licensing permit regulatory controls.

31. (B) 2, 1, 3
According to official Indian forest statistics published by the Forest Survey of India, Madhya Pradesh holds the largest total forest cover area in the country. Arunachal Pradesh ranks second in total forest area, followed by Chhattisgarh in third place. This sequence accurately reflects the decreasing spatial extent of forest lands nationwide.

32. (D) Odisha
Chilika Lake, situated along the eastern coast of Odisha at the mouth of the Daya River, is India's largest coastal lagoon and brackish water ecosystem. Designated as the country's first Ramsar site in 1981, it serves as a critical wintering ground for millions of migratory waterfowl traveling from distant Arctic regions.

33. (A) Extinct
Under the IUCN Red List system, a taxon is categorized as Extinct when exhaustive surveys across known and expected habitats throughout its historical range have produced no visual record or evidence of surviving individuals. This definitive status indicates that the last individual of that particular biological species has undoubtedly died worldwide.

34. (C) India has not recognized or designated any Ramsar sites as of the year 2023.
India became a contracting party to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in 1982 and has actively designated numerous wetlands of international importance across various states. Asserting that India has recognized no Ramsar sites is completely inaccurate, as the nation actively manages an extensive, growing network of officially designated Ramsar wetland sites.

35. (A) Giant Panda
The World Wide Fund for Nature, established in 1961, adopted the giant panda as its iconic global logo. Inspired by Chi Chi, a panda residing at London Zoo at that time, the recognizable panda symbol was chosen to represent an endangered animal capable of overcoming language barriers to inspire wildlife conservation worldwide.

36. (D) Jim Corbett National Park
When Project Tiger was officially launched by the Government of India on April 1, 1973, Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand was chosen as the pioneer tiger reserve to initiate the flagship conservation scheme. The park served as the primary model for scientific habitat management, anti-poaching patrols, and tiger population monitoring.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Elevated ocean temperatures resulting from climate change induce thermal stress in coral organisms. Under sustained thermal stress, coral polyps expel the photosynthetic symbiotic algae, known as zooxanthellae, living within their tissues. This expulsion causes corals to lose their vibrant pigmentation, turn completely white, and face severe mortality risks if conditions persist.

38. (C) Pneumatophores
Mangrove trees growing in waterlogged, anaerobic coastal muds develop specialized aerial roots called pneumatophores. Growing vertically upward out of the soil and water surface, these specialized root structures contain numerous tiny pores called lenticels that facilitate gaseous exchange, enabling the root system to absorb atmospheric oxygen essential for plant cellular respiration.

39. (D) Olive Ridley Sea Turtle
Gahirmatha beach, situated within the Bhitarkanika coastal region of Odisha, is globally famous as the largest natural nesting site for Olive Ridley sea turtles. Every year during winter, thousands of adult females aggregate simultaneously along the shoreline for mass synchronized nesting, a unique biological event known internationally as an Arribada.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) To maintain ecological balance and preserve biodiversity
Wildlife conservation aims to protect natural ecosystems, prevent species extinction, and support sustainable resource management. Maintaining ecological balance ensures that natural food chains, nutrient cycles, and biological interactions function effectively. Preserving rich biodiversity safeguards genetic variation across populations, enhancing ecosystem resilience against environmental disturbances, human pressures, habitat degradation, and ongoing global climate variations.

2. (C) Jim Corbett National Park
Established in 1936 as Hailey National Park, this famous protected area in Uttarakhand was created primarily to safeguard the endangered Bengal tiger population. Later renamed after the prominent conservationist Jim Corbett, it stands as India's oldest national park and played a historical role as the initial launching location for Project Tiger in 1973.

3. (D) I, II and III
Project Tiger was launched by the Government of India in 1973 to halt the steep decline of wild tiger populations. Operating as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, it provides technical and financial assistance. The National Tiger Conservation Authority serves as the statutory body overseeing implementation.

4. (D) Royal Bengal Tiger
Sundarbans National Park, situated in the vast deltaic region of West Bengal, contains the world's largest contiguous mangrove forest ecosystem. This unique coastal habitat provides critical shelter and sustenance for a significant population of Royal Bengal tigers, which are uniquely adapted to swimming and hunting in saltwater tidal waterways and dense mangrove vegetation.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mangrove forests act as crucial natural bio-shields along tropical shorelines. Their complex, intertwined root networks hold coastal soils together, stabilizing shorelines against erosion. By dissipating the mechanical energy of high-energy ocean waves, tidal surges, and storm events, these specialized coastal plant communities effectively safeguard coastal human settlements, fragile infrastructure, and vulnerable shorelines.

6. (C) Gujarat
Located in the Kathiawar peninsula of Gujarat, Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary constitutes the sole remaining natural habitat of the Asiatic lion in the world. Protective measures, habitat management, and strict legal monitoring in this sanctuary have enabled the gradual recovery and stabilization of this distinct, threatened big cat population.

7. (D) A strip of natural habitat connecting isolated wildlife populations
A wildlife corridor is a continuous stretch of natural vegetation that bridges separate habitat fragments, enabling wild animals to move safely between protected areas. These geographical linkages facilitate gene flow, reduce inbreeding risks, allow seasonal migrations, and lower the probability of human-wildlife encounters by preventing animals from straying into human settlements.

8. (A) One-horned Rhinoceros
Kaziranga National Park in Assam holds the world's largest concentration of the great Indian one-horned rhinoceros. Through rigorous anti-poaching operations, active wetland preservation, and habitat management, the park has successfully nurtured and restored this mammal's global population, earning recognition as an outstanding conservation success story and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

9. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Bandhavgarh National Park is situated in Madhya Pradesh, renowned for its rich tiger density. Keoladeo National Park, famous for diverse bird species, lies in Rajasthan. Sundarbans National Park is located in West Bengal within mangrove delta wetlands. Kaziranga National Park,

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70. (C) Habitat degradation, noise pollution, and wildlife disturbance

Unregulated wildlife tourism inside protected reserves leads to severe environmental consequences, including habitat degradation, plastic litter accumulation, soil compaction, and vehicular air and noise pollution. Continuous presence of safari vehicles disrupts natural wildlife behavior, alters predator hunting patterns, induces stress, and forces wild animals away from primary feeding grounds and waterholes.

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management helped rebuild the population of this endemic deer subspecies, which is uniquely adapted to hard, dry grassland terrains rather than soft marshlands.

20. (D) I, II and III
Keoladeo National Park, situated in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, is a human-made wetland recognized globally as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Serving as an ecological sanctuary along the Central Asian Flyway, it hosts thousands of migratory waterbirds during winter months, including ducks, geese, pelicans, and rare storks seeking sanctuary and rich feeding grounds.

21. (B) Limited human activities like grazing may be permitted in a Sanctuary but are prohibited in a National Park.
Under Indian conservation law, National Parks enjoy a higher level of protection than Wildlife Sanctuaries. In a National Park, no human activity, private land rights, or livestock grazing are permitted within boundaries. Conversely, in a Wildlife Sanctuary, the Chief Wildlife Warden may grant permission for limited regulated human activities like grazing.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Animals included under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 receive the maximum level of legal protection in India. Hunting, capturing, or trading these listed species is strictly banned, carrying severe criminal penalties, mandatory prison terms, and heavy fines. This maximum legal deterrence directly enforces their absolute legal protection status.

23. (D) Wetlands and water bodies
A Ramsar Site is a wetland designated as holding international ecological importance under the Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran. These sites include marshes, lakes, estuaries, and deltas, focusing on wise water resource management and conserving aquatic ecosystems essential for critical migratory bird habitat protection.

24. (A) Rajasthan
The Great Indian Bustard, locally known as Godawan, is the official state bird of Rajasthan. Facing severe extinction threats from habitat loss and high-voltage powerline collisions, this critically endangered bird species finds its primary natural breeding habitat within Desert National Park located in the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan.

25. (B) All lands with a tree canopy density of more than 10% spanning more than 1 hectare.
In the biennial India State of Forest Report published by the Forest Survey of India, forest cover includes all land plots measuring over one hectare in area that display a tree canopy density exceeding ten percent. This satellite-derived definition encompasses all tree lands regardless of legal forest ownership status or land tenure.

26. (B) Vermin
Under Section 62 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Central Government can declare specific wild animals as vermin for a defined period and region. Once categorized as vermin, the strict protection applied to those species is temporarily reduced, legally permitting culling or hunting to manage severe crop damage or threat to human life.

27. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Chilika Lake, India's largest coastal brackish lagoon, is located in Odisha. Sambhar Salt Lake, the country's largest inland salt lake, is situated in Rajasthan. Wular Lake, a major freshwater lake, is located in Jammu and Kashmir. Vembanad Kol Wetland, recognized as India's longest wetland ecosystem, is located in southern Kerala.

28. (C) Great Indian Bustard
Desert National Park, situated in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan, represents a fragile Thar Desert ecosystem. It acts as the primary natural breeding ground for the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard. Conservation efforts in this arid habitat focus on mitigating human disturbances, powerline hazards, and habitat destruction to preserve remaining wild populations.

29. (D) Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains local well-being
Eco-tourism is defined as environmentally responsible travel to pristine natural areas that actively minimizes ecological footprint, fosters biodiversity conservation, and enhances the socio-economic well-being of local communities.

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50. (C) Hailey National Park
Established in 1936 in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand, Jim Corbett National Park was originally named Hailey National Park in honor of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces. Renamed Ramganga National Park in 1954, it was ultimately renamed Jim Corbett National Park in 1956 to honor the famous naturalist.

51. (B) Every two years
The India State of Forest Report is a comprehensive assessment published biennially, or every two years, by the Forest Survey of India, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Utilizing remote sensing satellite imagery, the report evaluates forest cover, tree cover, mangrove density, and growing biomass nationwide.

52. (D) Hemis National Park
Hemis National Park is a high-altitude national park located in Ladakh, famed for its wild snow leopard population, whereas Gulf of Kachchh, Mahatma Gandhi, and Gulf of Mannar are all designated marine national parks protecting coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, mangroves, and marine wildlife species along Indian shorelines and coastal island groups.

53. (B) Nokrek - Meghalaya
The Nokrek Biosphere Reserve is correctly located in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya, known for preserving rich biodiversity and wild citrus species like Citrus indica. Conversely, Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is located in Uttarakhand, Similipal Biosphere Reserve is situated in Odisha, and Manas Biosphere Reserve is located in northeastern Assam.

54. (C) Brahmaputra
The mighty Brahmaputra River forms the northern natural boundary of Kaziranga National Park in Assam. Annual monsoon overflow from the Brahmaputra creates vital floodplain dynamics, depositing nutrient-rich silt, maintaining alluvial grasslands, and replenishing wetland water bodies, which directly sustains the park's dense wild herbivore and one-horned rhinoceros wildlife populations overall.

55. (D) Great Hornbill
Founded in 1883, the Bombay Natural History Society is one of India's premier non-governmental organizations dedicated to wildlife research, environmental conservation, and nature education. The official emblem and logo of the society prominently features the Great Hornbill, inspired by a live hornbill named William housed at the society's headquarters from 1894.

56. (A) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Headquartered in New Delhi, it collects intelligence, coordinates anti-poaching operations, enforces international wildlife trade regulations, and combats organized cross-border illegal wildlife trafficking networks.

57. (B) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary
Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan was historically established as a private duck-hunting reserve for royalty before being declared a protected area. Formerly known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, it was designated a national park in 1982 and gained UNESCO World Heritage status in 1985 for its exceptional wetland ecosystem and bird diversity.

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58. (B) Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh
The snow leopard is a solitary alpine predator uniquely adapted to rugged, cold, high-altitude mountain environments above the tree line. In India, its primary range encompasses the trans-Himalayan and high Himalayan regions across Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh, with Hemis National Park serving as a major hub.

59. (A) The maximum number of visitors a natural area can sustain without degrading the environment
Carrying capacity in eco-tourism and protected area management refers to the maximum threshold of tourist visitation, vehicles, and recreational activities a natural environment can support without causing ecological degradation, wildlife disturbance, or habitat deterioration. Establishing carrying capacity limits ensures sustainable tourism management while protecting core ecological values of protected wildlife reserves.

40. (A) Elephants migrate across forest patches to find sufficient food and water.
Asian elephants are large herbivores that require vast contiguous forest landscapes and substantial daily food and water supplies. Wildlife corridors connect fragmented forest reserves, permitting elephant herds to migrate naturally along historical seasonal routes. Securing these passages prevents herd isolation, maintains genetic diversity, and minimizes destructive agricultural encounters with local communities.

41. (B) Sand temperature determines hatchling sex, resulting in skewed sex ratios.
Marine turtles exhibit temperature-dependent sex determination during embryonic development in coastal nest sands. Warmer incubation temperatures produce female offspring, whereas cooler sand temperatures yield males. Climate warming raises beach sand temperatures globally, causing severely female-biased hatchling sex ratios that threaten long-term reproductive success and overall population viability of marine turtle species.

42. (B) Camera trapping
Camera trapping is an effective, non-invasive methodology employed in modern tiger population censuses. Motion-activated digital cameras deployed across forest grids capture high-resolution photographs of passing tigers. Because every individual tiger possesses a unique, distinct pattern of dark body stripes, specialized software analyzes captured images to accurately identify and count individual tigers.

43. (C) III only
The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 did not ban zoos or biological parks in India. Instead, it authorized the creation of the Central Zoo Authority to oversee, regulate, and mandate standardized maintenance and welfare conditions for zoological facilities nationwide, while simultaneously prohibiting unauthorized hunting and establishing legally protected national wildlife reserves.

44. (C) Sundarbans Wetland
Sundarbans Wetland in West Bengal covers approximately 4,230 square kilometers, making it the largest designated Ramsar site in India by surface area. Encompassing extensive mangrove forests, tidal estuaries, mudflats, and intricate river networks, this vast wetland sanctuary provides crucial habitat for endangered aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species throughout the region.

45. (D) Core Zone
A Biosphere Reserve is divided into three distinct zones: the core zone, buffer zone, and transition zone. The core zone is the innermost legally protected area reserved strictly for nature conservation. Human activities, resource extraction, settlement, and commercial ventures are completely prohibited here to preserve pristine ecosystems without any human disturbance.

46. (C) The State Government
Under Section 18 and Section 26A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the State Government holds primary statutory authority to declare any suitable area of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, or geomorphological significance as a Wildlife Sanctuary through official gazette notification, establishing administrative boundaries and enforcing strict protective environmental conservation regulations.

47. (B) Madhya Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh is widely known as the "Tiger State" of India because national All India Tiger Estimation assessments consistently record the highest population of wild tigers within its boundaries. Home to prominent tiger reserves like Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench, Satpura, and Panna, Madhya Pradesh plays a crucial role in national big cat conservation.

48. (D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary is situated along the Mandovi River in Goa. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary, one of India's oldest waterbird sanctuaries, is located in Tamil Nadu. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary, comprising several small islets on the Kaveri River, is in Karnataka. Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, a vast wetland, is located in Gujarat.

49. (A) CITES
The Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) programme was established in 1997 by a resolution of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. Operating across Asian and African elephant range states, MIKE tracks poaching trends, monitors illegal elephant mortality, and supports range countries in developing effective enforcement and management capacities.

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globally celebrated for protecting the one-horned rhinoceros, is situated in Assam.

10. (B) 1992
Project Elephant was initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in February 1992 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It aims to ensure long-term survival of viable elephant populations in their natural habitats by securing wildlife corridors, addressing human-elephant conflicts, supporting scientific management, and mitigating habitat degradation across elephant range states.

11. (A) Ranthambore National Park
Ranthambore National Park is located in the Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan, serving as a famous tiger reserve bounded by the Banas and Chambal rivers. Conversely, Kanha National Park, Bandhavgarh National Park, and Panna National Park are all located within Madhya Pradesh, making Ranthambore geographically distinct from the other listed parks.

12. (C) The conservation status and extinction risk of biological species
The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is the globally recognized, comprehensive inventory evaluating the biological conservation status and extinction risk of plant, animal, and fungal species. Utilizing precise, standardized quantitative criteria, it categorizes species from Least Concern to Extinct, guiding international conservation priorities, policy formulation, and targeted ecological protection measures.

13. (D) Pugmark (footprint) tracking method
Historically, forest departments across India relied on the pugmark tracking technique to estimate wild tiger populations. Field observers recorded and analyzed unique footprint shapes, sizes, and pad characteristics left on soil or plaster casts. While replaced by automated camera trapping and genetic sampling, pugmark censuses historically formed the core monitoring system.

14. (C) Human-wildlife conflict affects human life but has no impact on wildlife populations.
Human-wildlife conflict significantly impacts both human communities and wild animal populations. While humans suffer crop damage, livestock loss, injury, or fatality, wildlife populations suffer retaliatory killings, deliberate poisoning, displacement, and habitat loss. Recognizing that conflict negatively impacts ecological stability and animal survival is vital for developing effective, comprehensive co-existence and mitigation strategies.

15. (A) Project Tiger → Project Elephant → Project Snow Leopard
Major targeted wildlife initiatives in India were launched sequentially based on ecological needs. Project Tiger was inaugurated in 1973 to safeguard big cats and forest habitats. Project Elephant was established in 1992 to protect Asian elephants and movement corridors. Project Snow Leopard was introduced in 2009 for high-altitude mountain ecosystem management.

16. (D) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
Designated in 1986, the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the pioneer biosphere reserve established in India under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme. Spanning contiguous regions across Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka in the Western Ghats, it encompasses diverse forest ecosystems, rich endemic flora, and critical habitat for endangered wildlife species populations.

17. (A) Dugong (Sea Cow)
The Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, located along the southeastern coast of Tamil Nadu, is renowned for protecting seagrass beds that serve as key foraging habitat for the dugong. As an herbivorous marine mammal, the dugong depends heavily on shallow coastal seagrasses, making marine reserve management critical for its survival.

18. (A) 1972
The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted by the Indian Parliament in 1972 to provide a comprehensive legal framework for wild animal and plant protection. It establishes legal mechanisms to declare national parks and sanctuaries, regulates trade in wild species, prohibits hunting, and prescribes penalties for wildlife crimes across the entire country.

19. (A) Hard-ground Barasingha
Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh achieved a remarkable conservation success by rescuing the hard-ground barasingha, or swamp deer, from near extinction. Specialized breeding programs, habitat restoration, and grassland

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60. (C) Four
The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022 streamlined the law's structure by rationalizing schedules from six down to four. Schedule I covers species requiring highest protection, Schedule II protects species with lesser penalties, Schedule III lists plant species, and Schedule IV governs specimens covered under CITES, streamlining legal administration and enforcement procedures.

61. (D) Union Environment Minister
The National Tiger Conservation Authority was established as a statutory body under Section 38IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 following recommendations of the Tiger Task Force. It operates under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and is formally chaired by the Union Minister in charge of Environment and Forests.

62. (C) Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
The Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, situated off the coast of Tamil Nadu in the Indian Ocean, encompasses 21 islands featuring extensive fringing coral reef formations. Known as marine biodiversity hotspots due to high species richness, these coral reefs protect diverse fish, seagrasses, mollusks, and sea turtle species from coastal damage.

63. (B) Community Reserves are managed by the Central Government without local participation.
Community Reserves were introduced under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to recognize private or community lands protected voluntarily by local communities. Unlike central or state-run reserves, a Community Reserve Management Committee, predominantly composed of local community members and village council representatives, directly manages these reserves, making central government control without public participation false.

64. (D) Sambhar Salt Lake
Sambhar Salt Lake, located near Jaipur in Rajasthan, is India's largest inland saline lake and was designated as a Ramsar Site of international importance in 1990. Together with Keoladeo National Park, Sambhar Salt Lake forms Rajasthan's two officially designated Ramsar wetlands, attracting large wintering populations of flamingos and migratory waterfowl.

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65. (A) Community Reserve
Community Reserves were introduced into the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 through the 2002 amendment. This legal framework empowers local community members and private landowners who voluntarily agree to conserve flora and fauna on their unreserved lands, offering formal government recognition, statutory protection, and resource management authority to local community conservation efforts.

66. (C) DNA analysis
Non-invasive genetic sampling through DNA analysis of animal scat, hair, or shed skin provides precise species, individual, and sex identification without capturing or disturbing wild animals. Extracted epithelial cells yield unique genetic profiles, allowing researchers to accurately estimate population size, genetic diversity, movement patterns, and lineage relationships across wild animal populations.

67. (A) Sundari
The Sundari tree, scientifically named Heritiera fomes, is the dominant mangrove species in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta region of West Bengal and Bangladesh. Adapted to brackish tidal estuarine environments, this prolific mangrove tree provided the geographical name for the Sundarbans mangrove forest, forming dense stands throughout the lower deltaic coastal tidal islands.

68. (D) Manipur
Keibul Lamjao National Park, situated on Loktak Lake in Manipur, is the world's only floating national park. The park consists of floating biomass meadows called phumdis, which serve as the sole remaining natural habitat for the critically endangered Sangai deer, also known as the Manipur brow-antlered deer or dancing deer species.

69. (B) Installing bio-fencing such as chili ropes or active beehive fences
Bio-fencing methodologies, such as chili-infused ropes and beehive fencing, represent innovative non-lethal solutions to mitigate human-elephant conflict near agricultural farmlands. Elephants naturally avoid honeybees due to painful stings around sensitive trunk tissues and possess extreme aversion to chili pungency, creating effective natural deterrent barriers that protect agricultural farm crops safely.

62. Coral reefs, which are often called the "rainforests of the sea" due to their high biodiversity, are prominently conserved in which Indian protected area?
(A) Sundarbans National Park
(B) Bhitarkanika National Park
(C) Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
(D) Desert National Park

63. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the classification of protected areas in India:
(A) Conservation Reserves typically act as buffer zones or migration corridors between existing national parks.
(B) Community Reserves are managed by the Central Government without local participation.
(C) National Parks have a higher degree of strictness and legal protection than Wildlife Sanctuaries.
(D) The grazing of domestic livestock is strictly banned inside the core area of a National Park.

64. Rajasthan has two globally recognized Ramsar wetland sites. One is Keoladeo National Park. Which is the other?
(A) Ana Sagar Lake
(B) Pichola Lake
(C) Nakki Lake
(D) Sambhar Salt Lake

65. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, which category of protected area was explicitly introduced to legally recognize areas owned by local communities who volunteer to protect wildlife?
(A) Community Reserve
(B) Biosphere Reserve
(C) Core Zone
(D) Safari Park

66. A relatively modern and non-invasive method for wildlife census involves analyzing animal feces (scat) to determine species identity, sex, and individual count. This method relies on:
(A) Traditional footprint tracking
(B) Acoustic monitoring of calls
(C) DNA analysis
(D) High-resolution satellite imaging

67. Which of the following tree species is the most dominant in the delta region and gives the Sundarbans mangrove forest its famous name?
(A) Sundari
(B) Teak
(C) Sal
(D) Banyan

68. The Sangai deer, a critically endangered subspecies of brow-antlered deer, is uniquely found ONLY in its natural habitat at the Keibul Lamjao National Park. Where is this park located?
(A) Assam
(B) Mizoram
(C) Tripura
(D) Manipur

69. Which of the following is considered a widely used and effective mitigation strategy to reduce human-elephant conflict near agricultural lands?
(A) Eliminating all elephants present near the agricultural area
(B) Installing bio-fencing such as chili ropes or active beehive fences
(C) Completely deforesting the nearby areas to increase visibility
(D) Feeding the wild elephants inside villages to make them domesticated

70. What is a common negative environmental impact of unregulated wildlife tourism in national parks?
(A) Complete elimination of local poaching networks around protected areas
(B) Rapid expansion of local forest cover resulting from eco-lodge construction
(C) Habitat degradation, noise pollution, and wildlife disturbance
(D) Improved long-term genetic tracking of animal species by visiting tourists

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CHAPTER 13

Physical Features of Rajasthan

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1. What is the latitudinal extent of Rajasthan?
(A) 23° 30' N to 30° 12' N
(B) 23° 03' N to 30° 12' N
(C) 24° 03' N to 31° 12' N
(D) 22° 03' N to 29° 12' N

2. What is the total geographical area of Rajasthan?
(A) 3,24,239 sq km
(B) 3,42,946 sq km
(C) 3,22,239 sq km
(D) 3,42,239 sq km

3. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which two districts of Rajasthan?
(A) Dungarpur and Banswara
(B) Udaipur and Chittorgarh
(C) Pratapgarh and Banswara
(D) Jhalawar and Baran

4. Which neighbouring state shares the longest inter-state boundary with Rajasthan?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Haryana
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh

5. What is the name of the international boundary line that separates Rajasthan (India) from Pakistan?
(A) Radcliffe Line
(B) Durand Line
(C) McMahon Line
(D) Maginot Line

6. What is the total length of the international border shared by Rajasthan with Pakistan?
(A) 826 km
(B) 869 km
(C) 1070 km
(D) 1120 km

7. Identify the odd one out among the following states sharing a border with Rajasthan.
(A) Punjab
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Haryana
(D) Gujarat

8. Into how many major physical divisions is Rajasthan primarily classified?
(A) Three
(B) Four
(C) Five
(D) Six

9. The Aravalli mountain range was formed during which geological era?
(A) Mesozoic era
(B) Cenozoic era
(C) Paleozoic era
(D) Pre-Cambrian era

10. Match the mountain peaks in List I with their respective districts in List II.
List I: (Mountain Peak)
P. Guru Shikhar
Q. Taragarh
R. Khoh
S. Kamal Nath
List II: (District)
1. Jaipur
2. Udaipur
3. Sirohi
4. Ajmer
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

11. The North-western Thar Desert covers approximately what percentage of the total area of Rajasthan?
(A) 40.00%
(B) 50.50%
(C) 61.11%
(D) 72.22%

12. Approximately what percentage of Rajasthan's population resides in the North-western Thar Desert region?
(A) 20%
(B) 30%
(C) 40%
(D) 50%

(C) Thali
(D) Merwara

38. The Ghaggar plain, formed by the ancient Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers, is primarily located in which present-day districts?
(A) Jodhpur and Bikaner
(B) Churu and Jhunjhunu
(C) Sikar and Nagaur
(D) Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh

39. The 'Bhorat Plateau' is situated between which two geographical locations in the Aravalli range?
(A) Mount Abu and Sirohi
(B) Kumbhalgarh and Gogunda
(C) Udaipur and Rajsamand
(D) Ajmer and Pushkar

40. The livelihood of the people in the Eastern Plains of Rajasthan is most heavily dependent on which economic activity?
(A) Mining and mineral extraction work
(B) Pastoralism and nomadic herding
(C) Agriculture due to fertile soil
(D) Large-scale heavy manufacturing

41. Which major project was initiated with the support of Japanese funding to conserve and restore the ecological balance of the Aravalli range?
(A) Desert Development Programme
(B) Luni Basin Conservation Mission
(C) Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project
(D) Aravalli Afforestation Project

42. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Western Rajasthan experiences extreme diurnal temperature variation.
Reason (R): Sandy soil in the desert absorbs heat very quickly during the day and loses it rapidly at night.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

43. In the context of the Thar Desert, the term 'Khadin' refers to?
(A) A specific indigenous breed of desert camel
(B) A traditional water harvesting structure
(C) A thorny desert shrub used for field fencing
(D) A type of crescent-shaped shifting sand dune

44. Which district of Rajasthan shares the longest international border with Pakistan?
(A) Barmer
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Bikaner
(D) Sri Ganganagar

45. Based on map study, the overall geographical shape of Rajasthan most closely resembles a?
(A) Rhombus
(B) Circle
(C) Rectangle
(D) Triangle

46. Which neighbouring state borders Rajasthan directly to the north?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Punjab
(D) Uttar Pradesh

47. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the Aravalli mountain range.
(A) It extends continuously from Gujarat to Delhi.
(B) It is considered one of the oldest fold mountains in the world.
(C) It acts as a climatic barrier for the advancing monsoon winds.
(D) It is a young block mountain formed by tectonic shifts.

48. What is the most appropriate geographical reason for the arid conditions in Western Rajasthan?
(A) The region is situated at an extremely high altitude above sea level.
(B) The region is dominated by dense forests consuming all groundwater.
(C) The Aravallis run parallel to the Arabian Sea monsoon winds.
(D) The Bay of Bengal monsoon branch reaches first and drops all moisture.

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Hadoti Plateau:
I. It is an extension of the Malwa plateau of Central India.
II. It is characterized by the presence of black soil.
III. The Chambal river and its tributaries flow through this region.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only

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25. Which of the following natural processes is the primary cause of desert expansion (desertification) in Western Rajasthan?
(A) Water erosion
(B) Glacial erosion
(C) Chemical weathering
(D) Wind erosion

26. Following the recent administrative reorganization, what is the total number of districts in Rajasthan?
(A) 33
(B) 40
(C) 50
(D) 55

27. The saucer-shaped hilly region surrounding the city of Udaipur is locally known as?
(A) Bhakar
(B) Girwa
(C) Magra
(D) Uparmal

28. Select the correct order of the neighbouring states based on the length of their boundary with Rajasthan, from longest to shortest:
(A) Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh
(C) Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat

29. The Aravalli mountain range extends continuously from where to where?
(A) Palampur in Gujarat to Raisina Hill in Delhi
(B) Mount Abu in Rajasthan to Haridwar in Uttarakhand
(C) Ahmedabad in Gujarat to Agra in Uttar Pradesh
(D) Udaipur in Rajasthan to Rohtak in Haryana

30. What is the approximate length of the Aravalli range within the state of Rajasthan?
(A) 450 km
(B) 550 km
(C) 692 km
(D) 826 km

31. Which type of soil is predominantly found in the South-eastern Hadoti Plateau region?
(A) Sandy soil
(B) Red-yellow soil
(C) Alluvial soil
(D) Black soil

32. The Eastern Plains region covers approximately what percentage of the total land area of Rajasthan?
(A) 9.00%
(B) 23.03%
(C) 39.00%
(D) 61.11%

33. The Eastern Plains region of Rajasthan supports approximately what percentage of the state's total population?
(A) 10%
(B) 11%
(C) 39%
(D) 61%

34. Which of the following districts is NOT a part of the Hadoti Plateau region?
(A) Kota
(B) Bundi
(C) Jhalawar
(D) Bhilwara

35. Match the major physical divisions in List I with their approximate percentage of total area in List II.
List I: (Physical Division)
P. Thar Desert
Q. Eastern Plains
R. Aravalli Region
S. Hadoti Plateau
List II: (Percentage of Total Area)
1. 61.11%
2. 23.03%
3. 9.00%
4. 6.89%
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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36. Sand dunes that form parallel to the direction of the prevailing wind are known as?
(A) Transverse sand dunes
(B) Crescent Barchan dunes
(C) Longitudinal dunes
(D) Parabolic sand dunes

37. The inland drainage area associated with the Kantli river basin is locally known as?
(A) Torawati
(B) Godwar

Trap extension, this soil is exceptionally fine-grained, clay-rich, and moisture-retentive, rendering it highly fertile for major commercial crops such as soybean and cotton.

32. (B) 23.03%
The Eastern Plains represent one of Rajasthan's primary physical divisions, covering approximately 23.03 percent of the state's total geographical area. Formed by the alluvial deposits of the Banas, Chambal, and Mahi river systems, this region stretches across eastern and south-eastern districts including Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, and Bhilwara.

33. (C) 39%
The Eastern Plains physical division accounts for about 23.03 percent of Rajasthan's total geographical area but supports approximately 39 percent of the state's total population. The high density of human settlement in this zone is driven by fertile alluvial soils, favorable topography, seasonal water availability, and intensive agricultural productivity across eastern districts.

34. (D) Bhilwara
The Hadoti Plateau region in south-eastern Rajasthan primarily consists of four core districts: Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar. Bhilwara district is not part of the Hadoti region; geographically, Bhilwara lies in the Mewar region within the Eastern Plains and the Banas river basin west of the Great Vindhyan Scarp plateau region.

35. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Rajasthan is categorized into four physical divisions with specific territorial proportions. The North-western Thar Desert covers approximately 61.11 percent of the state's total area. The Eastern Plains account for 23.03 percent, the Aravalli mountain region comprises 9.00 percent, and the South-eastern Hadoti Plateau covers the remaining 6.89 percent of the land area.

36. (C) Longitudinal dunes
Longitudinal dunes, also known as Seif dunes, form parallel to the direction of prevailing wind currents in desert landscapes. These elongated ridge-like sand accumulation landforms develop under strong unidirectional winds. In the western Thar Desert of Rajasthan, longitudinal dunes are widely observed across western districts like Jaisalmer, Barmer, and western Jodhpur.

37. (A) Torawati
The inland drainage basin associated with the seasonal Kantli river in northeastern Rajasthan is historically and geographically designated as Torawati. Originating in the Khandela hills of Sikar district, the Kantli river flows through Jhunjhunu before terminating in the sands, defining the cultural and geographical boundaries of the Torawati sub-region today.

38. (D) Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh
The Ghaggar Plain is situated in northern Rajasthan, primarily encompassing the administrative territories of Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Formed by alluvial deposits of the seasonal Ghaggar river, believed to be the remnant of the ancient Vedic Saraswati river, this fertile plain supports extensive canal irrigation and intensive agricultural production.

39. (B) Kumbhalgarh and Gogunda
The Bhorat Plateau is a prominent elevated plateau located in southern Rajasthan within the Aravalli range. It lies specifically between Kumbhalgarh in Rajsamand district and Gogunda in Udaipur district. Standing at an average elevation of over 1220 meters above sea level, it constitutes a major elevated rocky landform, standing as a high watershed.

40. (C) Agriculture due to fertile soil
The Eastern Plains of Rajasthan possess deep, rich alluvial soil deposited by major river systems such as the Banas, Chambal, and Mahi. Combined with moderate annual rainfall and well-developed irrigation canals, these plains offer ideal agricultural conditions, making farming and allied pastoral activities the primary source of livelihood for local populations.

41. (D) Aravalli Afforestation Project
The Aravalli Afforestation Project was launched in Rajasthan during 1992 with financial support from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, now known as JICA. The program targeted ecological restoration, soil conservation, and afforestation across degraded Aravalli hill tracts across several districts to halt desert expansion into eastern agricultural plains regions.

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(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

50. The steep, rugged, and highly eroded hills found in the eastern part of Sirohi district are locally known as?
(A) Magra
(B) Girwa
(C) Bhorat
(D) Bhakar

51. The famous pass 'Desuri Nal' is situated in which mountain range?
(A) Aravalli range
(B) Vindhyachal range
(C) Satpura range
(D) Mukundara range

52. Which line of average annual rainfall acts as a climatic dividing line, roughly separating the western desert from the rest of Rajasthan?
(A) 25 cm isohyet
(B) 50 cm isohyet
(C) 75 cm isohyet
(D) 100 cm isohyet

53. The Banas basin is a sub-region of which major physical division of Rajasthan?
(A) Eastern Plains
(B) North-western Thar Desert
(C) Southern Aravalli Hilly Region
(D) South-eastern Hadoti Plateau

54. Identify the odd one out among the following mountain peaks.
(A) Achalgarh
(B) Ser
(C) Jarga
(D) Nanda Devi

55. The 'Laathi Series' found in the Jaisalmer district refers to?
(A) A continuous ridge of steep hills
(B) An underground geological sweet water belt
(C) A traditional festival celebrated in the desert
(D) A type of migratory bird route

56. Arrange the following major peaks of the Aravalli range in descending order of their height:
I. Guru Shikhar
II. Ser
III. Dilwara
IV. Achalgarh
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I

57. Prior to the recent reorganization of districts, the four original districts of Rajasthan sharing the international border with Pakistan were Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, and?
(A) Hanumangarh
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Nagaur
(D) Sri Ganganagar

58. In desert geography, the hard, rocky desert area that is largely devoid of sand is referred to as?
(A) Hamada
(B) Erg
(C) Reg
(D) Playa

59. Identify the INCORRECT pair among the following districts and their primary physical region.
(A) Jaisalmer – Thar Desert
(B) Bikaner – Hadoti Plateau
(C) Udaipur – Aravalli Hilly Region
(D) Bharatpur – Eastern Plains

60. The prominent peak of Taragarh, located in the central Aravalli region, is situated in which district?
(A) Rajsamand
(B) Ajmer
(C) Pali
(D) Jaipur

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61. Which district of Rajasthan shares its inter-state boundaries with both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Banswara
(B) Dungarpur
(C) Pratapgarh
(D) Jhalawar

62. Match the historical/geographical classification of regions in List I with their associated areas in List II.
List I: (Region)
P. Mewar
Q. Marwar
R. Vagad
S. Dhundhad
List II: (Associated Area)
1. Dungarpur and Banswara
2. Udaipur region

3. Jaipur region
4. Jodhpur region

(A) Marwar region
(B) Dhundhad region
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) Vagad region

63. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Tropic of Cancer passes through the northernmost part of Rajasthan.
Statement II: The city of Banswara is located very close to the Tropic of Cancer.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Only Statement I is correct
(B) Only Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

64. The newly created district of Phalodi was primarily carved out of which existing district during the recent reorganization?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Jodhpur
(D) Barmer

65. The physical features and soil type of the Hadoti region make it highly suitable for the cultivation of which major crops?
(A) Bajra and Moth bean
(B) Cotton and Soybean
(C) Apple and Saffron
(D) Tea and Coffee

66. Based on seismic vulnerability, which of the following regions of Rajasthan falls under the higher risk Zone IV?
(A) Western Jaisalmer and Barmer
(B) Southern Banswara and Dungarpur
(C) Central Ajmer and Nagaur
(D) Alwar and Bharatpur

67. What is the approximate average height of the Aravalli mountain range?
(A) 600 meters
(B) 930 meters
(C) 1220 meters
(D) 1500 meters

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Luni river is often referred to as 'Lavanavati' or the salty river.
Reason (R): The water of the Luni river becomes highly saline after reaching Balotra due to the high salt content in the soil of the region.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. What is the approximate longitudinal extent of Rajasthan?
(A) 69° 30' E to 78° 17' E
(B) 68° 07' E to 97° 25' E
(C) 70° 30' E to 79° 17' E
(D) 65° 30' E to 75° 15' E

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Eastern Plains of Rajasthan:
I. They are formed by the depositional work of rivers like Banas, Mahi, and Chambal.
II. It is the most densely populated physical division of Rajasthan.
III. It is primarily covered by sandy, highly infertile soil.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 23° 03' N to 30° 12' N
Rajasthan is located in the northwestern region of India. The latitudinal extent of the state extends from 23° 03' North latitude at its southernmost village in Banswara district to 30° 12' North latitude at its northernmost village in Sri Ganganagar district. This spread covers a distance of 826 kilometers from north to south across the landmass.

2. (D) 3,42,239 sq km
Rajasthan is the largest state in India in terms of area. The total geographical area of the state is 3,42,239 square kilometers, which accounts for approximately 10.41 percent of the total geographical area of India. It features diverse physical regions ranging from arid deserts to fertile plains and ancient mountain systems within these administrative boundaries.

3. (A) Dungarpur and Banswara
The Tropic of Cancer passes through the southern tip of Rajasthan. It touches the southern boundary of Dungarpur district near Cheekli village and passes directly through the center of Banswara district. Consequently, Banswara is the only district in Rajasthan where the sun shines vertically overhead on the summer solstice, occurring annually around the twenty-first of June.

4. (C) Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan shares its inter-state boundaries with five neighbouring Indian states, including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat. Among these states, Madhya Pradesh shares the longest inter-state border with Rajasthan, covering a total length of approximately 1600 kilometers. Ten districts of Rajasthan share their administrative borders directly with Madhya Pradesh along this perimeter.

5. (A) Radcliffe Line
The international boundary between India and Pakistan is named the Radcliffe Line, established in 1947 during partition by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. In Rajasthan, this boundary runs through the Thar Desert region. It demarcates the western border of the state, separating it from the Pakistani provinces of Punjab and Sindh along a continuous stretch of land.

6. (C) 1070 km
Rajasthan shares an international border with Pakistan that extends for a total length of 1070 kilometers out of India's total Radcliffe Line. This border stretch extends from Hindumalkot in Sri Ganganagar district in the north down to Shahgarh in Barmer district in the south, traversing western desert districts of the state along its path.

7. (B) Maharashtra
Rajasthan is bounded by five neighboring Indian states: Punjab to the north, Haryana to the northeast, Uttar Pradesh to the east, Madhya Pradesh to the southeast, and Gujarat to the southwest. Maharashtra does not share any geographical boundary with Rajasthan, as it is located further south and separated from Rajasthan by the intervening landmass of Gujarat.

8. (B) Four
Rajasthan is physically divided into four major geographical regions based on relief, soil, climate, and topography. These four distinct divisions comprise the Northwestern Thar Desert, the Aravalli Mountain Range, the fertile Eastern Plains, and the Southeastern Hadoti Plateau. Each physical division exhibits distinctive physiographic features, drainage patterns, and agricultural capabilities throughout the entire state.

9. (D) Pre-Cambrian era
The Aravalli mountain range is recognized as one of the oldest fold mountain systems in the world. It was formed during the Pre-Cambrian geological era, dating back over 600 to 700 million years. Over geological time, intensive weathering and denudation processes have given them relict status, transforming these mountains into residual elevated landforms across Rajasthan.

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10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Guru Shikhar, the highest peak of the Aravalli range, is situated in Sirohi district. Taragarh peak is located in Ajmer district in the central Aravalli region. Khoh peak is situated in Jaipur district in the northern Aravalli region. Kamal Nath peak is situated within Udaipur district in the southern section of the mountain range.

11. (C) 61.11%
The North-western Thar Desert is the largest physical division of Rajasthan, occupying approximately 61.11 percent of the total geographical area of the state. This expansive desert region includes both arid and semi-arid tracts, stretching across twelve main traditional districts situated to the west and northwest of the dividing Aravalli mountain system.

12. (C) 40%
The North-western Thar Desert region covers roughly 61.11 percent of Rajasthan's surface area and supports about 40 percent of the state's total human population. Despite hostile climatic conditions, low rainfall, and extensive sand cover, this desert area maintains a remarkably high population density compared to other major desert regions across the globe.

13. (A) Barchan
Barchans are crescent-shaped dynamic sand dunes formed by wind action in desert environments. The horns of these dunes point in the direction of prevailing wind movement. In the Thar Desert region of Rajasthan, Barchans represent shifting sand dunes that cause windward soil erosion, moving constantly across arid areas like Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

14. (C) Godwar Tract
The basin formed by the Luni river and its various seasonal tributaries in southwestern Rajasthan is locally termed the Godwar Tract. This semi-arid region comprises parts of Pali, Jalor, Sirohi, and southern Barmer districts. It forms a transition belt between the dry western desert and the elevated Aravalli hill ranges to the east.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Aravalli range runs diagonally across Rajasthan from southwest to northeast, serving as the principal water divide of northwestern India. Rivers originating to the east of the Aravallis flow into the Yamuna and Bay of Bengal systems, while rivers originating to the west flow toward the Arabian Sea, validating both statements completely.

16. (C) River systems
The Eastern Plains of Rajasthan were constructed by the alluvial depositional activities of major river systems and their tributaries, including the Banas, Chambal, and Mahi rivers. Over centuries, continuous sediment deposition by these perennial and seasonal streams created rich alluvial soil belts, establishing this region as the most fertile zone in the state.

17. (B) Chappan Ka Maidan
The fertile plains situated along the Mahi river basin across Banswara and Pratapgarh districts are locally known as Chappan Ka Maidan. This area derives its name either from fifty-six river streams draining into the Mahi or from fifty-six clusters of villages situated within this localized alluvial plain of southern Rajasthan.

18. (D) Igneous (Basaltic) rocks
The South-eastern Hadoti Plateau forms a geological extension of the Malwa Plateau in Central India. It is predominantly composed of igneous basaltic lava rocks that were extruded during historical volcanic activities. Weathering of these dark basalt rocks over time has led to the formation of moisture-retentive black cotton soil across the region.

19. (C) 1722 meters
Guru Shikhar is the highest mountain peak of the Aravalli range and the highest point in Rajasthan, standing at an elevation of 1722 meters above mean sea level. Located on Mount Abu in Sirohi district, it is crowned by a small temple dedicated to Lord Dattatreya at its summit.

20. (C) Sambhar Lake
Sambhar Salt Lake, located at the junction of Jaipur, Nagaur, and Ajmer districts, represents the lowest geographical point in Rajasthan. The bed of this massive inland saline water body sits at an elevation of approximately 360 meters above sea level, collecting inland drainage from several seasonal surrounding rivers without an outlet.

NODIA

21. (A) Nal
In the local terminology of Rajasthan, natural mountain passes or narrow gaps providing pathways through the elevated ridges of the Aravalli range are called Nal or Desuri. These passes facilitate transportation and trade between the western desert regions and the eastern agricultural plains, such as Desuri Nal, Someshwar Nal, and Hathigudh Nal.

22. (A) I and II only
The North-western Thar Desert lies to the west of the Aravalli range and covers roughly 61.11 percent of Rajasthan's total geographical area. However, it receives sparse and erratic rainfall and features xerophytic vegetation like thorny bushes, shrubs, and coarse grasses rather than dense evergreen forests, rendering the third statement completely inaccurate.

23. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Rajasthan became the largest state in India by geographical area following the bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh in November 2000. Covering an area of 3,42,239 square kilometers, Rajasthan represents exactly 10.41 percent of India's total landmass. Both statements accurately state geographical facts regarding the state's total land size and national proportion.

24. (C) Zones II and III
According to the seismic hazard map compiled by the Bureau of Indian Standards, the vast majority of Rajasthan falls under low to moderate risk earthquake zones, specifically Zone II and Zone III. Western districts like Jaisalmer, Barmer, and parts of western Rajasthan belong to Zone III, while eastern districts mostly lie within Zone II.

25. (D) Wind erosion
Wind erosion and aeolian accumulation are the dominant geomorphic drivers responsible for desert expansion and soil degradation in Western Rajasthan. Strong, high-velocity summer winds erode loose topsoil from dry surfaces and deposit sandy particles onto adjacent fertile agricultural lands, expanding arid desert conditions towards adjacent eastern and northeastern directions across the state.

26. (C) 50
Following major administrative reorganizations in August 2023, the Government of Rajasthan established nineteen new administrative districts while reorganizing existing territorial boundaries. As a result of this restructuring, the total count of administrative districts in the state increased from thirty-three to fifty, improving localized governance and administrative efficiency across all geographic regions.

27. (B) Girwa
Girwa is the local term used to describe the saucer-shaped circle of rounded, elevated hills surrounding the valley and historic city of Udaipur in southern Rajasthan. The term Girwa literally means a girdle of hills, providing a natural basin that historical rulers utilized to construct protected lakes and city settlements.

28. (B) Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan shares its land borders with five Indian states over varied lengths. Madhya Pradesh shares the longest border with Rajasthan at 1,600 kilometers, followed by Haryana with 1,262 kilometers, Gujarat with 1,022 kilometers, and Uttar Pradesh with 877 kilometers. Punjab shares the shortest border with Rajasthan, covering a total distance of 89 kilometers.

29. (A) Palampur in Gujarat to Raisina Hill in Delhi
The Aravalli mountain range is an ancient fold mountain chain extending continuously for about 692 kilometers in a southwest-to-northeast direction. Its structural origin begins at Palampur in Gujarat, traverses southwestern and northeastern Rajasthan, passes through Haryana, and terminates at Raisina Hill in New Delhi, where the Presidential Palace is constructed.

30. (B) 550 km
Out of the total 692-kilometer geographical length of the ancient Aravalli mountain range, approximately 550 kilometers lie within the state of Rajasthan. This represents nearly 80 percent of the range's entire span, stretching diagonally across Rajasthan from Khedbrahma near Sirohi in the southwest to Khetri in Jhunjhunu in the northeast.

31. (D) Black soil
The South-eastern Hadoti Plateau region is dominated by medium black soil, also known as vertisols or Regur soil. Formed from the weathered basaltic lava deposits of the Deccan

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13. What is the local geographical term used for crescent-shaped sand dunes found in the Thar desert?
(A) Barchan
(B) Seif
(C) Nebkha
(D) Hamada

14. The inland drainage basin of the Luni river is locally known as?
(A) Shekhawati Tract
(B) Chappan Basin
(C) Godwar Tract
(D) Mahi Basin

15. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Aravalli mountain range acts as the Great Indian Water Divide in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It separates the drainage systems flowing into the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. The Eastern Plains of Rajasthan were primarily formed by the depositional activities of which natural agent?
(A) Wind erosion
(B) Glacial movement
(C) River systems
(D) Tectonic uplift

17. The plains located in the Mahi river basin, spread across Banswara and Pratapgarh, are famous by which local name?
(A) Bhorat Ka Pathar
(B) Chappan Ka Maidan
(C) Uparmal
(D) Torawati

18. The South-eastern Hadoti Plateau is primarily composed of which type of rocks?
(A) Sedimentary rocks
(B) Metamorphic rocks
(C) Calcareous limestone
(D) Igneous (Basaltic) rocks

19. What is the height of Guru Shikhar, the highest peak of the Aravalli range?
(A) 1431 meters
(B) 1597 meters
(C) 1722 meters
(D) 1812 meters

20. Which of the following is considered the lowest geographical point in Rajasthan?
(A) Pushkar Lake
(B) Nakki Lake
(C) Sambhar Lake
(D) Luni river bed at Balotra

21. What is the local term used for the natural mountain passes found in the Aravalli range?
(A) Nal
(B) Bhakar
(C) Girwa
(D) Khadin

NODIA

22. Consider the following statements regarding the North-western Thar Desert:
I. It lies to the west of the Aravalli range.
II. It covers approximately 61.11% of the total area of Rajasthan.
III. It is characterized by high rainfall and dense evergreen forests.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

23. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Rajasthan is the largest state in India in terms of geographical area.
Statement II: Rajasthan accounts for 10.41% of the total geographical area of India.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Only Statement I is correct
(B) Only Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

24. According to the seismic zoning map of India, the majority of Rajasthan's landmass falls under which earthquake zones?
(A) Zones IV and V
(B) Zones I and II
(C) Zones II and III
(D) Zones III and IV

42. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Rajasthan exhibits a marked diurnal temperature variation due to the thermal properties of sandy soil. Sand has a low specific heat capacity, absorbing solar radiation rapidly to raise daytime temperatures significantly, while radiating heat quickly at night, causing sharp drops in nocturnal temperatures and confirming both assertion and reason.

43. (B) A traditional water harvesting structure
Khadin is an ingenious traditional runoff rainwater harvesting system developed by the Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer in the fifteenth century. It utilizes a long earthen embankment constructed across lower hill slopes to collect monsoon runoff water in farmland, creating moist soil conditions suitable for post-monsoon crop cultivation in desert conditions.

44. (B) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district shares the longest international border with Pakistan among all bordering districts of Rajasthan, spanning approximately 464 kilometers along the Radcliffe Line. Located in the extreme western region of the Thar Desert, this extensive frontier area consists primarily of arid desert terrain, shifting sand dunes, and border security outposts.

45. (A) Rhombus
The overall map geometry and physical boundary shape of Rajasthan is described as an irregular rhombus or rhomboid, often referred to locally as a kite-shaped polygon. This geometric characterization was first noted by the geographer T.H. Hendley, reflecting the state's asymmetrical diagonal extension across lines of geographical latitude and longitude.

46. (C) Punjab
Punjab borders Rajasthan directly to the north, forming the state's shortest inter-state boundary stretching 89 kilometers. Two northern districts of Rajasthan, Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh, share their administrative borders with Punjab. This northern frontier region features irrigated alluvial plains nourished by canal networks fed by the Sutlej and Beas rivers.

47. (D) It is a young block mountain formed by tectonic shifts.
The Aravalli mountain range is not a young block mountain system; rather, it is one of the world's oldest relict fold mountain systems formed during the Pre-Cambrian era. It extends from Gujarat through Rajasthan to Delhi and serves as a major climatic and hydrological barrier, making the tectonic block mountain classification false.

48. (C) The Aravallis run parallel to the Arabian Sea monsoon winds.
Aridity in Western Rajasthan is largely caused by the alignment of the Aravalli mountain range parallel to the direction of the moisture-laden Arabian Sea branch of the southwest monsoon. Because the mountains offer no physical obstruction to compel atmospheric uplift, the winds pass over without causing precipitation, leaving the region extremely dry.

49. (D) I, II and III
The South-eastern Hadoti Plateau is a continuous northwestern extension of the Malwa Plateau in Central India. It is characterized by fertile black volcanic soils and is drained by the perennial Chambal river alongside its major tributaries like the Kali Sindh and Parbati, validating all three given geographical statements as factual.

50. (D) Bhakar
Bhakar refers to the steep, rugged, highly dissected, and isolated hill ridges found in the eastern section of Sirohi district in southern Rajasthan. Formed by intense localized erosion on resistant granitic and metamorphic rock structures of the Aravalli range, these sharp elevated slopes present difficult, broken topographic terrain across the area.

51. (A) Aravalli range
Desuri Nal is a famous natural mountain pass situated in the southern region of the Aravalli mountain range. Located between Pali and Rajsamand districts, this pass provides a vital transportation link through the high mountain ridges, connecting the Marwar plains of western Rajasthan with the Mewar plateau region in the east.

52. (B) 50 cm isohyet
The 50 centimeter average annual rainfall line, or isohyet, acts as a primary climatic boundary in

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Rajasthan. Running roughly along the western slopes of the Aravalli range, this line divides the state into two major precipitation zones: the arid and semi-arid western region to its west and the sub-humid eastern region to its east.

53. (A) Eastern Plains
The Banas basin forms a central sub-region of the Eastern Plains of Rajasthan. Drained by the Banas river and its tributaries like the Berach, Kothari, and Khari, this alluvial plain extends across Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Tonk, and Sawai Madhopur districts before joining the Chambal river system in the eastern zone.

54. (D) Nanda Devi
Achalgarh, Ser, and Jarga are prominent high mountain peaks located within the Aravalli range in Rajasthan. In contrast, Nanda Devi is a major Himalayan peak located in Uttarakhand, reaching an elevation of 7816 meters, making it geographically distinct from the ancient fold mountain peaks of the Aravalli system in Rajasthan.

55. (B) An underground geological sweet water belt
The Laathi Series refers to a prominent underground geological belt of fresh, sweet water extending roughly 60 kilometers from Pokhran to Lathi in Jaisalmer district. Embedded within Mesozoic sandstone formations, this aquifer sustains lush growth of nutritious Dhaman and Sevan grasses despite surrounding hyper-arid desert environmental conditions in western Rajasthan.

56. (A) I, II, III, IV
The prominent peaks of the Aravalli range are arranged in descending order based on their recorded elevations above sea level. Guru Shikhar is the highest at 1722 meters, followed by Ser at 1597 meters, Dilwara at 1442 meters, and Achalgarh at 1380 meters. All four peaks are located in Sirohi district in southern Rajasthan.

57. (D) Sri Ganganagar
Prior to administrative district reorganization in 2023, four boundary districts of Rajasthan directly shared the international border with Pakistan: Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, and Sri Ganganagar. Sri Ganganagar lies in the northernmost section of this border, extending along the Radcliffe Line southward to Barmer and Jaisalmer in the Thar Desert region.

58. (A) Hamada
In arid desert geomorpology, Hamada refers to a rocky, barren desert plateau stripped of loose sand and sediment by continuous, high-energy wind deflation. These exposed bedrock exposures consist of bare stone pavements or elevated rocky plateaus, extensively visible across western desert districts such as Jaisalmer, Barmer, and Jodhpur in Rajasthan.

59. (B) Bikaner – Hadoti Plateau
Bikaner is geographically located in the North-western Thar Desert region of Rajasthan, characterized by arid sand dunes and low precipitation. The Hadoti Plateau is located in south-eastern Rajasthan, comprising Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar districts. Therefore, pairing Bikaner with the Hadoti Plateau is geographically incorrect across state land classifications.

60. (B) Ajmer
Taragarh peak, reaching an elevation of approximately 870 meters, is situated in Ajmer district in the Central Aravalli region of Rajasthan. The prominent hill hosts the historic Taragarh Fort, also known as Garh Beetli, overlooking Ajmer city and functioning as a dominant geographical landmark of the central mountain range systems.

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61. (A) Banswara
Banswara district is located at the southernmost tip of Rajasthan. It uniquely shares inter-state boundaries with two neighboring states: Gujarat to the west and Madhya Pradesh to the east and south. This geographical position makes Banswara a tri-junction area connecting southern Rajasthan with both adjacent western and central Indian states.

62. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Historical and geographical classifications of Rajasthan connect specific cultural names with regions. Mewar corresponds to the Udaipur region in southern Rajasthan. Marwar corresponds to the Jodhpur region in the west. Vagad encompasses the southern districts of Dungarpur and Banswara. Dhundhad covers the central eastern plain area surrounding historic Jaipur district.

63. (B) Only Statement II is correct
The Tropic of Cancer passes through the extreme southern part of Rajasthan across Banswara and Dungarpur districts, rather than its northernmost region, making Statement I false. Statement II is correct because Banswara city is located very close to twenty-three and a half degrees North latitude, receiving nearly vertical solar rays during midsummer.

64. (C) Jodhpur
During the administrative district reorganization implemented in Rajasthan in August 2023, Phalodi was officially carved out of the existing Jodhpur district to form an independent administrative unit. Known for its hyper-arid climate and extensive salt works, Phalodi now functions as a standalone district in the western desert region of Rajasthan.

65. (B) Cotton and Soybean
The South-eastern Hadoti Plateau region is dominated by clayey black soil formed from volcanic basaltic lava weathering. This soil type exhibits superior moisture-retention properties and nutrient availability, making it ideal for the commercial cultivation of cash crops like soybean and cotton across Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar agricultural districts today.

66. (D) Alwar and Bharatpur
In the seismic zoning map of India, northeastern districts of Rajasthan such as Alwar and Bharatpur are classified under earthquake Zone IV, representing a high-damage risk zone. This elevated risk is due to their spatial proximity to the active tectonic fault lines of the Himalayan boundary zone and the Delhi-Haridwar ridge.

67. (B) 930 meters
The ancient Aravalli mountain range extends across Rajasthan with varying relief and topographical features. While individual peaks like Guru Shikhar reach over 1700 meters, the average elevation of the entire Aravalli range throughout the state is calculated at approximately 930 meters above mean sea level across its entire geographical length.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Luni river originates as fresh water from the Nag Pahar hills near Ajmer. However, as it flows downstream and reaches Balotra in Barmer district, its water becomes highly saline due to rich salt and soluble sodium deposits present in the surrounding desert soil, making both statements true and logically explanatory.

69. (A) 69° 30’ E to 78° 17’ E
The longitudinal extent of Rajasthan stretches from 69° 30’ East longitude at Katra village in Jaisalmer district in the west to 78° 17’ East longitude at Silana village in Dholpur district in the east. This geographic distribution covers a total longitudinal span of 8° 47’ from west to east across the state.

70. (A) I and II only
The Eastern Plains are formed by depositional sediments from major river systems including the Banas, Mahi, and Chambal, and they represent the most densely populated region of Rajasthan. However, the region is characterized by fertile alluvial soil rather than infertile sandy soil, making statement III incorrect while statements I and II remain fully correct.

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24. On which major Hindu festival is the Khejri tree traditionally worshipped in Rajasthan?
(A) Dussehra
(B) Festival of Diwali
(C) Spring festival of Holi
(D) Harvest festival of Makar Sankranti

25. 'Kair' and 'Sangri', commonly found in the desert regions, are primarily used for:
(A) Commercial timber and lumber production
(B) Extracting specialized essential medicinal oils
(C) Making Panchkuta vegetable
(D) Manufacturing high-grade industrial paper

26. The Aak (Calotropis) plant survives in the desert environment due to which specific characteristic?
(A) Thick, leathery leaves with milky sap
(B) Large bulbous stems specialized for storing underground water reserves
(C) Complete shedding of all foliage during peak summer drought periods
(D) Exclusive reliance on growth near perennial river banks and streams

27. Under the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil taxonomy, the soils found in the western desert region of Rajasthan are primarily classified as:
(A) Vertisols and Mollisols
(B) Alfisols and Spodosols
(C) Inceptisols and Histosols
(D) Aridisols and Entisols

28. Which of the following soil types has the highest moisture retention capacity?
(A) Sandy soil
(B) Black soil
(C) Red-yellow soil
(D) Brown sandy soil

29. What is a defining physical characteristic of sandy soil (Retili mitti) found in western Rajasthan?
(A) Unusually high clay content coupled with extremely low permeability
(B) Abundant richness in organic humus content and natural nutrients
(C) High permeability and low water retention
(D) Pronounced swelling and shrinking properties under moist conditions

30. Select the correct sequence of major soil types found in Rajasthan as one travels geographically from West to East.
(A) Black soil, Alluvial soil, Brown soil, Sandy soil
(B) Sandy soil, Brown soil, Alluvial soil, Black soil
(C) Alluvial soil, Sandy soil, Black soil, Brown soil
(D) Sandy soil, Black soil, Brown soil, Alluvial soil

31. Alluvial soil (Jalodh mitti) is predominantly found in which region of Rajasthan?
(A) Eastern plains
(B) Western arid desert plains
(C) Southern hilly tribal belt
(D) Southeastern Hadoti plateau

32. Why is alluvial soil considered highly productive for agriculture in eastern Rajasthan?
(A) It possesses an exceptionally high natural salt concentration throughout
(B) It is rich in nutrients from river deposits
(C) It contains high concentrations of mineral-rich volcanic ash deposits
(D) It naturally restricts root growth, thereby making crop harvesting easier

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33. Black soil in Rajasthan is most suitable for the cultivation of which commercial crop?
(A) Bajra (Pearl Millet)
(B) Cotton
(C) Tea
(D) Jute

34. Red-yellow soil in Rajasthan is commonly found in the districts of:
(A) Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, and Ajmer
(B) Jaisalmer, Bikaner, and Barmer regions
(C) Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar districts
(D) Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, and Churu districts

35. Consider the following statements regarding Black Soil (Vertisols) in Rajasthan:
I. It is predominantly found in the Hadoti plateau region.
II. It has very low water-holding capacity and requires daily irrigation.
III. It is formed from the weathering of basaltic rocks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only

12. In the context of famines in Rajasthan, what does the term 'Trikal' refer to?
(A) Scarcity of water, wealth, and health
(B) Scarcity of food, water, and fodder
(C) Scarcity of rain, groundwater, and surface water
(D) Scarcity of food, shelter, and medicine

13. According to Koeppen's climate classification, the 'Aw' type of climate in Rajasthan is found in which region?
(A) Western arid desert region
(B) Northern canal-irrigated region
(C) Southern region
(D) Eastern alluvial plains region

14. Which Koeppen climate code represents the hot arid desert region of western Rajasthan?
(A) BShw
(B) Cwg
(C) Aw
(D) BWhw

15. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The western part of Rajasthan remains largely arid and receives very little rainfall during the monsoon season.
Reason (R): The Aravalli mountain range lies parallel to the direction of the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon winds.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Which environmental factor has the most dominant influence on the natural vegetation of Rajasthan?
(A) Soil type
(B) Amount of rainfall
(C) Altitude
(D) Photoperiod (sunlight duration)

17. The widespread 'Dhok' or 'Dhokda' trees in Rajasthan belong to which vegetation classification?
(A) Sub-tropical Evergreen Forests
(B) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
(C) Alpine Forests
(D) Mangrove Forests

18. Which structural adaptation is most commonly found in the tropical thorn vegetation of the Rajasthan desert?
(A) Deep taproots and thorny leaves
(B) Broad, thin leaves with high surface area
(C) Shallow, widespread surface roots for absorption
(D) Specialized aerial roots designed for breathing

19. Dry teak forests in Rajasthan are predominantly found in which of the following districts?
(A) Bikaner and Churu
(B) Ganganagar and Hanumangarh
(C) Banswara and Dungarpur
(D) Jaisalmer and Barmer

20. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Vegetation Type)
P. Tropical Thorn Forest
Q. Dry Teak Forest
R. Mixed Deciduous Forest
S. Sub-tropical Evergreen Forest
List II: (Region/District)
1. Mount Abu
2. Rajsamand and Chittorgarh
3. Banswara
4. Jaisalmer
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

21. Which tree is known as the 'Kalpavriksha of the Thar Desert'?
(A) Rohida
(B) Babool
(C) Khejri
(D) Neem

22. What is the scientific name of the State Tree of Rajasthan, Khejri?
(A) Tecomella undulata
(B) Prosopis cineraria
(C) Azadirachta indica
(D) Acacia nilotica

23. Which of the following is the State Flower of Rajasthan?
(A) Lotus
(B) Sunflower
(C) Palash
(D) Rohida

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(D) Ashwin

69. All of the following are recognized measures to control desertification in Rajasthan EXCEPT:
(A) Systematic sand dune stabilization
(B) Strategic creation of shelterbelts
(C) Open grazing
(D) Large-scale afforestation drives

70. What is the approximate average annual rainfall of Rajasthan?
(A) 25 - 27 cm
(B) 57 - 58 cm
(C) 85 - 90 cm
(D) 110 - 115 cm

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36. Local terms such as 'Reh', 'Kallar', and 'Usar' in Rajasthan refer to which type of soil problem?
(A) Highly acidic soil
(B) Soil heavily eroded by wind
(C) Waterlogged soil
(D) Saline and alkaline soil

37. Which mineral is most commonly added to agricultural fields in Rajasthan to reclaim alkaline (sodic) soils?
(A) Lignite
(B) Mica
(C) Gypsum
(D) Copper sulphate

38. What is the most prominent type of soil erosion occurring in the western desert region of Rajasthan?
(A) Sheet erosion
(B) Wind erosion
(C) Gully erosion
(D) Glacial erosion

39. Gully erosion (Avnalika Apradan), which leads to the formation of badland topography (Bihad), is a major problem along which river basin in Rajasthan?
(A) Luni
(B) Mahi
(C) Ghaggar
(D) Chambal

40. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Soil Type)
P. Sandy Soil
Q. Alluvial Soil
R. Black Soil
S. Red Loam Soil
List II: (District)
1. Dungarpur
2. Kota
3. Dholpur
4. Barmer
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

41. What is the official slogan of the Soil Health Card scheme launched by the Government of India?
(A) Har Khet Ko Pani
(B) Per Drop More Crop
(C) Swasth Dhara, Khet Hara
(D) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

42. In the traditional rainwater harvesting systems of Rajasthan, what is a 'Tanka'?
(A) An underground water storage tank
(B) An open, multi-tiered stepwell featuring ornate traditional carvings
(C) A massive earthen check dam constructed across a seasonal river
(D) A shallow, narrow masonry canal utilized primary for field irrigation

43. The sloped catchment area prepared around a traditional 'Tanka' or 'Kund' to collect rainwater is locally called:
(A) Khadin farmland
(B) Nadi reservoir
(C) Baori stepwell
(D) Agor

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44. 'Johad' is a popular traditional community-owned rainwater harvesting structure primarily found in which region of Rajasthan?
(A) Mewar region
(B) Shekhawati
(C) Marwar region
(D) Vagad region

45. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Gypsum is widely used by farmers in the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Gypsum helps in reclaiming alkaline soils and improving soil structure for better crop yield.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was initiated in Rajasthan to mitigate the adverse effects of drought. In which year was it launched?
(A) 1951-52
(B) 1974-75
(C) 1999-2000
(D) 2005-06

47. Based on climatic parameters and agricultural patterns, Rajasthan has been divided into how many agro-climatic zones?

(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 10
(D) 15

48. Which is the largest agro-climatic zone in Rajasthan by geographical area?
(A) II A (Transitional Plain of Inland Drainage)
(B) I C (Hyper Arid Partial Irrigated Zone)
(C) IV A (Sub-Humid Southern Plain)
(D) V (Humid South Eastern Plain)

49. The districts of Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar fall under which agro-climatic zone of Rajasthan?
(A) Semi-Arid Eastern Plain Zone
(B) Humid South-Eastern Plain
(C) Flood Prone Eastern Plain Zone
(D) Arid Western Plain Zone

50. Arrange the following agro-climatic zones of Rajasthan in increasing order of their average annual rainfall (lowest to highest):
1. Humid South-Eastern Plain
2. Arid Western Plain
3. Semi-Arid Eastern Plain
4. Sub-Humid Southern Plain

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

51. The Tharparkar and Rathi breeds of cattle are best suited for which climatic region of Rajasthan due to their drought resistance?
(A) Humid south-eastern plateau
(B) Sub-humid southern tribal region
(C) Arid and semi-arid western region
(D) Flood prone eastern plains

52. Why is sheep and goat rearing a prominent occupation in the arid regions of western Rajasthan?
(A) They require rich, highly fertile alluvial soil pastures for daily grazing
(B) They are trained and exclusively used as draft animals for agricultural tilling
(C) They naturally thrive in regions characterized by high humidity and heavy monsoon rainfall
(D) They survive on sparse vegetation and little water

53. Which of the following is the most visible impact of climate change on agriculture in Rajasthan?
(A) Rapid large-scale conversion of sandy desert soils into fertile black soils
(B) Total and permanent eradication of historical soil salinity and alkalinity problems
(C) Erratic rainfall patterns causing frequent droughts
(D) A marked increase in both the duration and severity of the winter season

54. An unseasonal rise in temperature during the months of February and March primarily negatively impacts which of the following?
(A) Early monsoon sowing activities of Kharif crops
(B) Grain filling and yield of Rabi crops
(C) Maturation and harvesting of short-season Zaid crops
(D) Natural regeneration and growth of tropical evergreen forests

55. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Desert Vegetation/Tree)
P. Khejri
Q. Rohida
R. Aak
S. Kair
List II: (Scientific Name)
1. Calotropis procera
2. Prosopis cineraria
3. Capparis decidua
4. Tecomella undulata
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. Which premier institute based in Jodhpur is dedicated to researching and mitigating desertification in arid regions?
(A) CAZRI (Central Arid Zone Research Institute)
(B) ISRO
(C) ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) Delhi
(D) FSI (Forest Survey of India)

57. The proposed 'Green Wall of India' project is intended to act as a barrier against advancing desertification. It is planned to be developed parallel to which geographical feature?
(A) Thar Desert International Border
(B) Vindhyan Escarpments

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(C) Aravalli Mountain Range
(D) Chambal River

58. Identify the odd one out among the following traditional water harvesting structures of Rajasthan:
(A) Tube well
(B) Traditional Tanka
(C) Stepwell Baori
(D) Harvesting Khadin

59. Which type of soil, found primarily in parts of Pali, Nagaur, and Jalore, is also known as 'Sirozem' or grey painted soil?
(A) Organic rich peaty soil
(B) Deep red loam soil
(C) Highly leached laterite soil
(D) Grey brown soil

60. Consider the following statements about rainwater harvesting and conservation in Rajasthan:
I. A Tanka is a traditional underground water storage structure.
II. Khadins are widely used for agriculture in the Jaisalmer district.
III. Johad is a type of stepwell exclusively found in the Hadoti region.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. Identify the odd one out from the given list of natural vegetation species based on their predominant occurrence in Rajasthan:
(A) Khejri tree
(B) Rohida tree
(C) Teak
(D) Kair bush

62. The term 'Lu' in the context of Rajasthan's climate is defined as:
(A) A gentle, refreshing cool breeze blowing during winter evenings
(B) The very first convective rain shower of the monsoon season
(C) A major cyclonic storm system originating in the Arabian Sea
(D) A hot and dry summer wind

63. Which of the following districts does NOT fall under the Arid climate zone of western Rajasthan?
(A) Jhalawar
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Barmer
(D) Bikaner

64. Approximately what percentage of the total geographical area of Rajasthan is covered by the Thar Desert?
(A) 41%
(B) 51%
(C) 61%
(D) 71%

65. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Wind erosion is the primary cause of soil degradation in the Hadoti region of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The Hadoti region is predominantly characterized by black soil and receives relatively higher rainfall compared to western Rajasthan.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. In which year was the Khejri tree officially declared as the State Tree of Rajasthan?
(A) 1956
(B) 1973
(C) 1983
(D) 1992

67. What is the most appropriate reason for adopting 'contour bunding' as a soil conservation measure in hilly regions?
(A) To deliberately increase the flow velocity of surface water runoff
(B) To permanently impound and store raw drinking water for local reservoirs
(C) To reduce soil erosion from rainwater runoff
(D) To cultivate and promote the growth of specialized aquatic plant species

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68. The hot and humid weather experienced in Rajasthan just before the onset of winter, often causing discomfort, is locally associated with the month of:
(A) Chaitra month
(B) Magh month
(C) Paush month

CHAPTER 14
Climate, Vegetation and Soil of Rajasthan

1. Which type of climate predominantly covers the largest geographical area of Rajasthan?
(A) Humid and Sub-humid
(B) Arid and Semi-arid
(C) Tropical Wet
(D) Alpine and Sub-alpine

2. What is the main characteristic of the summer season in the western parts of Rajasthan?
(A) High temperatures and strong dry winds
(B) Persistent high humidity with moderate atmospheric temperatures
(C) Continuous heavy rainfall accompanied by cold weather conditions
(D) Frequent severe thunderstorms along with localized hail storms

3. The winter rainfall in Rajasthan, locally known as 'Mawath', is beneficial primarily for which type of crops?
(A) Kharif crops
(B) Zaid crops
(C) Rabi crops
(D) Plantation crops

4. Which of the following weather systems is responsible for causing 'Mawath' in Rajasthan?
(A) South-West Monsoon winds
(B) Retreating Monsoon systems
(C) Local Pre-monsoon showers
(D) Western Disturbances

5. In Rajasthan, the general direction of decreasing rainfall is from:
(A) North-West to South-East
(B) South-East to North-West
(C) South to North
(D) East to West

6. Which district in Rajasthan generally receives the highest annual rainfall?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Jhalawar
(C) Bikaner
(D) Churu

7. The monsoon winds entering Rajasthan from the Bay of Bengal branch are locally known as:
(A) Lu
(B) Aandhi
(C) Dogda
(D) Purvaiya

8. Which of the following is the hottest month of the year in Rajasthan?
(A) April
(B) May
(C) June
(D) July

9. Which district in Rajasthan is historically known to record the highest maximum temperature during summers?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Udaipur
(C) Churu
(D) Ajmer

10. Consider the following statements regarding the temperature distribution in Rajasthan:
I. The diurnal range of temperature is highest in the western desert region.
II. Mount Abu records the lowest temperature in winter due to its high altitude.
III. The southern part of Rajasthan experiences an arid desert climate.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. What is the primary natural cause of frequent drought conditions in Rajasthan?
(A) Widespread overgrazing by domestic livestock populations
(B) Extensive deforestation throughout the Aravalli mountain region
(C) Excessive and unsustainable use of groundwater for crop irrigation
(D) Erratic and scanty rainfall

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Arid and Semi-arid
Rajasthan features a predominantly dry climate across its vast territory. The Great Indian Desert, or Thar Desert, occupies more than sixty percent of the state's total geographical area. Consequently, arid and semi-arid climatic conditions dominate the region, characterized by low annual precipitation, high temperatures, intense evaporation, and sparse vegetation across western and central districts.

2. (A) High temperatures and strong dry winds
The summer season in western Rajasthan is characterized by intense heat and dry atmospheric conditions. During this period, scorching sunshine elevates daytime temperatures significantly, often exceeding forty-five degrees Celsius. Additionally, strong, dry, and dust-laden hot winds known as Lu blow extensively across the desert, causing rapid desiccation, low relative humidity, and extreme environmental stress.

3. (C) Rabi crops
Mawath refers to the unseasonal light winter rainfall experienced in Rajasthan during December and January. This precipitation provides critical moisture to winter-sown crops during their vital growth stages. Major Rabi crops like wheat, barley, gram, and mustard benefit immensely from this precipitation, leading to improved soil moisture, better grain development, and significantly higher agricultural output.

4. (D) Western Disturbances
Winter rainfall in northern and western India, known locally as Mawath, is caused by low-pressure weather systems originating over the Mediterranean Sea. These extra-tropical disturbances travel eastward across the Middle East and Pakistan, carried by the subtropical westerly jet streams, before entering northwest India and bringing vital precipitation during the winter season.

5. (B) South-East to North-West
Monsoon rainfall distribution across Rajasthan exhibits a distinct spatial gradient, progressively declining from the south-eastern plateaus toward the north-western arid regions. The South-Eastern Hadoti region receives the highest average annual precipitation, while the North-Western Thar Desert receives the lowest due to its increased distance from moisture-bearing winds and the parallel orientation of the Aravalli range.

6. (B) Jhalawar
Jhalawar district, situated in the southeastern Hadoti plateau of Rajasthan, records the highest average annual rainfall among all districts in the state. Receiving approximately one hundred centimeters of rain annually, its geographic location allows it to intercept significant moisture from both the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea branches of the Indian summer monsoon.

7. (D) Purvaiya
Monsoon winds originating from the Bay of Bengal enter eastern Rajasthan from an easterly direction. In local dialect, these moisture-laden easterly winds are called Purvaiya, derived from the word 'Purva' meaning east. These winds bring crucial monsoon precipitation to the eastern plains, southern plateaus, and Central Aravalli regions of Rajasthan every summer.

8. (C) June
June is recorded as the hottest month in Rajasthan due to maximum solar insolation prior to the arrival of monsoon rains. During this month, clear skies, dry atmospheric conditions, and intense solar radiation cause land temperatures to peak. Average maximum daytime temperatures frequently cross forty-five degrees Celsius, accompanied by severe local heatwaves across the desert.

9. (C) Churu
Churu district in western Rajasthan experiences extreme thermal variations, recording the highest maximum summer temperatures and very low winter temperatures. Its sandy soil terrain quickly absorbs solar radiation during daytime hours while lacking significant vegetative cover or large moisture bodies, resulting in daytime summer temperatures frequently exceeding fifty degrees Celsius during peak summer.

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10. (A) I and II only
The western desert region experiences high diurnal temperature ranges due to rapid sandy soil heating during daytime and cooling at night. Mount Abu, being the highest elevated station in the Aravalli Range, records the lowest winter temperatures. However, southern Rajasthan experiences a humid to sub-humid tropical climate rather than an arid desert climate.

11. (D) Erratic and scanty rainfall
Rajasthan's geographic positioning in the rain-shadow zone and its sub-tropical high-pressure location naturally result in low, highly erratic, and uncertain annual precipitation. The southwest monsoon winds lose moisture before reaching the western regions, making erratic rainfall patterns the primary natural driver of recurring drought conditions and water scarcity across the state.

12. (B) Scarcity of food, water, and fodder
In the cultural and geographical lexicon of Rajasthan, severe drought conditions are categorized according to the specific resources depleted. A single deficiency is termed Anakal, water deficiency is Jalakal, and fodder deficiency is Trinakal. The compound term Trikal denotes a catastrophic triple famine involving simultaneous shortages of food grain, drinking water, and cattle fodder.

13. (C) Southern region
Under Wladimir Koeppen's climatic classification scheme, the Aw code designates a tropical humid or sub-humid climate characterized by warm temperatures year-round and distinct summer monsoon rainfall. In Rajasthan, this climate type is restricted to the southernmost districts, including Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, and Jhalawar, which receive heavy seasonal precipitation during the summer monsoon.

14. (D) BWhw
Koeppen classified world climates using standardized letters based on temperature and precipitation thresholds. BWhw represents a desert climate with extreme dryness and heat. The letter 'B' signifies dry climate, 'W' stands for desert, 'h' denotes hot annual average temperature exceeding eighteen degrees, and 'w' indicates dry winter conditions, precisely matching western Rajasthan.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The western region of Rajasthan receives very low rainfall because the southwest monsoon's Arabian Sea branch blows parallel to the alignment of the Aravalli Range. Consequently, the mountain range fails to act as an effective topographic barrier to obstruct these moisture-bearing air currents, allowing them to pass over without inducing significant precipitation.

16. (B) Amount of rainfall
Rainfall is the single most critical environmental determinant shaping the natural vegetation pattern across Rajasthan. The spatial variation in annual precipitation, ranging from less than twenty centimeters in the western desert to over one hundred centimeters in southern elevated tracts, directly determines plant density, species composition, foliar adaptations, and forest classification types state-wide.

17. (B) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
Dhok or Dhokda, scientifically known as Anogeissus pendula, is the predominant tree species covering the largest forested area in Rajasthan. It belongs to the tropical dry deciduous forest category and flourishes along the slopes of the Aravalli hills and semi-arid tracts, shedding its foliage during dry months to conserve essential internal moisture.

18. (A) Deep taproots and thorny leaves
Plants in the desert climate of Rajasthan display xerophytic adaptations to survive severe arid conditions. Deep taproot systems penetrate far below ground level to reach sub-surface moisture reserves. Additionally, leaves are modified into sharp thorns or reduced in size, significantly minimizing transpiration water loss and protecting the plants against browsing herbivorous animals.

19. (C) Banswara and Dungarpur
Dry teak forests in Rajasthan are restricted to southern districts such as Banswara, Dungarpur, Baran, and Chittorgarh. Tectona grandis requires relatively higher rainfall ranging between seventy-five and one hundred ten centimeters along with warm temperatures. Southern districts provide these ideal agro-climatic conditions, allowing teak species to dominate local southern woodland ecosystems.

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20. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Tropical thorn vegetation dominates the arid desert environment of Jaisalmer district. Dry teak forests thrive in the high-rainfall southern district of Banswara. Mixed deciduous forests are widely distributed across central hilly regions such as Chittorgarh and Rajsamand. Sub-tropical evergreen vegetation is restricted exclusively to elevated high-altitude slopes surrounding Mount Abu.

21. (C) Khejri
Khejri is widely revered as the Kalpavriksha of the Thar Desert due to its vital ecological and socio-economic role in arid ecosystems. Every component of the tree serves a purpose: its foliage provides essential livestock fodder, pods are used as food, wood serves as fuel, and deep roots enrich arid soil through nitrogen fixation.

22. (B) Prosopis cineraria
Prosopis cineraria is the botanical name for Khejri, officially declared the State Tree of Rajasthan in 1983. Belonging to the Fabaceae family, this hardy, leguminous tree thrives in hyper-arid desert conditions. It plays a critical role in stabilizing sand dunes, preserving soil moisture, and providing sustainable fodder for rural desert pastoralist communities.

23. (D) Rohida
Rohida, botanically classified as Tecomella undulata, is the official State Flower of Rajasthan, designated in 1983. Commonly known as the Marwar Teak, its vibrant yellow, orange, and red blossoms bloom during spring across arid western regions. It produces fine-quality timber and plays a prominent role in regional desert ecosystem restoration efforts.

24. (A) Dussehra
The Khejri tree holds immense religious, cultural, and ecological significance in Rajasthan and is traditionally worshipped on the festival of Dussehra. Historical accounts associate the tree with protection, victory, and prosperity. The Bishnoi community especially protects Khejri trees, famously demonstrated during the historical Khejarli sacrifice in 1730 to prevent their felling.

25. (C) Making Panchkuta vegetable
Kair berries and Sangri pods are prominent wild desert produce harvested from Capparis decidua shrubs and Prosopis cineraria trees respectively. Together with Kumatiya seeds, Gunda, and Kachri, they constitute the five essential traditional ingredients used to prepare Panchkuta, a highly nutritious dried vegetable delicacy famous in Rajasthani culinary heritage.

26. (A) Thick, leathery leaves with milky sap
Calotropis, locally known as Aak, exhibits specialized morpho-physiological adaptations allowing survival in hyper-arid environments. Its leaves possess a thick, waxy cuticle and leathery texture that minimize evaporative water loss under high temperatures. Furthermore, its toxic milky latex sap deters herbivores and maintains internal fluid pressure during severe prolonged desert droughts.

27. (D) Aridisols and Entisols
Under the United States Department of Agriculture soil taxonomy system, the coarse sandy soils of western arid Rajasthan are classified predominantly as Aridisols and Entisols. Aridisols represent dry soils with limited pedogenic horizon development due to moisture deficit, while Entisols consist of recent mineral soils lacking distinct developed soil profile horizons.

28. (B) Black soil
Black soil, also known as Vertisol, possesses the highest moisture retention capacity among all major soil types due to its high clay content, particularly montmorillonite clay minerals. When hydrated, these extremely fine soil particles expand significantly and hold moisture within microscopic pore structures, retaining water for extended periods during crop cultivation.

29. (C) High permeability and low water retention
Sandy soil in western Rajasthan consists mainly of large, loosely bound quartz mineral grains with wide macro-pore spaces. This physical structure allows water to percolate rapidly downward through gravity, resulting in extremely high infiltration permeability, minimal moisture retention capacity, low organic humus levels, and rapid surface drying following sporadic rainfall events.

30. (B) Sandy soil, Brown soil, Alluvial soil, Black soil
Moving geographically from west to east across Rajasthan, soil types transition according to

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regional rainfall patterns and underlying parent rock geology. Western desert districts contain sandy soil. Central transitional plains feature brown soil. Eastern river basin plains possess fertile alluvial soil, and the south-eastern Hadoti plateau consists of dark volcanic black soil.

31. (A) Eastern plains
Alluvial soil is distributed predominantly across the flat eastern plains of Rajasthan, encompassing districts like Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jaipur, Alwar, and Sawai Madhopur. Formed by sediment deposition from major river networks including the Banas, Chambal, and Banganga systems, this soil features balanced texture, fine grain structure, and high inherent natural agricultural fertility.

32. (B) It is rich in nutrients from river deposits
Alluvial soil formed along the eastern river plains contains continuous mineral deposits transported by flowing rivers. Rich in essential plant nutrients such as potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, it possesses a balanced loamy texture with optimal water permeability and retention, making it exceptionally fertile for growing diverse agricultural food crops.

33. (B) Cotton
Black soil, formed from weathered basaltic lava in the Hadoti region, contains elevated proportions of clay and essential minerals. Its high moisture-retention capability and deep aeration through self-ploughing fissures during summer make it ideal for deep-rooted cash crops, particularly cotton, earning it the designation of black cotton soil or regur soil.

34. (A) Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, and Ajmer
Red-yellow soil occurs prominently along the transitional zone between the Aravalli hills and eastern plains, covering districts like Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Ajmer, and Rajsamand. The characteristic red and yellow hues result from ferric oxide oxidation under varying hydration states, with these sandy-loam soils supporting pulses, oilseeds, and coarse food grains effectively.

35. (B) II only
Black soil in Rajasthan is situated in the southeastern Hadoti region and is derived from basaltic lava weathering. A primary property of black soil is its exceptionally high moisture-holding capacity due to high clay content. Statement II incorrectly asserts that black soil has very low water-holding capacity requiring daily field irrigation.

36. (D) Saline and alkaline soil
In local Rajasthani terminology, terms like Reh, Kallar, and Usar denote land degraded by excessive salinity and alkalinity. High evaporation rates in arid and semi-arid zones draw soluble sodium and potassium salts to the surface via capillary action, forming white efflorescent crusts that render arable land infertile for agricultural crop farming.

37. (C) Gypsum
Gypsum, chemically known as hydrated calcium sulphate, is extensively applied to reclaim sodic and alkaline soils across Rajasthan. Calcium ions from applied gypsum displace exchangeable sodium ions adsorbed on clay particles, forming soluble sodium sulphate that leaches downward, thereby reducing soil pH, improving physical structure, and restoring land productivity.

38. (B) Wind erosion
Wind erosion represents the dominant form of land degradation in western Rajasthan due to hyper-arid climatic conditions, high wind velocities, sparse vegetative cover, and dry sandy soils. Strong summer winds detach, lift, and transport loose soil particles over vast distances, causing progressive sand dune migration and severe agricultural soil degradation.

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39. (D) Chambal
Severe gully erosion, known locally as Avnalika Apradan, is extensively concentrated along the Chambal river basin in southeastern Rajasthan. High rainfall velocity combined with soft alluvial soil and steep terrain slopes creates deep, branching ravines. This process forms extensive badland topography, locally referred to as Bihad, across Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, and Dholpur.

40. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Coarse sandy soil dominates the arid desert district of Barmer. Fertile alluvial soil characterizes eastern plain districts like Dholpur within river basins. Black clay soil covers the south-eastern Hadoti plateau, including Kota district. Red loam soil, rich in iron oxides, is

primarily situated in southern hilly tracts such as Dungarpur.

41. (C) Swasth Dhara, Khet Hara
The Soil Health Card scheme was launched by the Government of India in February 2015 at Suratgarh in Rajasthan. Operating under the official slogan Swasth Dhara, Khet Hara, which translates to Healthy Earth, Green Field, the scheme provides farmers with customized soil test reports to promote balanced, crop-specific fertilizer nutrient application.

42. (A) An underground water storage tank
A Tanka is a traditional, covered underground water storage structure constructed widely across household and community settings in rural western Rajasthan. Built with impermeable masonry or lime mortar lining, it collects and stores surface runoff from prepared catchments, providing safe drinking water throughout dry summer months in arid desert regions.

43. (D) Agor
In traditional Rajasthani rainwater harvesting, Agor, also referred to as Agor or Paytan, denotes the artificially prepared sloped catchment area surrounding a Tanka or Kund. Cleaned and paved with lime or smooth plaster, this circular catchment funnels rainwater efficiently into the underground pit while preventing silt entering the clean storage container.

44. (B) Shekhawati
Johad is a traditional community-managed earthen check dam constructed across small seasonal streams to catch and retain rainwater, primarily in the Shekhawati region comprising Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Churu. By capturing monsoon runoff, Johads promote artificial groundwater recharge, raise nearby well water levels, and support local agricultural and pastoral economic activities.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gypsum application is a common soil management practice among farmers in arid and semi-arid Rajasthan. Soils in these regions frequently develop high sodium levels and high pH, causing poor soil aggregation. Gypsum supplies calcium to displace excess exchangeable sodium, reducing alkalinity, improving soil aggregation, and enhancing water infiltration and overall crop yield.

46. (B) 1974-75
The Drought Prone Area Programme was introduced in Rajasthan during the 1974-75 financial year as an integrated watershed management initiative. Designed to mitigate drought impact, the programme focuses on soil conservation, water resource development, afforestation, pasture development, and enhancing ecological balance across drought-sensitive rural districts across western Rajasthan.

47. (C) 10
Rajasthan is delineated into ten distinct agro-climatic zones based on climatic parameters, soil characteristics, topographical variations, and cropping patterns. Ranging from Zone I-A in the hyper-arid western plains to Zone V in the humid south-eastern plains, this ten-zone classification assists in planning targeted agricultural development and regional crop resource allocation management.

48. (B) I C (Hyper Arid Partial Irrigated Zone)
Agro-climatic zone I-C, designated as the Hyper Arid Partial Irrigated Zone, covers the largest geographical land area among all ten agro-climatic zones in Rajasthan. Spanning extensive western desert districts including Jaisalmer, Bikaner, and parts of Churu, it is characterized by extreme aridity, low rainfall, and canal-assisted localized crop production.

49. (B) Humid South-Eastern Plain
The districts of Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar constitute the Hadoti plateau region and are categorized under Zone V, the Humid South-Eastern Plain agro-climatic zone. This zone receives the highest annual rainfall in Rajasthan, features deep black volcanic soils, and heavily supports moisture-intensive crops such as soybean, citrus, and sugarcane cultivation.

50. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Average annual rainfall in Rajasthan displays a clear spatial increase from west to southeast. The Arid Western Plain receives the lowest rainfall (10-30 cm), followed by the Semi-Arid Eastern Plain (50-60 cm), the Sub-Humid Southern Plain (60-90 cm), and finally the Humid South-Eastern Plain, which records the highest annual rainfall (90-100 cm).

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(C) Tonk
(D) Sawai Madhopur

25. Which two major cities of Rajasthan primarily receive drinking water supply from the Bisalpur Dam project?
(A) Jodhpur and Bikaner
(B) Udaipur and Kota
(C) Alwar and Bharatpur
(D) Jaipur and Ajmer

26. Which dam in Rajasthan is popularly known as the 'Amrit Sarovar of Marwar'?
(A) Jawai Dam
(B) Meja Dam
(C) Bisalpur Dam
(D) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

27. Jawai Dam is located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Pali
(C) Jalore
(D) Barmer

28. Consider the following dams on the Chambal river:
1. Jawahar Sagar Dam
2. Gandhi Sagar Dam
3. Kota Barrage
4. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

What is the correct sequential order of these dams from South to North (Source to Mouth)?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

29. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is situated at which place in Rajasthan?
(A) Rawatbhata
(B) Kota
(C) Jhalrapatan
(D) Bundi

30. Which of the following is the highest dam in Rajasthan, with a height of 81 meters?
(A) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(B) Bisalpur Dam
(C) Jakham Dam
(D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam

31. Jakham Dam is located in which district, primarily providing irrigation to tribal areas?
(A) Banswara
(B) Dungarpur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Pratapgarh

32. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam is located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Dungarpur
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Banswara
(D) Chittorgarh

33. Which of the following pairs regarding dams in Rajasthan and their main features is incorrect?
(A) Mahi Bajaj Sagar - Longest dam of Rajasthan
(B) Kota Barrage - Produces the highest hydroelectricity in Rajasthan
(C) Jakham Dam - Highest dam of Rajasthan
(D) Rana Pratap Sagar - Largest dam by water storage capacity in Rajasthan

34. Which of the following dams under the Chambal Valley Project is located outside Rajasthan?
(A) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(B) Jawahar Sagar Dam
(C) Kota Barrage
(D) Gandhi Sagar Dam

35. Read the following statements regarding Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Kota Barrage is exclusively used for irrigation purposes.
Reason (R): There are no hydroelectric power generation units installed at the Kota Barrage.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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36. The Chambal Valley Project is a joint venture multipurpose project of Rajasthan and which other state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Haryana

37. What is the financial and power-sharing ratio between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in the Chambal Valley Project?
(A) 60:40
(B) 40:60

61. (C) Teak
Teak is a tropical dry deciduous tree species requiring higher annual precipitation exceeding seventy-five centimeters, found predominantly in southern moist tracts like Banswara. Conversely, Khejri, Rohida, and Kair bush represent typical xerophytic desert flora natively adapted to hyper-arid environments in western Rajasthan, making teak ecologically distinct from the others.

62. (D) A hot and dry summer wind
Lu refers to the scorching, intensely dry summer winds that blow across the plains of northern and western India, particularly Rajasthan, during May and June. Originating over arid western deserts, these thermal winds raise temperatures significantly above forty-five degrees Celsius, causing severe dehydration and heatstroke risk to human health and livestock.

63. (A) Jhalawar
Jhalawar district is located in the southeastern Hadoti region of Rajasthan and belongs to the Humid to Sub-humid climatic zone, receiving the state's highest average annual rainfall. In contrast, Jaisalmer, Barmer, and Bikaner are western desert districts that fall strictly under the Arid climate zone characterized by extreme dry atmospheric conditions.

64. (C) 61%
The Thar Desert, also designated as the Great Indian Desert, covers approximately sixty-one point eleven percent of the total geographical area of Rajasthan. Spanning across twelve western districts, this vast desert region accommodates nearly forty percent of the state's total human population, making it the most densely populated desert region worldwide.

65. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Assertion A is false because water erosion, specifically sheet and gully erosion caused by heavy rainfall and flowing rivers, is the main driver of soil degradation in Hadoti, not wind erosion. Reason R is true because Hadoti features fertile black volcanic soils and receives substantially higher rainfall compared to western desert districts.

66. (C) 1983
The Government of Rajasthan officially declared Khejri as the State Tree on October 31, 1983. Designated to recognize its essential ecological role in desert sand dune stabilization and economic support for rural livelihoods, Khejri remains protected statewide, reflecting centuries of conservation tradition exemplified by historical Bishnoi tree protection movements.

67. (C) To reduce soil erosion from rainwater runoff
Contour bunding is a soil conservation technique practiced on sloping terrain where earthen embankments are built along uniform elevation contours. These bunds intercept surface water runoff, slow down flow velocity, increase water infiltration into upper soil horizons, and prevent topsoil erosion caused by heavy seasonal rainfall on sloping agricultural land.

68. (D) Ashwin
The transitional period following the withdrawal of the southwest monsoon during October and early November corresponds to the traditional Hindu calendar month of Ashwin. Known meteorologically as October Heat, high temperatures combined with lingering soil humidity produce oppressive, hot, and humid weather conditions prior to the onset of dry winter weather.

69. (C) Open grazing
Desertification control relies on systematic sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations, and afforestation to anchor soil and reduce wind speed. Conversely, unmanaged open grazing accelerates desertification by removing protective ground vegetative cover, exposing fragile topsoil to severe wind erosion, and destroying young naturally regenerating plant saplings across arid ecosystems.

70. (B) 57 - 58 cm
Rajasthan records an overall average annual rainfall of approximately fifty-seven to fifty-eight centimeters. However, precipitation is unevenly distributed across space and time, ranging from under twenty centimeters in the western Thar Desert to over one hundred centimeters in the southern Aravalli hills and southeastern Hadoti region during the summer monsoon.

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51. (C) Arid and semi-arid western region
Tharparkar and Rathi are indigenous dual-purpose and milch cattle breeds natively adapted to the hyper-arid and semi-arid environments of western Rajasthan. Possessing high heat tolerance, efficient metabolism under sparse forage conditions, and physiological disease resistance, these cattle breeds perform reliably in harsh desert climates like Barmer, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner desert districts.

52. (D) They survive on sparse vegetation and little water
Small ruminants like sheep and goats possess high physiological resilience, enabling them to survive on thorny scrub, sparse desert pastures, and minimal drinking water. In western Rajasthan, where frequent droughts limit crop farming, sheep and goat rearing provides a stable, low-risk livelihood and economic security for rural desert pastoralist families.

53. (C) Erratic rainfall patterns causing frequent droughts
Climate change significantly impacts agriculture in Rajasthan primarily through increased rainfall variability, unpredictable monsoon onset, prolonged dry spells, and erratic precipitation distribution. These shifting weather patterns increase drought frequency, deplete fragile groundwater reserves, disrupt crop sowing schedules, and cause substantial yield reductions across both Kharif and Rabi seasons.

54. (B) Grain filling and yield of Rabi crops
Unseasonal high temperatures during late February and March trigger severe terminal heat stress in standing Rabi crops such as wheat, barley, and mustard. Accelerated warm conditions force premature crop maturation, severely impairing grain filling, reducing seed weight, increasing shrivelled grains, and substantially lowering final crop harvest yields across farming regions.

55. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The scientific botanical names of prominent native desert plants in Rajasthan match systematically: Khejri corresponds to Prosopis cineraria, Rohida is scientifically named Tecomella undulata, Aak is botanically identified as Calotropis procera, and Kair bush is classified as Capparis decidua, representing key flora adapted to hyper-arid desert ecological conditions.

56. (A) CAZRI (Central Arid Zone Research Institute)
The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, located in Jodhpur, was established in 1959 under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. CAZRI conducts advanced multidisciplinary scientific research on dryland farming, soil conservation, sand dune stabilization, agroforestry, and sustainable natural resource management to combat desertification across arid regions.

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57. (C) Aravalli Mountain Range
The proposed Green Wall of India is a massive ecological restoration initiative aimed at establishing a continuous fourteen hundred kilometer green belt running parallel to the Aravalli Mountain Range. Designed to stop eastward desert expansion from the Thar Desert toward northern plains, it focuses on intensive afforestation, soil restoration, and ecological rejuvenation.

58. (A) Tube well
Tube wells represent modern, mechanized groundwater extraction infrastructure powered by electrical or mechanical pumps. In contrast, Tankas, Baoris, and Khadins are indigenous, traditional rainwater harvesting and soil-moisture conservation systems developed historically by community networks across Rajasthan to collect and store surface runoff naturally without modern energy sources.

59. (D) Grey brown soil
Grey brown soil, technically classified as Sirozem or grey-painted soil, occurs in the semi-arid transitional regions of Pali, Nagaur, Jalore, and parts of Ajmer. Formed under semi-arid climatic conditions with moderate rainfall, this soil contains moderate phosphate content but low nitrogen and organic humus, requiring careful nutrient enrichment for sustainable agriculture.

60. (A) I and II only
Statements I and II are factually correct; a Tanka is a traditional underground rainwater storage cistern, and Khadins are runoff-based agricultural systems extensively utilized in Jaisalmer district. Statement III is incorrect because Johads are traditional earthen check dams found primarily in the Shekhawati region, not stepwells restricted to Hadoti.

(B) Balotra
(C) Pali
(D) Samdari

13. Which of the following is the only tributary of the Luni river that joins from the right bank and originates from the plains rather than the Aravalli hills?
(A) Jojari
(B) Sukri
(C) Jawai
(D) Bandi

14. Which river system is also known as the 'lost river system' or 'dead river' of Rajasthan?
(A) Kakni
(B) Kantli
(C) Ghaggar
(D) Sabi

15. Read the following statements regarding Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The water of the Luni river is sweet initially but becomes highly saline in its lower reaches.
Reason (R): The river passes through the salt-rich sandy soils of the Thar desert, which dissolves salt into the water.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. What is the local name given to the fertile plain formed by the Ghaggar river in the Hanumangarh district?
(A) Khadar
(B) Rohi
(C) Nali
(D) Bhabhar

17. The Sabarmati river originates from the hills of which district in Rajasthan before flowing into Gujarat?
(A) Sirohi
(B) Udaipur
(C) Dungarpur
(D) Banswara

18. The West Banas river originates in Rajasthan and eventually drains into which of the following?
(A) Gulf of Kutch
(B) Gulf of Khambhat
(C) Arabian Sea directly
(D) Little Rann of Kutch

19. The famous Meja Dam, which supplies water to Bhilwara, is constructed on which tributary of the Banas river?
(A) Kothari
(B) Bedach
(C) Khari
(D) Dai

20. The Bedach river is known by which name before it falls into the Udai Sagar lake?
(A) Som
(B) Jakham
(C) Ayad
(D) Mansi

21. The Kali Sindh river joins the Chambal river in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Kota
(B) Jhalawar
(C) Baran
(D) Sawai Madhopur

22. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Tributary
P. Bedach
Q. Parban
R. Som
S. Jawai
List II: Main River
1. Banas
2. Kali Sindh
3. Mahi
4. Luni
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

23. Bisalpur Dam is primarily built to address the drinking water needs of the region. On which river is it constructed?
(A) Chambal
(B) Banas
(C) Luni
(D) Mahi

24. In which district of Rajasthan is the Bisalpur Dam situated?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Ajmer

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CHAPTER 15
Rivers, Dams and Lakes of Rajasthan

1. Approximately what percentage of Rajasthan's total drainage area is covered by the inland drainage system?
(A) 20 percent
(B) 40 percent
(C) 60 percent
(D) 80 percent

2. Which of the following defines an inland drainage system in the context of Rajasthan?
(A) Rivers that flow directly into the Arabian Sea
(B) Rivers that join the Ganges river system
(C) Rivers that only flow during the winter season
(D) Rivers whose water does not reach any ocean and dries up on land or in a lake

3. Which of the following is NOT an exorheic (outflowing) river of Rajasthan?
(A) Kantli
(B) Chambal
(C) Banas
(D) Luni

4. The Chambal river originates from which of the following locations?
(A) Khamnor hills in Rajasthan
(B) Nag Pahar in Rajasthan
(C) Janapao hills in Madhya Pradesh
(D) Vindhyachal ranges in Gujarat

5. What is the ancient name of the Chambal river?
(A) Charmanyavati
(B) Vashisthi
(C) Saraswati
(D) Drishadvati

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chambal river.
(A) It is the only perennial river of Rajasthan.
(B) It forms a natural boundary between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
(C) It is known for extensive gully erosion and badland topography.
(D) It completely dries up during the summer season.

7. The Banas river is known by which of the following alternative names?
(A) Charmanvati
(B) Van ki Asha
(C) Maru Ganga
(D) Suvarnagiri

8. Which of the following rivers is the longest river flowing entirely within the geographical boundaries of Rajasthan?
(A) Chambal
(B) Luni
(C) Banas
(D) Mahi

9. Which of the following is NOT a tributary of the Banas river?
(A) Bedach
(B) Kothari
(C) Khari
(D) Som

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10. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahi river:
I. It crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice.
II. It originates from the Amamoru hills in Madhya Pradesh.
III. It flows into the Bay of Bengal after crossing Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. Which river in Rajasthan forms an estuary in the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay)?
(A) Banas
(B) Mahi
(C) Luni
(D) Ghaggar

12. The Luni river is the most important river of western Rajasthan. Its water turns highly saline after passing through which of the following places?
(A) Jodhpur

(C) 50:50
(D) 70:30

38. The famous 'Saheliyon ki Bari' in Udaipur is situated on the banks of which lake?
(A) Pichola Lake
(B) Udai Sagar Lake
(C) Jaisamand Lake
(D) Fateh Sagar Lake

39. Lake Pichola was historically built during the reign of which Mewar ruler by a Banjara (gypsy)?
(A) Maharana Pratap
(B) Maharana Lakha
(C) Maharana Kumbha
(D) Maharana Sanga

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Dam
P. Bisalpur Dam
Q. Jawai Dam
R. Jakham Dam
S. Meja Dam
List II: District
1. Tonk
2. Pali
3. Pratapgarh
4. Bhilwara
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

41. Which is the largest artificial (man-made) freshwater lake in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajsamand Lake
(B) Ana Sagar Lake
(C) Pushkar Lake
(D) Jaisamand Lake

42. Jaisamand lake is locally known by which other alternative name?
(A) Dhebar Lake
(B) Swaroop Sagar
(C) Silisedh
(D) Kaylana

43. The 'Raj Prashasti', a 17th-century historical inscription consisting of 25 stone slabs, is situated on the steps of which lake?
(A) Jaisamand Lake
(B) Rajsamand Lake
(C) Pichola Lake
(D) Fateh Sagar Lake

44. Consider the following statements regarding the Sambhar Lake:
I. It is the largest inland saltwater lake in India.
II. It contributes around 8.7 percent to India's total salt production.
III. The Mendha and Rupangarh rivers discharge their water into it.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

45. Which of the following rivers does NOT discharge its water into the Sambhar Lake?
(A) Som
(B) Mendha
(C) Rupangarh
(D) Khari

46. Consider the following statements regarding Jaisamand Lake:
I. It was constructed by Maharana Jai Singh.
II. It is built across the Gomati river.
III. The largest island on this lake is called 'Baba ka Bhagra'.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

47. Read the following statements regarding Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The salt produced at Pachpadra lake is considered of premium edible quality.
Reason (R): It contains approximately 98 percent sodium chloride.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

48. At Pachpadra lake, which traditional community extracts salt using the branches of the Morli bush?
(A) Kalbelia caste
(B) Bhil community
(C) Kharwal caste
(D) Garasia community

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21. (A) Kota
The Kali Sindh River originates in the Vindhya Range near Bagli in the Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh. It enters Rajasthan at Binda village in Jhalawar district and flows through Jhalawar and Kota districts. It meets the Chambal River on its right bank at Nonera village located within the Kota district of southeastern Rajasthan.

22. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Hydrological mappings link smaller tributaries to their main river systems in Rajasthan. Bedach is a major tributary of Banas, joining it near Bigod. Parban feeds into the Kali Sindh system in Hadoti. Som is a key right-bank tributary of the Mahi River. Jawai originates in Pali and serves as the main left-bank tributary of the Luni River.

23. (B) Banas
Bisalpur Dam is one of Rajasthan's most critical gravity dams and water storage projects. It is constructed across the Banas River in the Tonk district. The reservoir captures seasonal runoff from the Banas river basin to provide bulk potable water supply to major urban centers including Jaipur, Ajmer, and Tonk alongside regional agricultural irrigation.

24. (C) Tonk
The Bisalpur Dam was constructed between 1987 and 1999 across the Banas River. It is geographically situated at Bisalpur village in the Deoli tehsil of Tonk district, Rajasthan. While the dam's stored water is piped across long distances to serve Jaipur and Ajmer districts, the physical structure itself is entirely located within Tonk district boundaries.

25. (D) Jaipur and Ajmer
The Bisalpur Dam serves as a lifesaver project for Central Rajasthan by piping treated surface water to municipal distribution networks. The primary urban beneficiaries of this project are Jaipur, the state capital, and Ajmer, along with surrounding towns such as Kekri and Kishangarh, fulfilling crucial municipal drinking requirements across both districts.

26. (A) Jawai Dam
Jawai Dam, built across the Jawai River in Pali district, holds immense socio-economic significance for arid western Rajasthan. Because it serves as the largest water reservoir in the water-scarce Marwar region and sustains local drinking and agricultural supplies during droughts, it is traditionally revered and locally referred to as 'Marwar ka Amrit Sarovar'.

27. (B) Pali
Jawai Dam is located near Sumerpur town in the Pali district of southwestern Rajasthan. Commissioned by Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur in 1946 and completed in 1957, the masonry dam spans the Jawai River to create a vital reservoir supplying drinking water to Pali district, Jodhpur city, and surrounding rural agricultural areas.

28. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The Chambal Valley Development Project features four major dam structures built along the Chambal River sequence. Moving from south to north along the river's directional flow from origin to confluence, the sequence begins with Gandhi Sagar Dam in MP, followed downstream by Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam, and terminates with Kota Barrage in Kota.

29. (A) Rawatbhata
Rana Pratap Sagar Dam was constructed as the second phase of the Chambal Valley Multipurpose Project across the Chambal River. It is geographically located at Rawatbhata in the Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan. The site is situated close to the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, which utilizes water from this massive storage reservoir for cooling operations.

30. (C) Jakham Dam
Jakham Dam is located across the Jakham River, a key tributary of the Mahi River, in the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan. Rising to a height of 81 meters, it holds the record as the highest dam structure in Rajasthan. The dam primarily provides irrigation and drinking water benefits to predominantly tribal regions in southwestern Rajasthan.

31. (D) Pratapgarh
The Jakham Dam is situated inside the Sita Mata Wildlife Sanctuary near Anoppura village in the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan. Built across the Jakham River, this major hydro-irrigation structure was specifically planned and constructed to supply crucial agricultural water resources to the surrounding tribal belts across Pratapgarh and adjacent districts.

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(D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

61. The Narmada Canal enters the state of Rajasthan at which village in Jalore district?
(A) Sillu village
(B) Gadra Road
(C) Sam
(D) Kolayat

62. The Eradi Commission was established by the central government to resolve the water dispute of which rivers involving Rajasthan?
(A) Narmada and Tapti
(B) Yamuna and Ganga
(C) Ravi and Beas
(D) Mahi and Sabarmati

63. Rajasthan shares the water of the Yamuna river primarily with which neighboring states under an inter-state agreement?
(A) Gujarat and Maharashtra
(B) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
(C) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
(D) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

64. Which of the following is considered the most significant cause of the severe groundwater crisis in rural Rajasthan?
(A) Excessive plantation of water-intensive tree species in rural areas
(B) Construction of an excessive number of dams along river channels
(C) Over-exploitation of groundwater for farming without recharge
(D) Widespread adoption of modern sprinkler irrigation systems

65. What is the primary objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' launched in Rajasthan?
(A) To provide free piped drinking water connections to every rural household
(B) To make villages self-reliant in water using conservation structures
(C) To construct large concrete storage dams across all major state rivers
(D) To divert water resources from the Brahmaputra river to the Thar desert

66. The Bandi river has faced severe ecological damage and pollution primarily due to which industry operating in Pali?
(A) Cement manufacturing
(B) Leather tanning
(C) Iron and steel production
(D) Textile dyeing and printing

67. Which of the following is the odd one out in terms of being a freshwater lake?
(A) Pachpadra Lake
(B) Pichola Lake
(C) Fateh Sagar Lake
(D) Jaisamand Lake

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68. What is the total installed hydroelectric capacity of the Chambal Valley Project, shared equally between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 193 MW
(B) 386 MW
(C) 140 MW
(D) 500 MW

69. Among the dams of the Chambal Valley Project, which dam produces the maximum hydroelectricity (172 MW)?
(A) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(B) Gandhi Sagar Dam
(C) Jawahar Sagar Dam
(D) Kota Barrage

70. Consider the following statements regarding hydropower projects in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan gets a 50 percent share of power from the Chambal Valley Project.
II. Rajasthan gets a 100 percent share of power from the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project.
III. There is no hydroelectric power generation at the Kota Barrage.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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Jai Singh between 1685 and 1691 in Udaipur district (now Salumbar district), this historic water body retains both official and indigenous names synonymously.

43. (B) Rajsamand Lake
The 'Raj Prashasti' is a celebrated Sanskrit historical eulogy composed by Ranchhod Bhatt. Comprising 25 black marble stone slabs, it is embedded along the marble steps ('Nau Chowki') of Rajsamand Lake in Rajsamand district. Commissioned by Maharana Raj Singh I in the 17th century, it documents the historical lineage and achievements of Mewar rulers.

44. (D) I, II and III
Sambhar Lake is India's largest inland saline lake, straddling Jaipur, Nagaur, and Ajmer districts. It receives inland drainage from multiple streams, predominantly including Mendha, Rupangarh, Khari, and Khandel rivers. The hypersaline water body serves as a vital economic salt manufacturing hub, producing roughly 8.7 percent of the total commercial salt manufactured across India.

45. (A) Som
Sambhar Lake receives inflow from an endorheic drainage basin comprising internal rivers like Mendha, Rupangarh, Khari, and Khandel. In contrast, the Som River is an exorheic stream in southern Rajasthan that originates in Udaipur district and flows southeastward to join the Mahi River at Baneshwar, belonging to the Arabian Sea drainage system.

46. (D) I, II and III
Jaisamand Lake was built between 1685 and 1691 by Maharana Jai Singh of Mewar by constructing a dam across the Gomati River. The lake contains seven inhabited islands inhabited by local Bhil tribes; among these islands, the largest island is named 'Baba ka Bhagra' (or Magra) and the smallest is called 'Piwari'.

47. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pachpadra Lake, located in the Balotra/Barmer region, produces salt of exceptionally high purity. The sodium chloride content in Pachpadra salt reaches up to 98 percent, which minimizes bitter chemical impurities like sodium sulphate. High chemical purity renders this salt exceptionally suited for human culinary consumption, fully validating the cause-and-effect relationship between salt purity and quality.

48. (C) Kharwal caste
Salt extraction at Pachpadra Lake involves unique indigenous methods practiced by the traditional Kharwal community. Workers construct shallow pits called 'Khasra' and submerge dried branches of the Morli bush into saline brine. As moisture evaporates under desert heat, pure sodium chloride crystals form and accumulate along the fine twigs of these submerged branches.

49. (B) It contains sodium sulphate instead of sodium chloride.
Didwana Lake in Nagaur/Didwana-Kuchaman district yields salt characterized by a high proportion of sodium sulphate rather than edible sodium chloride. Due to this chemical composition, the salt tastes bitter and causes gastrointestinal issues if eaten. Consequently, it is classified as inedible for dietary purposes and is utilized primarily in leather tanning and chemical industries.

50. (D) Nakki Lake
Nakki Lake is a high-altitude water body situated at Mount Abu in Sirohi district. According to local folk mythology, the lake was excavated by Hindu deities using their fingernails ('Nakh') to protect themselves against a demon named Bashkali. Geologically, however, scientists classify Nakki Lake as either a volcanic crater (caldera) lake or a tectonic depression.

51. (A) Nakki Lake
Nakki Lake is situated at an elevation of approximately 1,200 meters above mean sea level in Mount Abu, Sirohi district. Positioned in the Aravalli mountain range, it holds the record as the highest altitude lake in Rajasthan. It is also the state's only hill station lake that frequently freezes during extreme winter cold spells.

52. (C) Commercial salt production
The saline lakes scattered across arid regions of Rajasthan—including Sambhar, Didwana, Pachpadra, and Phalodi—possess high mineral concentrations and salinity levels. Because high salt content makes their water unfit for domestic consumption or agriculture, these saline water bodies are economic centers dedicated to commercial salt manufacturing and chemical processing for industrial and edible markets.

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10. (A) I and II only
The Mahi River originates from the Amamoru hills near Dhar in Madhya Pradesh and flows through Rajasthan before draining into the Arabian Sea via the Gulf of Khambhat, making its ocean destination Arabian rather than the Bay of Bengal. Unique in its path, it cuts across the Tropic of Cancer twice during its northward and southward turnings.

11. (B) Mahi
The Mahi River flows through Madhya Pradesh, enters southern Rajasthan, and proceeds southwestward into Gujarat. Upon completing its course, it enters the Gulf of Khambhat, an inlet of the Arabian Sea, where it forms an estuarine zone. Unlike inland rivers or eastern Bay of Bengal tributaries, Mahi discharges directly into this western gulf embayment.

12. (B) Balotra
The Luni River originates in the Nag Pahar of Ajmer as a freshwater stream known initially as the Sagarmati. As it flows through the arid tracks of western Rajasthan, it maintains sweet water up to Balotra in Barmer district. Past Balotra, soil salinity and mineral deposits cause a sharp rise in dissolved sodium chloride, rendering it saline.

13. (A) Jojari
The Luni river receives almost all its tributaries—such as Sukri, Jawai, Bandi, and Guhiya—from its left bank, originating in the Aravalli hills. The Jojari River stands out as the sole exception; it originates in the plains near Pondlu village in Nagaur district and joins the Luni from its right bank in Jodhpur district.

14. (C) Ghaggar
The Ghaggar River is widely identified with the mythical Saraswati River of antiquity. Because its water flow is seasonal and often disappears into the sands of the Thar Desert near Hanumangarh or Fort Abbas in Pakistan during dry years, it is commonly referred to in local and hydrological terminology as the 'dead river' or 'lost river'.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Luni River originates with fresh water near Ajmer, maintaining low salinity across its upper reaches. As the stream flows downstream past Balotra into the Thar Desert, it traverses terrain with high soil salinity and rich salt crusts. The dissolution of surface salt deposits into the water channel directly explains the dramatic increase in river salinity.

16. (C) Nali
In northern Rajasthan, specifically within the Hanumangarh and Sri Ganganagar districts, the seasonal bed and immediate fertile flood basin created by the Ghaggar River is locally termed 'Nali'. This narrow belt features silt deposits brought down during monsoon flow, making it exceptionally productive for agricultural activities, particularly wheat and rice cultivation.

17. (B) Udaipur
The Sabarmati River originates in the Aravalli hills near Tepur village in the Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district, Rajasthan. Although its primary flow length and major basin socio-economic influence belong to the state of Gujarat, its upper catchment lies within Rajasthan, where it flows south-southwestward before crossing the interstate boundary into Gujarat.

18. (D) Little Rann of Kutch
The West Banas River originates on the southern slopes of the Aravalli Range near Sanwara village in the Sirohi district of Rajasthan. Flowing southwest through Sirohi and into northern Gujarat, the river does not reach the open ocean directly; instead, it terminates by emptying its seasonal discharge into the mudflats of the Little Rann of Kutch.

19. (A) Kothari
The Meja Dam is a prominent water storage facility located in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan. It is constructed across the Kothari River, which is a major right-bank tributary of the Banas River. The reservoir serves as a critical drinking water reservoir for Bhilwara city while also supporting canal irrigation across surrounding rural areas.

20. (C) Ayad
The Bedach River originates in the Gogunda hills of Udaipur district. From its source down to where it flows into Udai Sagar Lake near Udaipur city, it is known locally as the Ayad River. After discharging into and emerging from the spillway of Udai Sagar Lake, the stream assumes its wider downstream identity as the Bedach River.

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49. Why is the salt produced at Didwana lake generally considered unfit for human consumption?
(A) It contains high levels of arsenic.
(B) It contains sodium sulphate instead of sodium chloride.
(C) It is highly acidic in nature.
(D) It is contaminated by nearby industrial waste.

50. Which lake in Rajasthan is believed by local legend to have been dug out by gods using their nails?
(A) Pushkar Lake
(B) Kolayat Lake
(C) Ana Sagar Lake
(D) Nakki Lake

51. Which of the following is the highest altitude lake in Rajasthan, situated in Mount Abu?
(A) Nakki Lake
(B) Fateh Sagar Lake
(C) Silisedh Lake
(D) Kaylana Lake

52. What is the primary economic utility of the saltwater lakes in Rajasthan such as Sambhar, Didwana, and Pachpadra?
(A) Generation of hydroelectricity
(B) Navigation and transport
(C) Commercial salt production
(D) Drinking water supply

53. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Lake
P. Nakki Lake
Q. Fateh Sagar
R. Rajsamand
S. Didwana
List II: District
1. Sirohi
2. Udaipur
3. Rajsamand
4. Nagaur (Didwana-Kuchaman)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

54. The Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP) gets its water supply from which barrage situated at the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers?
(A) Bhakra Nangal Barrage
(B) Farakka Barrage
(C) Kota Barrage
(D) Harike Barrage

55. What was the original name of the Indira Gandhi Canal before it was officially renamed in 1984?
(A) Maru Ganga Canal
(B) Rajasthan Canal
(C) Bikaner Canal
(D) Thar Canal

56. Which of the following districts does NOT benefit from the irrigation facilities of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Banswara
(D) Hanumangarh

57. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Indira Gandhi Canal Project.
(A) It is recognized as one of the longest canal systems in the world.
(B) The main canal length is 445 km excluding the feeder canal section.
(C) It provides essential drinking water across several desert districts.
(D) Water flows entirely through gravity without using any lift canals.

58. Select the correct order of the following lift canals of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project from North to South:
(A) Chaudhary Kumbharam, Kanwar Sen, Pannalal Barupal, Dr. Karni Singh
(B) Kanwar Sen, Chaudhary Kumbharam, Pannalal Barupal, Dr. Karni Singh
(C) Dr. Karni Singh, Pannalal Barupal, Kanwar Sen, Chaudhary Kumbharam
(D) Pannalal Barupal, Dr. Karni Singh, Chaudhary Kumbharam, Kanwar Sen

59. Which two districts of Rajasthan benefit directly from the Narmada Canal Project?
(A) Jaisalmer and Bikaner
(B) Barmer and Jalore
(C) Sirohi and Pali
(D) Udaipur and Dungarpur

60. Which irrigation project in Rajasthan was the first to make micro-irrigation (sprinkler system) mandatory for farmers?
(A) Indira Gandhi Canal Project
(B) Narmada Canal Project
(C) Chambal Valley Project

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32. (C) Banswara
Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam is built across the Mahi River at Borkheda village in Banswara district, Rajasthan. Named after the freedom fighter Jamnalal Bajaj, it serves as the central structure of the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Multipurpose Project. The dam forms the longest water barrage in Rajasthan, supplying irrigation and generating hydroelectric power across southern districts.

33. (B) Kota Barrage - Produces the highest hydroelectricity in Rajasthan
Kota Barrage functions strictly as a diversion dam built to direct water into irrigation canal networks on both sides of the Chambal River. It has zero power generation capacity installed at the barrage itself. In contrast, power generation within the project is executed at Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, and Jawahar Sagar hydroelectric power stations.

34. (D) Gandhi Sagar Dam
The Chambal Valley Development Project comprises four major storage dams. Among these, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam, and Kota Barrage are geographically located in the Chittorgarh and Kota districts of Rajasthan. In contrast, Gandhi Sagar Dam, built during the first phase of the project, is located in the Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kota Barrage is designed as the terminal structure of the Chambal Multipurpose Project to divert impounded water into left and right main canal networks covering eastern Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Because no turbine machinery or hydropower generation infrastructure exists at Kota Barrage, its functional role remains exclusively dedicated to agricultural irrigation and municipal water diversion.

36. (C) Madhya Pradesh
The Chambal Valley Project was initiated in 1953 as a major inter-state river valley development enterprise. It represents an equal joint venture between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The collaborative venture harness water flow along the Chambal River to construct dams, establish hydroelectric plants, and develop extensive canal irrigation across neighboring boundary regions of both participating states.

37. (C) 50:50
Under the official bilateral agreement governing the Chambal Valley Multipurpose Project, financial investments and resource benefits are shared equally between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This equal 50:50 allocation applies to overall capital expenditure, operation costs, water volume sharing for irrigation canals, and total hydroelectric power generated across all powerhouses in the basin network.

38. (D) Fateh Sagar Lake
'Saheliyon ki Bari' (Garden of the Maidens) is a prominent historic garden and popular tourist attraction in Udaipur. Constructed by Maharana Sangram Singh II in the 18th century for royal ladies, it is located along the northeastern shore of Fateh Sagar Lake, drawing water directly from the lake to operate its fountains.

39. (B) Maharana Lakha
Lake Pichola, one of the oldest and most iconic lakes in Udaipur, was constructed toward the end of the 14th century (around 1387 AD). It was built by a grain-transporting Banjara merchant named Pichhu Banjara during the rule of Maharana Lakha (Lakshya Singh) of Mewar to transport grain across streams easily.

40. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Major dams in Rajasthan are located within specific administrative districts. Bisalpur Dam across Banas River is in Tonk district. Jawai Dam built across Jawai River lies in Pali district. Jakham Dam, the state's highest dam structure, sits in Pratapgarh district. Meja Dam constructed on the Kothari River is situated in Bhilwara district.

41. (D) Jaisamand Lake
Jaisamand Lake, also historically known as Dhebar Lake, is the largest artificial freshwater lake in Rajasthan and the second-largest in India. Commissioned by Maharana Jai Singh of Mewar in 1685 across the Gomati River, the reservoir covers a vast surface area with a massive impoundment capacity dedicated to agricultural and drinking water needs.

42. (A) Dhebar Lake
Jaisamand Lake is widely known in regional geography and local tradition as Dhebar Lake because it was created by damming the water flow at Dhebar Pass. Constructed by Maharana

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63. (D) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
Water allocation of the Yamuna River basin is regulated by a Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 1994 among five basin states: Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Delhi. Under this agreement, Rajasthan shares Yamuna waters primarily through irrigation channels extending from upper barrage works managed in coordination with Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

64. (C) Over-exploitation of groundwater for farming without recharge
The primary cause of falling water tables across rural Rajasthan is the unregulated over-extraction of groundwater for agricultural tube wells far exceeding natural replenishment rates. Widespread cultivation of water-intensive crops in arid zones without adequate rainwater harvesting or artificial recharge structures has led to severe aquifer depletion and dark zone classifications.

65. (B) To make villages self-reliant in water using conservation structures
The 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' (MJSA) was launched by the Rajasthan Government to achieve permanent water self-reliance in rural areas. The flagship scheme focuses on constructing localized water harvesting structures—such as johads, anicuts, ponds, and stepwells—using four-waters concepts to capture rainwater, recharge declining groundwater tables, and ensure village-level water security.

66. (D) Textile dyeing and printing
The Bandi River, a tributary of the Luni River flowing through Pali district, suffers extreme chemical pollution. This environmental degradation stems directly from the discharge of untreated industrial effluents, toxic dyes, and heavy chemical compounds from hundreds of textile dyeing and printing industrial units concentrated in and around Pali city.

67. (A) Pachpadra Lake
Lakes in Rajasthan are broadly classified into freshwater and saltwater categories based on water chemistry. Pichola Lake, Fateh Sagar Lake, and Jaisamand Lake are famous sweetwater (freshwater) lakes located in the Mewar region. In contrast, Pachpadra Lake in Barmer district is a highly saline water body dedicated to commercial sodium chloride extraction.

68. (B) 386 MW
The total installed hydroelectric capacity across the Chambal Valley Development Project is 386 Megawatts. This combined capacity is generated from three hydro power plants: Gandhi Sagar Dam (115 MW), Rana Pratap Sagar Dam (172 MW), and Jawahar Sagar Dam (99 MW). Under the 50:50 power agreement, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh each receive 193 MW.

69. (A) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
Among the power generation facilities of the Chambal Valley Multipurpose Project, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam at Rawatbhata boasts the largest generating capacity. Its hydroelectric station houses four power generation units of 43 MW capacity each, yielding a cumulative maximum output of 172 MW, which exceeds Gandhi Sagar (115 MW) and Jawahar Sagar (99 MW).

70. (D) I, II and III
All three statements accurately describe hydropower arrangements in Rajasthan. Power generated in the Chambal Project is split 50:50 between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. By bilateral agreement, Rajasthan receives 100 percent of the hydroelectric power produced from the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project. Additionally, Kota Barrage is exclusively a water diversion structure without any hydroturbines.

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53. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Lakes in Rajasthan correspond to specific administrative districts across the state. Nakki Lake is located in Mount Abu within Sirohi district. Fateh Sagar is a prominent urban freshwater body in Udaipur district. Rajsamand Lake lies in Rajsamand district. Didwana Lake is a prominent saltwater lake situated in Nagaur (currently Didwana-Kuchaman) district.

54. (D) Harike Barrage
The Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP), designed to transform the desert ecosystem of western Rajasthan, draws its water allocation from the Harike Barrage. This headwork structure is constructed at the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in the Firozpur district of Punjab, from where the Rajasthan Feeder Canal conveys water toward Rajasthan.

55. (B) Rajasthan Canal
Conceived by visionary hydraulic engineer Kanwar Sen in 1948, the grand irrigation scheme was initially inaugurated and officially known as the 'Rajasthan Canal'. Following the assassination of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984, the Rajasthan State Government officially renamed the entire engineering system to 'Indira Gandhi Canal Project' (IGNP) on November 2, 1984.

56. (C) Banswara
The Indira Gandhi Canal Project is designed to irrigate arid northwestern desert districts including Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Churu, Nagaur, and Barmer. Banswara district, located in extreme southern Rajasthan within the humid Mahi River basin, lies completely outside the geographical jurisdiction and service coverage area of the IGNP distribution network.

57. (D) Water flows entirely through gravity without using any lift canals.
Because the land elevation along the eastern side of the Indira Gandhi Canal main channel is higher than the canal water level, gravity flow is topographically impossible in those sectors. Consequently, seven major lift canal schemes were engineered to pump and lift water uphill to supply elevated eastern regions across western Rajasthan.

58. (A) Chaudhary Kumbharam, Kanwar Sen, Pannalal Barupal, Dr. Karni Singh
The lift canals of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project are arranged along a spatial north-to-south geographical alignment. Starting from the northernmost sector, the arrangement begins with Chaudhary Kumbharam Lift Canal (Nohar-Sahawa), followed south by Kanwar Sen Lift Canal (Bikaner), Pannalal Barupal Lift Canal (Gajner), and Dr. Karni Singh Lift Canal (Kolayat).

59. (B) Barmer and Jalore
The Narmada Canal Project enters southwestern Rajasthan after originating from the Sardar Sarovar Dam across the Narmada River in Gujarat. The canal system specifically caters to two southwestern desert districts: Jalore and Barmer. It supplies vital irrigation water and potable drinking water to drought-prone villages within these two administrative districts.

60. (B) Narmada Canal Project
The Narmada Canal Project in Rajasthan set a pioneering policy precedent by mandating micro-irrigation techniques, specifically sprinkler system usage, across its entire command area. To prevent water wastage and optimize agricultural efficiency in arid Jalore and Barmer districts, farmers are legally required to adopt pressurized sprinkler delivery to receive canal water.

61. (A) Sillu village
The 458-kilometer long Narmada Main Canal flows through Gujarat before crossing the state border into Rajasthan. It makes its official geographical entry into Rajasthan at Sillu village, located in the Sanchore tehsil of Jalore district. From this entry point, the canal extends for 74 kilometers across Jalore and Barmer districts.

62. (C) Ravi and Beas
The Ravi-Beas Waters Tribunal, popularly known as the Eradi Commission, was constituted by the Central Government in 1986 under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act. Headed by Supreme Court Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi, its mandate was to verify water claims and adjudicate the surplus water distribution of Ravi and Beas rivers among Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan.

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 60 percent
Rajasthan possesses three main drainage categories: the Bay of Bengal system, the Arabian Sea system, and the internal or inland drainage system. Among these, inland drainage dominates the state's hydrology because streams disappear into the sandy desert soil without reaching any sea. This internal drainage network covers roughly 60 percent of the total geographical drainage expanse of Rajasthan.

2. (D) Rivers whose water does not reach any ocean and dries up on land or in a lake
An inland drainage system refers to a hydrological drainage basin where surface runoff fails to empty into an ocean or open sea. In arid regions like Rajasthan, rivers originate from local hills, flow for short distances during rainfall, and terminate inland by evaporating, sinking into sandy terrain, or feeding landlocked lakes without maintaining external outlets.

3. (A) Kantli
Exorheic rivers originate inland and ultimately drain into open seas or oceans directly or via major river systems. Rivers like Chambal, Banas, and Luni convey water toward oceanic basins or external seas. Conversely, the Kantli river originates in the Aravalli hills of Sikar and terminates within sandy desert soils without reaching any major body of water.

4. (C) Janapao hills in Madhya Pradesh
The Chambal River is a principal tributary of the Yamuna River within central India. It rises on the northern slopes of the Vindhya Range at Janapao Hills, situated south of Mhow in the Indore district of Madhya Pradesh. From its elevation point, the river flows northward through Madhya Pradesh before entering Rajasthan near Chaurasigarh in Chittorgarh.

5. (A) Charmanyavati
In ancient Indian epic literature and classical Vedic scriptures, the Chambal River is historically referenced as Charmanyavati. The name translates to the river originating from or associated with hides or leather processing legends. Alongside its ancient designation, the river is also traditionally known as Nitya-vahi, highlighting its continuous perennial flow across western and central region landscapes.

6. (D) It completely dries up during the summer season.
The Chambal River is a major perennial stream in Rajasthan that maintains year-round water flow fed by groundwater and upstream reservoir discharges. It forms an extensive natural boundary between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and creates distinctive badland topography characterized by severe gully erosion. Because of sustained base flow, the river does not dry up completely during dry months.

7. (B) Van ki Asha
The Banas River originates in the Khamnor Hills of the Aravalli Range in Rajsamand district. Historically and culturally, the river is known as 'Van ki Asha', which translates directly to 'Hope of the Forest'. It serves as a vital hydrological system supporting vegetation, wildlife, agriculture, and human settlements throughout the Mewar and Dhundhar regions.

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8. (C) Banas
Although rivers like the Chambal flow over longer cumulative distances across multiple states, the Banas River holds the distinction of being the longest river whose entire course lies within Rajasthan. Stretching approximately 512 kilometers from its source in the Khamnor Hills to its confluence with the Chambal, it remains contained entirely inside state borders.

9. (D) Som
The Banas River system features numerous major tributaries draining the eastern slopes of the Aravalli range, including the Bedach, Kothari, Khari, Menal, Morel, and Dhund rivers. Conversely, the Som River originates in the hills of Udaipur near Babulwara and flows southward to join the Mahi River at Rameshwaram/ Baneshwar, forming part of the Mahi drainage system.

CHAPTER 16
Natural Resources of Rajasthan

1. Rajasthan enjoys almost a monopoly in the production of which of the following minerals?
(A) Copper and Iron ore
(B) Coal and Petroleum
(C) Lead-Zinc and Wollastonite
(D) Bauxite and Mica

2. Which state is popularly known as the 'Museum of Minerals' due to the vast variety of minerals found there?
(A) Jharkhand
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Chhattisgarh

3. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The mining sector plays a very important role in the economy of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Rajasthan possesses large reserves of both metallic and non-metallic minerals.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

4. The famous Khetri Copper Belt is primarily located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Neem Ka Thana
(B) District of Udaipur
(C) District of Bhilwara
(D) District of Rajsamand

5. Which public sector enterprise was established at Khetri for the smelting and refining of copper ore?
(A) Hindustan Zinc Limited
(B) National Mineral Development Corporation
(C) Hindustan Copper Limited
(D) Bharat Aluminium Company

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Mineral)
P. Copper
Q. Lead-Zinc
R. Iron Ore
S. Gypsum
List II: (Major Mining Area)
1. Zawar
2. Got-Manglod
3. Kho-Dariba
4. Morija-Banol
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

7. The famous Zawar mines in Udaipur are primarily known for the extraction of which mineral?
(A) Iron ore deposits
(B) Copper ore deposits
(C) Gold ore deposits
(D) Lead and zinc ores

8. Rampura-Agucha, one of the world's largest deposits of zinc and lead, is situated in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Chittorgarh
(B) Bhilwara
(C) Rajsamand
(D) Nagaur

9. Which precious metal is commercially recovered as a major byproduct during the smelting of lead-zinc ores in Rajasthan?
(A) Platinum
(B) Gold
(C) Silver
(D) Palladium

10. The Morija-Banol mining area in the Jaipur region is renowned for the production of:
(A) Tungsten
(B) Manganese
(C) Copper
(D) Iron ore

11. Which type of iron ore is predominantly found in the reserves of Rajasthan?
(A) Hematite
(B) Magnetite

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utilized in heat-resistant insulation, cement sheets, and industrial applications, making the state a major contributor to national asbestos production.

21. (C) Barmer and Bikaner
Fuller's earth, locally termed Multani Mitti, is extensively mined from sedimentary clay beds located in Barmer and Bikaner districts. Possessing natural absorbent and decolorizing properties, this clay mineral is widely used in cosmetic formulations, oil refining, chemical processing, and traditional skincare remedies throughout India and foreign export markets.

22. (A) Oil fields discovered in Barmer basin
Mangala, Bhagyam, and Aishwarya represent major onshore crude oil discovery fields in the Barmer-Sanchor basin of western Rajasthan. Discovered through modern geophysical exploration, these petroleum fields contain vast hydrocarbon reserves. Their commercial production significantly boosted domestic crude oil output, transforming Rajasthan into a key petroleum producing hub in India.

23. (D) I, II, and III
The Barmer-Sanchor basin forms a major onshore hydrocarbon province in western Rajasthan. Exploration efforts by Cairn Energy led to historic petroleum discoveries in the region, starting with the Mangala oil field in 2004. Subsequent developments brought several fields online, establishing Rajasthan as a prominent producer of domestic crude oil.

24. (B) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district contains vast natural gas deposits located in geological structures around Ramgarh, Ghotaru, Manhera Tibba, and Dandewala. Gas fields in this desert region supply clean fuel for localized power generation and industrial operations, establishing Jaisalmer as a critical center for natural gas exploration and production in Rajasthan.

25. (C) Udaipur
According to official state forest assessment reports, Udaipur district recorded the largest total forest area in Rajasthan. The Aravalli hill ranges passing through this southern district create favorable microclimatic conditions, supporting dense vegetation and extensive protected forest tracts. Consequently, Udaipur consistently maintains the leading forest acreage among all state districts.

26. (D) Churu
Churu district features the lowest total forest area and forest cover percentage in Rajasthan. Located in the northern desert zone, the region experiences severe aridity, low seasonal rainfall, extreme summer temperatures, and expansive sand dunes. These harsh geographical conditions severely restrict natural arboreal growth, resulting in sparse vegetation dominated by scattered shrubs.

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27. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Official forest status reports rank Udaipur first in total forest area, followed sequentially by Alwar, Pratapgarh, and Baran. Udaipur leads due to rugged Aravalli terrain, while Alwar benefits from moist monsoon winds. Pratapgarh and Baran contain extensive deciduous woodlands, placing them right behind in overall regional forest coverage.

28. (C) Southern region (Banswara-Dungarpur)
Dry teak forests in Rajasthan are restricted to the southern districts including Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, and Chittorgarh. These southern areas receive higher annual precipitation than northern or western regions. Tectona grandis grows prominently on hill slopes and plateau areas, forming valuable timber-yielding forest stands in the sub-tropical climate zone.

29. (B) Dry deciduous
Dhok, scientifically known as Anogeissus pendula, is the dominant tree species in the tropical dry deciduous forests of Rajasthan. Covering over half of the total forest area in the state, Dhok trees adapt remarkably well to rocky terrain, shallow soils, and prolonged dry seasons across the Aravalli hills and Hadoti region.

30. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Thar desert region of western Rajasthan is dominated by xerophytic vegetation, thorny scrub, and spiny bushes. This floral composition directly results from extreme environmental conditions, including low annual rainfall, elevated summer temperatures, and rapid evaporation. Plants possess deep root systems, reduced leaves, and fleshy stems to survive hyper-arid conditions.

(D) I, II, and III

24. Natural gas reserves in Rajasthan are prominently located in the Ramgarh and Ghotaru areas of which district?
(A) Bikaner district
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Barmer district
(D) Jalore district

25. According to the India State of Forest Report, which district has the maximum total forest area in Rajasthan?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Alwar
(C) Udaipur
(D) Baran

26. Which district has the lowest forest cover by area in Rajasthan?
(A) Hanumangarh
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Nagaur
(D) Churu

27. Arrange the following districts of Rajasthan in descending order of their total forest area:
1. Udaipur
2. Alwar
3. Pratapgarh
4. Baran

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

28. Dry teak forests in Rajasthan are mainly found in which part of the state?
(A) Western arid and semi-arid desert region
(B) Northern canal-irrigated agricultural belt
(C) Southern region (Banswara-Dungarpur)
(D) Eastern fertile plain region

29. Dhok (Anogeissus pendula) trees constitute the majority of Rajasthan's forests. These trees are characteristic of which type of forest?
(A) Tropical evergreen forests
(B) Dry deciduous
(C) Sub-alpine mountain forests
(D) Coastal mangrove forests

30. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The western part of Rajasthan is dominated by thorny scrub forests and xerophytic vegetation.
Reason (R): Western Rajasthan experiences low and erratic rainfall along with high summer temperatures.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

31. Tendu leaves, a major minor forest produce in Rajasthan, are primarily used for making:
(A) Extraction of essential oils
(B) Preparation of herbal medicines
(C) Bidi manufacturing
(D) Production of natural dyes

32. The Chohtan area of Barmer district is famous across the state for the production of which forest-based product?
(A) Bamboo wood
(B) Wild honey
(C) Natural lac
(D) Tree gum

33. Which tree is declared as the State Tree of Rajasthan and is often called the 'Kalpavriksha of the Thar'?
(A) Rohida
(B) Babool
(C) Khejri
(D) Neem

34. The primary objective of the 'Social Forestry' programme is:
(A) To reserve natural forests exclusively for wildlife protection and biodiversity conservation
(B) To promote tree plantation on degraded and common lands
(C) To commercially exploit dense forest reserves for high-value timber export markets
(D) To ban the collection of minor forest produce by local tribal communities

35. Which of the following is NOT a recognized component of the social forestry programme?
(A) Farm forestry development
(B) Community forestry management
(C) Extension forestry practices
(D) Deep-forest logging

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1. (C) Lead-Zinc and Wollastonite
Rajasthan holds a near total monopoly in the production and supply of lead zinc and wollastonite across India. The state accounts for virtually the entire national output of these vital industrial minerals. Rich geological deposits located in various districts support extensive mining and metallurgical processing operations, contributing significantly to regional industrial growth and mineral revenues.

2. (B) Rajasthan
Rajasthan is popularly referred to as the Museum of Minerals due to its extraordinary geological diversity. The state possesses over eighty different varieties of minerals, including metallic, non-metallic, and industrial resources. About fifty-seven of these minerals are commercially extracted, generating major industrial activity, substantial state revenue, and diverse employment opportunities across multiple regional districts.

3. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The mining sector contributes significantly to the economic development and revenue framework of Rajasthan. The state contains vast commercial reserves of both metallic minerals like copper and lead-zinc alongside major non-metallic minerals like marble, gypsum, and limestone. This extensive resource wealth directly drives large-scale industrial growth, regional infrastructure expansion, and widespread rural employment opportunities.

4. (A) Neem Ka Thana
The renowned Khetri Copper Belt is situated in the newly carved district of Neem Ka Thana in Rajasthan. Historically part of Jhunjhunu district, this region contains rich copper ore deposits hosted in Proterozoic rock formations. Extensive underground mining operations have been conducted here for decades, supplying crucial raw materials to national smelting plants.

5. (C) Hindustan Copper Limited
Hindustan Copper Limited was incorporated as a public sector enterprise under the Government of India to process copper reserves. The Khetri Copper Complex was established in Rajasthan to undertake integrated operations including copper ore mining, concentration, smelting, and refining. It serves as a premier industrial center supplying high-purity refined copper for national developmental needs.

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6. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Copper ore is prominently mined at Kho-Dariba in Alwar district, whereas lead and zinc are extracted from the historic Zawar mines in Udaipur. Iron ore deposits are extensively located at Morija-Banol in Jaipur district, while major gypsum reserves are harvested from Got-Manglod in Nagaur. These key locations represent vital geological mining centers across Rajasthan.

7. (D) Lead and zinc ores
The Zawar mining complex in Udaipur district is globally famous for its ancient and modern extraction of lead and zinc ores. Geological evidence indicates that silver and zinc mining has occurred in this region for over two millennia. Today, advanced underground operations continue extracting sulfide ores, supporting large-scale metallurgical refining plants nearby.

8. (B) Bhilwara
Rampura-Agucha, located in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan, represents one of the richest and largest zinc-lead deposit complexes worldwide. The ore body exhibits exceptionally high grade metal content, allowing efficient open-cast and underground extraction. Maintained with modern mining technologies, it forms the primary supply backbone for the national lead and zinc processing industry.

9. (C) Silver
Silver is recovered as a highly valuable precious metal byproduct during the chemical processing and smelting of lead-zinc sulfide ores in Rajasthan. The lead concentrates extracted from major deposits like Zawar and Rampura-Agucha contain significant quantities of silver, making Rajasthan the primary producer of refined silver in the entire country.

47. According to the 20th Livestock Census, Rajasthan holds the first rank in India in the population of which animals?
(A) Cattle, buffaloes, and draught animals
(B) Sheep, swine, and farm pigs
(C) Camels, donkeys, goats
(D) Horses, ponies, and mules

48. Rathi, Tharparkar, and Gir are well-known breeds of which livestock in Rajasthan?
(A) Water buffalo
(B) Domestic sheep
(C) Dairy goat
(D) Cattle

49. 'Murrah' is recognized as a high-yielding, premium breed of which animal?
(A) Desert camel
(B) Domestic sheep
(C) Buffalo
(D) Dairy goat

50. Consider the following statements regarding cattle breeds in Rajasthan:
I. The Tharparkar breed is predominantly found in the western border districts like Barmer and Jaisalmer.
II. The Kankrej breed is famous for its draught capacity and is a dual-purpose breed.
III. The Rathi breed yields very little milk and is strictly a draught breed.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

51. Which breed of camel in Rajasthan is famous for its fast running speed and is widely used for riding and BSF patrolling?
(A) Bikaneri breed
(B) Mewari breed
(C) Marwari breed
(D) Jaisalmeri

52. The Bikaneri breed of camel is highly valued primarily for which specific trait?
(A) Heavy draught work
(B) High-speed racing across sandy desert terrains
(C) High-yield commercial dairy milk production
(D) Yielding fine quality textile-grade wool

53. The National Research Centre on Camel (Central Camel Breeding Farm) is located at:
(A) Pokhran, Jaisalmer
(B) Suratgarh, Sriganganagar
(C) Johadbeed, Bikaner
(D) Vallabhnagar, Udaipur

54. Which breed of sheep found in the Shekhawati and Bikaner regions is famous for producing high-quality carpet wool and is known as the 'Merino of India'?
(A) Chokla
(B) Magra breed
(C) Nali breed
(D) Pugal breed

55. Rajasthan is the undisputed leader in wool production in India. It produces roughly what percentage of the country's total wool?
(A) Approximately 10%
(B) Approximately 20%
(C) Around 35-40%
(D) Approximately 75%

56. Jamnapari, Sirohi, and Barbari are renowned breeds of which livestock?
(A) Sheep
(B) Goat
(C) Buffalo
(D) Cattle

57. The rural economy of western Rajasthan is heavily dependent on livestock rearing because:
(A) The region possesses several perennial river systems supporting intensive fodder cultivation
(B) There are virtually no metallic or non-metallic mineral deposits found in western Rajasthan
(C) Arid climate and low rainfall limit crop farming
(D) The state administration strictly prohibits large-scale agricultural cultivation in the desert

58. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Livestock rearing serves as a crucial insurance against drought for farmers in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): During years of crop failure due to low rainfall, milk, wool, and animal sales provide a vital alternative source of income.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

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(C) Limonite
(D) Siderite

12. Identify the incorrect pair regarding iron ore mining areas and their respective districts in Rajasthan.
(A) Nathra Ki Pal - Udaipur
(B) Rampura-Agucha - Sikar
(C) Neemla-Raisela - Dausa
(D) Chomu-Samod - Jaipur

13. Gypsum is extensively used in agriculture to reclaim which type of problematic soil?
(A) Acidic red soil
(B) Alkaline soil
(C) Waterlogged soil
(D) Peaty organic soil

14. The Got-Manglod region of Nagaur district is famous for the vast deposits of:
(A) Gypsum
(B) Limestone
(C) Lignite coal
(D) Rock Phosphate

15. The widespread availability of high-grade limestone in the Chittorgarh-Kota belt has led to the heavy concentration of which industry?
(A) Fertilizer Industry
(B) Glass Industry
(C) Cement Industry
(D) Ceramic Industry

16. The world-famous Makrana marble, used in the construction of the Taj Mahal, is chemically which type of marble?
(A) Dolomitic marble
(B) Siliceous marble
(C) Serpentine marble
(D) Calcitic marble

17. Which district of Rajasthan is famous for its unique 'Yellow Stone' used widely in local architecture and carving?
(A) Jodhpur region
(B) Dholpur region
(C) Jaisalmer
(D) Karauli region

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Colour of Marble)
P. White Marble
Q. Green Marble
R. Pink Marble
S. Black Marble
List II: (Major Producing District in Rajasthan)
1. Banswara
2. Makrana (Nagaur)
3. Bhaislana (Jaipur)
4. Udaipur
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

19. Which district is the largest producer of Feldspar in Rajasthan, contributing to almost the entire production of the state?
(A) Bhilwara
(B) Pali
(C) Sikar
(D) Ajmer

20. Rajasthan is a major producer of asbestos in India. The variety of asbestos predominantly found in Rajasthan is:
(A) Amphibole
(B) Chrysotile
(C) Crocidolite
(D) Amosite

21. Multani Mitti (Fuller's earth), naturally used in cosmetics and bleaching, is prominently mined in which districts of Rajasthan?
(A) Kota and Bundi
(B) Dungarpur and Banswara
(C) Barmer and Bikaner
(D) Alwar and Bharatpur

22. Mangala, Bhagyam, and Aishwarya are well-known names in Rajasthan associated with:
(A) Oil fields discovered in Barmer basin
(B) Prominent marble mines in Rajsamand
(C) Solar power plants in Jodhpur
(D) Traditional water harvesting structures

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23. Consider the following statements regarding oil and natural gas in Rajasthan:
I. The Barmer-Sanchor basin is a major crude oil-producing region.
II. Cairn Energy played a crucial role in discovering oil in this basin.
III. Mangala was the first major oil discovery in Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only

for tube well operations
(B) Supplying commercially packaged and bottled drinking water across all major urban municipal areas
(C) Building water conservation structures to make villages water self-reliant
(D) Interlinking and artificially connecting all major perennial and seasonal river basins across Rajasthan

70. Which of the following is a key initiative by the Government of Rajasthan for the conservation of its critically endangered State Bird?
(A) Project Godawan
(B) Project Tiger Conservation
(C) Project Elephant Conservation
(D) Project Rhinoceros Protection

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but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

59. The apex body responsible for the procurement, processing, and marketing of milk through dairy cooperatives in Rajasthan is:
(A) Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation
(B) RAJFED (Rajasthan State Cooperative Marketing Federation)
(C) RFC (Rajasthan Financial Corporation)
(D) RSMM (Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Corporation)

60. Recognizing the economic importance of mining, in which year did Rajasthan announce its First State Mineral Policy?
(A) 1956
(B) 1978
(C) 1991
(D) 2011

61. A severe environmental impact caused by unscientific and illegal mining operations in the Aravalli hill ranges is:
(A) Substantial increase in regional annual atmospheric precipitation
(B) Deforestation and natural drainage disruption
(C) Widespread reduction in topsoil salinity levels across the region
(D) Significant improvement in the overall quality of underground water aquifers

62. A major Zinc Smelter plant, relying on the ore from Rampura-Agucha, is established at:
(A) Chanderiya (Chittorgarh)
(B) Khetri region of Neem Ka Thana district
(C) Zawar area of Udaipur district
(D) Makrana belt of Nagaur district

63. The mineral-based cement industry is mostly clustered in the Chittorgarh-Kota-Bundi belt due to the localized abundance of which raw material?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Copper ore
(C) Limestone
(D) Gypsum

64. Bhadla Solar Park, recognized as one of the largest solar parks in the world by capacity, is situated in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Barmer
(D) Jodhpur

65. Consider the following statements about the energy resources in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan has the highest potential for solar energy in India due to high clear-sky days and insolation.
II. Amarsagar in Jaisalmer is famously associated with wind energy projects.
III. Coal and Petroleum are classified as renewable energy resources.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

66. Which district has the highest potential and largest installed capacity for wind energy in Rajasthan, often referred to as the 'City of Fans' (Pankho ki Nagari)?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Pratapgarh
(D) Sikar

67. The concept of 'Sustainable Use of Natural Resources' refers to:
(A) Consuming all available natural resources as rapidly as possible to achieve maximum immediate economic growth
(B) Completely halting and banning the extraction and utilization of all non-renewable mineral resources
(C) Systematically replacing all naturally occurring resources with laboratory-manufactured synthetic alternatives
(D) Meeting present resource needs without compromising future generations

68. Which of the following irrigation practices best promotes the sustainable use of water resources in the agriculture sector of Rajasthan?
(A) Drip and sprinkler systems
(B) Conventional open field flood irrigation
(C) Traditional ridge and furrow irrigation
(D) Seasonal surface canal inundation method

69. The 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' (MJSA) launched by the Government of Rajasthan primarily aims at:
(A) Subsidizing and providing completely free electrical power to rural agricultural farmers

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10. (D) Iron ore
The Morija-Banol region in Jaipur district is well known for hosting substantial deposits of high-grade iron ore. Mining in this area yields commercial quantities of hematite ore used extensively in metallurgical industries. These deposits serve as crucial raw material inputs for regional steel plants, foundries, and construction manufacturing facilities.

11. (A) Hematite
Hematite is the primary type of iron ore found across the major mining belts of Rajasthan. Deposits located in districts such as Jaipur, Udaipur, Dausa, and Jhunjhunu contain reddish-brown ferric oxide mineral formations. This high-grade ore is extensively extracted and utilized in metallurgical processes for steelmaking and industrial manufacturing.

12. (B) Rampura-Agucha - Sikar
Rampura-Agucha is located in the Bhilwara district rather than Sikar, and it is world-renowned for lead and zinc mining rather than iron ore. Other prominent mining areas such as Nathra Ki Pal in Udaipur, Neemla-Raisela in Dausa, and Chomu-Samod in Jaipur are correctly matched with their respective districts and iron deposits.

13. (B) Alkaline soil
Gypsum, chemically known as hydrated calcium sulfate, is widely applied in agriculture as a soil conditioner to reclaim alkaline and sodic soils. It neutralizes high sodium levels, reduces soil pH, improves soil structure, and enhances water infiltration rates. This critical mineral helps restore agricultural productivity in salt-affected croplands across dry regions.

14. (A) Gypsum
The Got-Manglod region located in Nagaur district contains extensive reserves of high-purity marine evaporite gypsum deposits. These immense mineral beds are commercially extracted for agricultural soil amendment, cement manufacturing, and plaster production. Nagaur and surrounding western districts account for the majority of the total gypsum output produced in India.

15. (C) Cement Industry
The south-eastern belt of Rajasthan, encompassing Chittorgarh, Kota, and Bundi, contains vast high-grade limestone reserves from the Vindhyan geological system. Because limestone serves as the principal raw material for clinker production, major national cement companies have set up large manufacturing plants in this area, making it a prominent hub.

16. (D) Calcitic marble
Makrana marble is chemically classified as high-purity calcitic marble, consisting of over ninety percent pure calcium carbonate. Formed through intense metamorphism of ancient limestone, it exhibits exceptional whiteness, fine crystal structure, and resistance to chemical weathering. This premium architectural stone was historically chosen for constructing magnificent historic structures like the Taj Mahal.

17. (C) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district is famous for its distinctive yellow sandstone, often called Golden Stone, which gives the city its historic Golden City moniker. This durable and easily carved sedimentary rock is extensively used in constructing local forts, palaces, and intricate architectural balconies, defining the unique structural heritage of western Rajasthan.

18. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Makrana in Nagaur district is world-renowned for white calcitic marble, while Udaipur is a major center for serpentine green marble. Banswara produces high-quality pink marble deposits, whereas Bhaislana near Jaipur is well known for its unique black marble. These distinct rock formations highlight the immense dimension stone diversity of Rajasthan.

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19. (D) Ajmer
Ajmer district is the undisputed leader in feldspar mining in Rajasthan, contributing nearly the entire output of the state. Prominent mining clusters around Beawar and Ajmer extract high-quality potassic and sodic feldspar. This essential mineral is heavily supplied to ceramic, glass, and porcelain industries across domestic and international markets.

20. (A) Amphibole
Amphibole asbestos is the predominant variety extracted from mineralized rock zones across Rajasthan, especially within Udaipur, Dungarpur, and Rajsamand districts. Characterized by fibrous silicates, amphibole asbestos has been

36. The 'Rukha Bhaila' programme, initiated in the Dungarpur district, literally translates to:
(A) Tree Friend
(B) Tree Enemy
(C) Save Water
(D) Forest Fire

37. Rajasthan possesses approximately what percentage of India's total surface water resources?
(A) 1.16%
(B) 5.25%
(C) 10.4%
(D) 15.0%

38. Which river basin holds the maximum surface water potential in Rajasthan?
(A) Chambal Basin
(B) Luni River Basin
(C) Mahi River Basin
(D) Banas River Basin

39. Select the correct order of the following river basins in Rajasthan from highest to lowest in terms of their total surface water potential.
(A) Chambal, Banas, Mahi, Luni
(B) Luni, Mahi, Banas, Chambal
(C) Banas, Chambal, Luni, Mahi
(D) Mahi, Chambal, Banas, Luni

40. What is the most significant cause of the rapid depletion of groundwater resources in Rajasthan?
(A) Over-consumption of water by heavy industrial units
(B) Excessive agricultural irrigation
(C) Domestic consumption in rapidly expanding urban households
(D) Natural evaporation loss through topsoil layers

41. In the context of groundwater resources, what does a 'Dark Zone' (Over-exploited block) refer to?
(A) An area where groundwater reserves are deep but considered chemically pure
(B) An area where sunlight cannot penetrate the dense canopy or soil surface
(C) An area where annual extraction exceeds natural recharge
(D) An area completely devoid of accessible deep underground water aquifers

42. Which chemical contaminant is highly prevalent in the groundwater of the Nagaur-Ajmer region, giving it the name 'Banka Patti' or 'Kuber Patti'?
(A) Arsenic compounds
(B) Iron minerals
(C) Nitrate salts
(D) Fluoride

43. A 'Johad' is a traditional water conservation structure primarily found in which region of Rajasthan?
(A) Shekhawati region
(B) Mewar plateau region
(C) Hadoti south-eastern region
(D) Vagad southern region

44. In traditional water management of western Rajasthan, a 'Tanka' is primarily built for:
(A) Storing dry livestock fodder for domestic farm animals
(B) Rainwater harvesting for drinking purposes
(C) Recharging groundwater aquifers for large-scale crop irrigation
(D) Cultivating specialized aquatic plants and vegetation

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Traditional Water Conservation Structure)
P. Khadin
Q. Tanka
R. Johad
S. Nadi
List II: (Prominent Region or Characteristic)
1. Shekhawati region
2. Traditional village pond in western Rajasthan
3. Rainwater harvesting in Jaisalmer by Paliwal Brahmins
4. Covered underground cistern for drinking water
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

46. The most recent Livestock Census conducted across India and Rajasthan in 2019 was the:
(A) 18th Livestock Census
(B) 19th Livestock Census
(C) 20th Livestock Census
(D) 21st Livestock Census

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31. (C) Bidi manufacturing
Tendu leaves, harvested from Diospyros melanoxylon trees, constitute a major minor forest produce in southern and eastern districts of Rajasthan. The flexible and drought-resistant leaves are collected seasonally by local communities and used as outer wrappers for manufacturing bidis, providing vital seasonal wage employment and livelihood support in rural tribal belts.

32. (D) Tree gum
Chohtan area in Barmer district is widely celebrated for its high-grade commercial tree gum production, particularly harvested from Acacia senegal trees. Locally referred to as Gond, this natural forest produce is collected by rural residents during dry seasons, serving as a lucrative source of non-timber forest income and export product.

33. (C) Khejri
Khejri, scientifically designated as Prosopis cineraria, was official declared the State Tree of Rajasthan in 1983. Referred to as the Kalpavriksha of the Thar, this hardy leguminous tree provides nutrient-rich fodder, edible pods, fuelwood, and soil nitrogen enrichment, surviving easily under extreme desert drought conditions across western districts.

34. (B) To promote tree plantation on degraded and common lands
Social forestry aims to encourage community participation in planting trees on uncultivated lands, degraded panchayat pastures, roadsides, and railway strips. This program seeks to relieve pressure on natural reserves by satisfying local rural demands for fuelwood, green fodder, minor timber, and environmental stabilization through sustainable land management practices.

35. (D) Deep-forest logging
Social forestry encompasses farm forestry, community forestry, and extension forestry aimed at greening non-forest areas and satisfying local resource needs. Deep-forest commercial logging is excluded as it contradicts conservation objectives. Social forestry focuses on sustainable tree planting outside dense natural reserves to reduce ecological degradation and support rural communities.

36. (A) Tree Friend
The Rukha Bhaila program was launched in the tribal-dominated Dungarpur district to foster afforestation and environmental awareness. Translating directly to Tree Friend, this social campaign encouraged local residents to adopt tree planting, conserve local woodlands, restore degraded hillsides, and create sustainable livelihoods based on community forest management principles.

37. (A) 1.16%
Despite comprising over ten percent of India's total geographical area, Rajasthan contains only 1.16 percent of the nation's total surface water resources. The state relies on limited river systems and erratic monsoon rainfall, making surface water scarcity a critical constraint for agriculture, rural drinking supplies, and economic development.

38. (A) Chambal Basin
The Chambal River basin holds the highest surface water potential among all drainage systems in Rajasthan. As the only major perennial river flowing through the state, the Chambal and its tributaries deliver substantial annual run-off, supporting major multi-purpose dam reservoirs that provide reliable irrigation and hydroelectric energy generation.

39. (A) Chambal, Banas, Mahi, Luni
Among the major river basins of Rajasthan, Chambal ranks highest in surface water yield due to its perennial flow. The Banas basin ranks second, draining large central plains. The Mahi basin holds third place with significant seasonal yields in the south, while the ephemeral Luni basin in the west has the lowest potential.

40. (B) Excessive agricultural irrigation
Intensive tube-well irrigation for water-demanding crops represents the primary cause of rapid groundwater depletion across Rajasthan. The expansion of energized pumpsets without adequate artificial recharge has caused water tables to drop sharply. This over-exploitation outpaces natural rainfall replenishment, creating severe groundwater stress in numerous administrative blocks.

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41. (C) An area where annual extraction exceeds natural recharge
A Dark Zone or over-exploited block is an administrative hydrogeological unit where annual groundwater extraction significantly exceeds natural recharge from rainfall and surface water bodies. In these critical zones, declining water tables threaten local well yields, increase extraction costs, and degrade water quality, requiring strict regulatory measures and conservation intervention.

42. (D) Fluoride
Excessive concentrations of dissolved fluoride in underground aquifers across Nagaur and Ajmer districts created the infamous Banka Patti or Humpback Belt. Long-term consumption of this fluoridated drinking water causes severe skeletal and dental fluorosis among residents, leading to spinal deformities, joint stiffness, and physical disability in affected rural villages.

43. (A) Shekhawati region
A Johad is a traditional earthen check dam constructed across small seasonal streams to catch and retain monsoon run-off. Widely prevalent across the Shekhawati region, these small percolation structures slow down surface runoff, allow rainwater to infiltrate the soil, recharge local groundwater aquifers, and sustain nearby wells throughout dry months.

44. (B) Rainwater harvesting for drinking purposes
A Tanka is a traditional underground covered cistern engineered across arid households and communities in western Rajasthan. Designed with a clean sloped catchment area called Agor, it collects pure rainwater during monsoon downpours. The stored water remains sealed, preventing evaporation and contamination, serving as a reliable drinking supply through summer.

45. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Khadin is an agricultural rainwater harvesting system developed by Paliwal Brahmins in Jaisalmer. Tankas are covered underground drinking water cisterns, whereas Johads represent traditional earthen check dams in Shekhawati. Nadis are unlined village ponds common across western Rajasthan for storing surface run-off. These structures embody traditional desert water management wisdom.

46. (C) 20th Livestock Census
The 20th Livestock Census was conducted across India and finalized in 2019, serving as the latest comprehensive official assessment of animal resources. It recorded detailed data on livestock population numbers, breed distribution, and demographic trends, highlighting the prominent position of Rajasthan in national animal husbandry and milk production.

47. (C) Camels, donkeys, goats
According to the official 20th Livestock Census figures, Rajasthan holds the top rank nationally in the population of camels, donkeys, and goats. These drought-hardy livestock species thrive in the arid environmental conditions of western Rajasthan, providing crucial economic security, dairy production, draught power, and transport for rural desert households.

48. (D) Cattle
Rathi, Tharparkar, and Gir are renowned indigenous breeds of cattle found across Rajasthan. Rathi is an exceptional dairy breed from the northern arid region, Tharparkar is a highly resilient dual-purpose breed from western border districts, and Gir is an outstanding milch breed native to the southeastern forest districts.

49. (C) Buffalo
Murrah is globally recognized as a premier high-yielding breed of water buffalo, renowned for its superior milk production and high butterfat content. Heavily reared across eastern and central districts of Rajasthan, Murrah buffaloes form the backbone of commercial dairy farming and rural cooperative milk collection networks in the state.

50. (A) I and II only
The Tharparkar cattle breed is indigenous to arid western districts like Barmer and Jaisalmer, adapting well to thermal stress. Kankrej is a famous dual-purpose breed recognized for its draft power and milk yield. Rathi is actually a high-yielding milch cattle breed rather than a poor low-yielding draught animal.

51. (D) Jaisalmeri
The Jaisalmeri camel breed is renowned for its slender build, speed, and exceptional stamina over soft sand. These qualities make it ideal for desert riding, long-distance travel, and border patrolling duties performed by defense security

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forces. It thrives under hyper-arid conditions with minimal water requirement across western Rajasthan.

52. (A) Heavy draught work
The Bikaneri camel is widely recognized for its strong physique, heavy bone structure, and immense physical strength. It excels at heavy draught work, farm plowing, and cart transportation across sandy terrain. Featuring a distinctive forehead stop called Sehra, it represents the most prominent draught camel breed in India.

53. (C) Johadbeed, Bikaner
The ICAR-National Research Centre on Camel is located at Johadbeed near Bikaner city. Established to undertake basic and applied research on camel conservation, health, breeding, and milk processing, this premier institute conducts pioneering studies on camel physiology while promoting sustainable camel husbandry practices across desert ecosystems.

54. (A) Chokla
The Chokla breed of sheep, native to Shekhawati and Bikaner regions, is famously referred to as the Merino of India. It yields fine, high-quality carpet wool with excellent staple length. Farmers rear Chokla sheep extensively for high-grade wool production, which forms the primary input for premium carpet weaving.

55. (C) Around 35-40%
Rajasthan leads raw wool production in India, contributing approximately thirty-five to forty percent of the total national yield. The state's vast sheep population, reared across arid and semi-arid tracts, produces various grades of carpet and apparel wool, supporting textile mills, handicraft carpet industries, and rural pastoral livelihoods nationwide.

56. (B) Goat
Jamnapari, Sirohi, and Barbari are prominent breeds of domestic goats raised extensively in Rajasthan. Sirohi is a hardy dual-purpose breed well adapted to stall feeding, while Jamnapari and Barbari are noted for high milk production and prolific breeding performance, earning goats the title of the poor man's cow.

57. (C) Arid climate and low rainfall limit crop farming
The hyper-arid environment, scanty rainfall, and frequent droughts in western Rajasthan restrict stable crop agriculture. Under such dry conditions, livestock husbandry serves as a resilient economic alternative. Raising drought-hardy animals like goats, sheep, camels, and cattle ensures steady household income, food security, and livelihood stability for rural families.

58. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Animal husbandry serves as a vital economic buffer against drought in Rajasthan. When erratic monsoon rains lead to widespread agricultural crop failures, livestock continue yielding commercial products such as milk, wool, hides, and manure. Selling these animal resources provides rural farming households with immediate cash flow and livelihood stability.

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59. (A) Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation
The Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation acts as the apex cooperative institution overseeing dairy development in the state. Operating under a three-tier system, it coordinates milk procurement, processing, and distribution across district milk producer unions. It markets dairy products under the popular Saras brand, safeguarding remunerative returns for rural dairy farmers.

60. (B) 1978
Rajasthan formulated its First State Mineral Policy in 1978 to systematically organize, regulate, and expand its rich mining sector. This pioneering policy framework aimed to encourage mineral exploration, streamline mining lease allocations, boost industrialization, enhance state revenues, and ensure structured exploitation of metallic and non-metallic geological resources.

61. (B) Deforestation and natural drainage disruption
Unscientific and illegal mining operations across the Aravalli range cause severe environmental damage, including massive deforestation, loss of wildlife habitat, topsoil erosion, and severe drainage disruption. Blasting and hill cutting destroy crucial natural water recharge paths, exacerbating regional aridity and lowering surrounding groundwater levels significantly across vulnerable districts.

ecotourists visiting the area
(C) To capture and relocate wild tigers entering local rural villages
(D) To allocate and clear protected forest lands for seasonal agriculture

59. Historically, which traditional method was widely used by the Rajasthan Forest Department to estimate the tiger population before camera traps became standard?
(A) Aerial drone surveys
(B) Pugmark tracing
(C) Vocalization monitoring
(D) Radio collaring every tiger

60. Before being upgraded and renamed as Mukundra Hills National Park, this protected area was historically known by which name?
(A) Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary
(B) Darrah Sanctuary
(C) National Chambal Sanctuary
(D) Todgarh Raoli Sanctuary

61. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Wildlife/Tree
P. Khejri
Q. Godawan
R. Blackbuck
S. Chinkara
List II: Scientific Name
1. Gazella bennettii
2. Antilope cervicapra
3. Prosopis cineraria
4. Ardeotis nigriceps
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

62. Keoladeo Ghana was officially declared a National Park in which year?
(A) 1971
(B) 1981
(C) 1991
(D) 2001

63. According to the Rajasthan Forest Department, forests are divided into Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed categories. Which category covers the largest percentage of forest area in the state?
(A) Reserved Forests
(B) Unclassed Forests
(C) Private Forests
(D) Protected Forests

64. Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary, the only hill station sanctuary in Rajasthan, is especially famous for the presence of which bird?
(A) Siberian Crane
(B) Godawan
(C) Green Munia
(D) Peacock

65. Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary spreads over the Aravalli ranges in which group of districts?
(A) Jaipur, Dausa, Alwar
(B) Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pali
(C) Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer
(D) Kota, Bundi, Baran

66. The Amrita Devi Bishnoi Smriti Award is given by the Government of Rajasthan for outstanding contribution in which field?
(A) Promotion of rural women empowerment initiatives
(B) Development of sustainable desert agriculture
(C) Preservation of traditional Rajasthani folk arts
(D) Forest and wildlife protection

67. Which physical feature forms a natural geographical corridor connecting Ranthambore to the Kaila Devi Sanctuary and beyond?
(A) Vindhyan ranges and Chambal ravines
(B) The vast sand dunes of the Thar Desert expanse
(C) The highest elevation ridges of the Aravalli range
(D) The extended alluvial plains of the Luni river basin

68. Which of the following activities is a regulated tourist activity permitted inside National Parks in Rajasthan to view wildlife?
(A) Trophy hunting
(B) Timber logging
(C) Jeep Safari
(D) Nighttime off-roading

69. Desert National Park is the largest protected area in Rajasthan by area. What is its approximate total area?
(A) 1,500 sq. km
(B) 3,162 sq. km
(C) 5,050 sq. km
(D) 7,200 sq. km

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CHAPTER 17

Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation in Rajasthan

1. Which of the following acts is primarily responsible for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants in Rajasthan and the rest of India?
(A) Environment Protection Act, 1986
(B) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
(C) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
(D) Biological Diversity Act, 2002

2. In which district of Rajasthan is the Ranthambore National Park situated?
(A) Alwar
(B) Bharatpur
(C) Kota
(D) Sawai Madhopur

3. Keoladeo Ghana National Park is world-famous primarily for the conservation of which of the following?
(A) Migratory birds
(B) Bengal Tigers
(C) Blackbucks
(D) Asiatic Lions

4. Which of the following statements about Sariska National Park is incorrect?
(A) It is located in the Alwar district.
(B) It is a part of the Project Tiger network.
(C) It is famous for being the primary natural habitat of the Great Indian Bustard.
(D) Successful re-introduction of tigers has been done here.

5. The Desert National Park, famous for preserving the fragile ecosystem of the Thar desert, is spread across which two districts?
(A) Jaisalmer and Barmer
(B) Jodhpur and Bikaner
(C) Barmer and Jalore
(D) Jaisalmer and Bikaner

6. Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is most famous for the sighting of which unique creature?
(A) Snow leopard
(B) Wild water buffalo
(C) Sloth bear
(D) Flying squirrel

7. Tal Chhapar Sanctuary in the Churu district is famous for a large population of:
(A) Tigers
(B) Blackbucks
(C) Wild boars
(D) Crocodiles

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Godawan (Great Indian Bustard) is mainly found in the Desert National Park of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The desert environment provides the ideal dry grassland habitat required for the survival of the Godawan.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary is located near which prominent city of Rajasthan?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Bikaner
(D) Udaipur

10. The Phulwari ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary is the catchment area for which of the following rivers?
(A) Som, Mansi, Wakal
(B) Luni, Jawai, Sukri
(C) Chambal, Banas, Kali Sindh
(D) Mahi, Anas, Chap

11. Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary was originally established primarily to protect wildlife around which famous lake?

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35. The Khejarli movement was primarily aimed at saving which tree, later declared as the State Tree of Rajasthan?
(A) Khejri
(B) Rohida
(C) Banyan
(D) Neem

36. In which year did the historic Khejarli massacre take place, where Amrita Devi Bishnoi and others sacrificed their lives?
(A) 1604
(B) 1730
(C) 1857
(D) 1901

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Desert National Park (DNP):
I. It is an excellent example of the desert ecosystem.
II. It has abundant fossils of animals and plants at Akal Wood Fossil Park.
III. It receives the highest rainfall among all sanctuaries in Rajasthan.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

38. The Sajjangarh Biological Park was established to promote eco-tourism and captive breeding at the foothills of which famous palace?
(A) Umaid Bhawan Palace
(B) City Palace, Jaipur
(C) Lalgarh Palace
(D) Monsoon Palace

39. The terrain of Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary is best described as:
(A) Dense tropical evergreen forest canopy
(B) Flat saline grassland
(C) High mountainous terrain with rocky slopes
(D) Deep riverine ravines and dense scrubland

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Wildlife Species
P. Great Indian Bustard
Q. Flying Squirrel
R. Blackbuck
S. Wolf
List II: Associated Sanctuary in Rajasthan
1. Tal Chhapar
2. Kumbhalgarh
3. Desert National Park
4. Sitamata
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

41. In which year was Project Tiger officially launched in Ranthambore?
(A) 1965-66
(B) 1973-74
(C) 1980-81
(D) 1992-93

42. Who is the highest-ranking administrative officer in the structure of the Rajasthan Forest Department?
(A) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
(B) Chief Minister and Cabinet Forest Minister
(C) District Chief Forest Officer and Collector
(D) Divisional Forest Officer and Conservator

43. Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary, the fourth tiger reserve of Rajasthan, is situated in which district?
(A) Jhalawar
(B) Bundi
(C) Baran
(D) Karauli

44. Which number tiger reserve in Rajasthan is the Dholpur-Karauli Tiger Reserve?
(A) Third
(B) Fourth
(C) Fifth
(D) Sixth

45. Consider the following wildlife sanctuaries and national parks of Rajasthan:
1. Tal Chhapar Sanctuary
2. Desert National Park (Jaisalmer)
3. Ranthambore National Park
4. Sitamata Sanctuary
Which of the following represents their correct geographic arrangement from North to South?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

46. Keoladeo National Park derives its name from an ancient temple located inside the park. To which deity is this temple dedicated?
(A) Lord Vishnu

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(C) 15.2%
(D) 21.0%

24. What is the primary purpose of developing a Wildlife Corridor between Ranthambore and Mukundra Hills?
(A) To permit safe tourist vehicular movement between parks
(B) To transport water and forest resources across regions
(C) To facilitate natural wildlife migration
(D) To build eco-friendly commercial resorts for visitors

25. Select the correct chronological order of the establishment of Tiger Reserves in Rajasthan (from earliest to latest):
(A) Ranthambore, Sariska, Mukundra Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari
(B) Sariska, Ranthambore, Ramgarh Vishdhari, Mukundra Hills
(C) Ranthambore, Mukundra Hills, Sariska, Ramgarh Vishdhari
(D) Mukundra Hills, Ranthambore, Sariska, Ramgarh Vishdhari

26. In which year was Keoladeo Ghana National Park inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(A) 1971
(B) 1985
(C) 1995
(D) 2004

27. The Godawan, which is the focus of a major conservation project in Rajasthan, is officially recognized as the:
(A) State Animal
(B) State Bird
(C) State Emblem
(D) National Bird of India

28. In the context of human-wildlife conflict in Rajasthan, which animal is most frequently reported to cause heavy damage to agricultural crops?
(A) Royal Bengal Tiger
(B) Nilgai (Blue Bull)
(C) Indian Leopard
(D) Wild Sloth Bear

29. Which of the following conditions makes Keoladeo Ghana National Park a highly suitable habitat for winter migratory birds?
(A) It has a large shallow wetland and marshy ecosystem.
(B) It is covered in thick evergreen forests.
(C) It is located at a very high altitude in the Aravallis.
(D) It is a dry desert area providing warmth.

30. Sariska gained international attention in 2008 for being the first tiger reserve in the world to successfully:
(A) Establish a captive breeding facility for white tigers
(B) Completely eradicate illegal poaching using aerial drones
(C) Successfully reintroduce relocated tigers
(D) House tigers and lions together within shared enclosures

31. The tigers relocated to the Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve were primarily brought from which national park?
(A) Jim Corbett National Park
(B) Kanha National Park
(C) Bandhavgarh National Park
(D) Ranthambore National Park

32. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Keoladeo National Park is recognized as a Ramsar site.
Reason (R): It is an internationally important wetland that supports thousands of migratory waterfowl.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

33. Which dam is the primary source of water supply to the wetlands of Keoladeo National Park?
(A) Bisalpur Dam
(B) Ajan Dam
(C) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam

34. In which district of Rajasthan is the Phulwari ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary situated?
(A) Dungarpur
(B) Banswara
(C) Pratapgarh
(D) Udaipur

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62. (A) Chanderiya (Chittorgarh)
The Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter complex, located in Chittorgarh district, is one of the world's largest integrated lead-zinc smelting plants. Operated by Hindustan Zinc Limited, this modern facility relies on rich concentrates transported from the Rampura-Agucha and Zawar mines, producing refined zinc, lead, and high-purity silver for industrial markets.

63. (C) Limestone
The concentration of cement plants along the Chittorgarh, Kota, and Bundi corridor is directly driven by vast deposits of high-grade Vindhyan limestone. Being a heavy and bulk raw material, proximity to limestone quarries minimizes freight costs, enabling large-scale clinker manufacturing and establishing this region as a premier cement manufacturing belt.

64. (D) Jodhpur
Bhadla Solar Park, situated in the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan, is globally recognized as one of the largest mega-capacity solar power parks. Spanning thousands of hectares in an arid desert landscape with exceptionally high solar insolation, Bhadla substantially contributes to clean renewable power generation and national green energy targets.

65. (A) I and II only
Rajasthan boasts the highest solar energy potential in India due to high solar insolation and abundant clear days. Amarsagar in Jaisalmer established one of the earliest operational wind energy projects in the state. Coal and petroleum are classified as exhaustible fossil fuels rather than renewable energy resources.

66. (B) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district possesses the largest installed wind power generation capacity in Rajasthan, earning it the popular title City of Fans. High wind speeds across its open desert terrain provide optimal conditions for large-scale wind farm developments, making it a critical hub for green renewable power production.

67. (D) Meeting present resource needs without compromising future generations
Sustainable utilization of natural resources involves managing land, water, minerals, and forests responsibly to meet current socio-economic requirements while preserving ecological balance for coming generations. It emphasizes resource conservation, environmental protection, waste reduction, and widespread adoption of renewable alternatives to prevent resource depletion and long-term environmental degradation.

68. (A) Drip and sprinkler systems
Micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems optimize agricultural water efficiency by delivering water directly to root zones with minimal evaporation or conveyance loss. In water-scarce regions like Rajasthan, adopting micro-irrigation conserves precious groundwater, prevents soil salinity, improves crop productivity, and promotes sustainable agricultural water management.

69. (C) Building water conservation structures to make villages water self-reliant
The Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan was launched to achieve permanent water self-reliance in rural Rajasthan. The scheme utilizes community participation and modern technology to construct traditional water harvesting structures like johads, tankas, and percolation ponds, effectively capturing monsoon run-off, restoring groundwater tables, and ensuring localized water security.

70. (A) Project Godawan
Project Godawan was launched by Rajasthan to conserve the Great Indian Bustard, locally known as Godawan, which is the critically endangered State Bird. The initiative focuses on habitat restoration, predator management, captive breeding facilities, and mitigating power line hazards to prevent the extinction of this iconic grassland bird species.

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(B) Goddess Durga
(C) Lord Shiva
(D) Lord Hanuman

47. Sariska was originally the private hunting reserve of the Maharaja of which princely state?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Bharatpur
(C) Jodhpur
(D) Alwar

48. Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is predominantly located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Bikaner District
(B) Jodhpur District
(C) Pratapgarh
(D) Dausa District

49. Although Rajasthan currently does not have a fully designated UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, which area is often proposed for this status due to its unique arid biodiversity?
(A) Keoladeo National Park
(B) Desert National Park
(C) Sajjangarh Sanctuary
(D) Bassi Sanctuary

50. The teachings of which saint formed the basis of the wildlife and environmental conservation traditions of the Bishnoi community?
(A) Saint Pipaji Maharaj
(B) Saint Ramcharan Ji
(C) Saint Dadu Dayal Ji
(D) Guru Jambheshwar

51. Consider the following statements regarding the state symbols of Rajasthan related to wildlife:
I. The Chinkara is the State Animal (wild heritage).
II. The Godawan is the State Bird.
III. The Tiger is the State Animal.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

52. During the reign of which Maharaja of Jodhpur did the Khejarli incident take place?
(A) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
(B) Maharaja Ajit Singh
(C) Maharaja Abhai Singh
(D) Maharaja Umaid Singh

53. To boost wildlife tourism and promote sustainable travel in nature, the Rajasthan Ecotourism Policy was launched in which year?
(A) 2010
(B) 2015
(C) 2021
(D) 2023

54. In Rajasthan, a successful captive breeding center for wolves is established in:
(A) Desert National Park
(B) Ranthambore National Park
(C) Sariska Tiger Reserve
(D) Nahargarh Biological Park

55. The Rajasthan State Forest Act, which provides the legal framework for forest administration in the state, was originally enacted in which year?
(A) 1953
(B) 1972
(C) 1980
(D) 1986

56. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bishnoi community is known as the traditional protectors of the Blackbuck in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Their religious tenets strictly prohibit the killing of animals and the cutting of green trees.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

57. The village of Khichan in the Jodhpur district is famous globally as an ideal wintering ground for which migratory bird?
(A) Greater Flamingo
(B) Siberian Crane
(C) Great Indian Bustard
(D) Demoiselle Crane

58. What is the primary role of the Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) under the Joint Forest Management program in Rajasthan?
(A) To involve local communities in forest protection
(B) To levy and collect entry taxes from

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(A) Pushkar Lake
(B) Dhebar Lake
(C) Pichola Lake
(D) Sambhar Lake

12. Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is particularly known as a significant breeding center for which of the following animals?
(A) Bengal Tiger
(B) Indian Wolf
(C) Rhinoceros
(D) Asian Elephant

13. Mukundra Hills was declared as the third National Park of Rajasthan in which year?
(A) 2004
(B) 2012
(C) 2016
(D) 2020

14. Consider the following statements regarding the officially recognized National Parks in Rajasthan:
I. Ranthambore is a National Park.
II. Keoladeo Ghana is a National Park.
III. Mukundra Hills is a National Park.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

15. Historically, which migratory bird used to travel thousands of kilometers from Russia to spend winters at Keoladeo Ghana National Park?
(A) Greater Flamingo
(B) Arctic Tern
(C) Pelican
(D) Siberian Crane

16. The Chinkara, which is heavily conserved in Rajasthan, holds which official status in the state?
(A) State Avian Species
(B) State Aquatic Animal
(C) State Animal (Wild)
(D) State Reptile Species

17. The Bishnoi community of Rajasthan is renowned for its traditional conservation of nature. The name Bishnoi is derived from how many ecological and moral principles?
(A) 19
(B) 20
(C) 29
(D) 39

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Sanctuary
P. Bandh Baretha
Q. Todgarh Raoli
R. Bassi
S. Ramgarh Vishdhari
List II: District
1. Bundi
2. Chittorgarh
3. Bharatpur
4. Ajmer/Pali/Rajsamand
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

19. The famous Khejarli movement, where 363 people sacrificed their lives to protect Khejri trees, was led by:
(A) Amrita Devi
(B) Gaura Devi
(C) Medha Patkar
(D) Sundarlal Bahuguna

20. Which sanctuary was the first to be included under Project Tiger in Rajasthan?
(A) Sariska
(B) Mukundra Hills
(C) Ranthambore
(D) Ramgarh Vishdhari

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21. Where has the artificial hatching and captive breeding center for the Great Indian Bustard (Godawan) been established in Rajasthan?
(A) Ramdevra (Jaisalmer)
(B) Pushkar Valley (Ajmer)
(C) Deshnoke Region (Bikaner)
(D) Phalodi Region (Jodhpur)

22. Which famous tigress of Ranthambore National Park was widely known as the Queen of Ranthambore and the most photographed tiger in the world?
(A) Collarwali
(B) Avni
(C) Sita
(D) Machali

23. According to state forest reports, what is the approximate percentage of recorded forest area out of the total geographical area of Rajasthan?
(A) 4.5%
(B) 9.6%

70. What is the current global conservation status of the Great Indian Bustard (Godawan) according to the IUCN Red List?
(A) Designated as Least Concern
(B) Designated as Vulnerable
(C) Critically Endangered
(D) Extinct in the Wild

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 serves as the primary statutory framework for environmental and fauna protection across all Indian states, including Rajasthan. This federal legislation regulates wild animal trade, prohibits unauthorized hunting, establishes protected ecosystems like national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, and provides stringent penalties to preserve ecological balance and endangered biodiversity.

2. (D) Sawai Madhopur
Ranthambore National Park is situated in the Sawai Madhopur district of southeastern Rajasthan at the junction of the Aravalli and Vindhyan hill ranges. Renowned globally for its wild Bengal tiger population, this historical forest reserve comprises diverse terrain including steep crags, lakes, dry deciduous forests, and ancient fort structures within its protected core area.

3. (A) Migratory birds
Keoladeo Ghana National Park, situated near Bharatpur, is a world-renowned man-made wetland reserve famous for providing wintering grounds to thousands of migratory birds. Flocks arrive annually from Siberia, Central Asia, and Europe to breed and feed in its rich aquatic ecosystem, making it one of the premier avian habitats and wetland sanctuaries across Asia.

4. (C) It is famous for being the primary natural habitat of the Great Indian Bustard.
Sariska National Park is located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan and operates as an integral part of the Project Tiger initiative. While Sariska achieved historic conservation success through tiger reintroduction, the Great Indian Bustard is not naturally found here; instead, that critically endangered bird species inhabits dry grassland reserves like Desert National Park.

5. (A) Jaisalmer and Barmer
Desert National Park covers an extensive region spanning across the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts in western Rajasthan. Spreading over three thousand square kilometers, this sanctuary protects the fragile arid ecosystem of the Thar Desert, featuring expansive sand dunes, gravel plains, fossil parks, and critical habitat for indigenous wildlife including the Great Indian Bustard.

6. (D) Flying squirrel
Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary, situated predominantly in the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan, is renowned across India for the presence of the rare Asian giant flying squirrel. This nocturnal arboreal mammal inhabits the canopy of dense teak and bamboo trees, gliding between branches during dusk and night, making the sanctuary a key wildlife conservation zone.

7. (B) Blackbucks
Tal Chhapar Sanctuary, located in the Churu district of Rajasthan, is world-famous for harboring a thriving population of blackbucks. Characterized by flat saline depressions and open grasslands, this unique ecosystem provides rich forage, specifically the nutrient-dense Mothiya grass, making it one of the most significant sanctuaries for blackbuck conservation in northern India.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Great Indian Bustard, locally known as Godawan, relies heavily on open dry grasslands and semi-arid landscapes for nesting and foraging. The Desert National Park in western Rajasthan offers precisely this specialized habitat, making it the primary stronghold for the species and directly validating why this specific arid environment supports its survival.

9. (D) Udaipur
Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary is situated right on the outskirts of Udaipur city in Rajasthan, encircling the historic Monsoon Palace perched atop a hill. Covering a compact rocky area along the Aravalli range, the sanctuary protects indigenous flora and fauna and serves as a vital ecological buffer zone for the urban Udaipur lake basin.

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10. (A) Som, Mansi, Wakal
Phulwari ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the Udaipur district, functions as the primary catchment zone for three significant regional rivers, namely the Som, Mansi, and Wakal. The dense deciduous forest cover, undulating hill slopes, and perennial water streams make this sanctuary an ecologically sensitive watershed that preserves local hydrological and forest systems.

11. (B) Dhebar Lake
Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary was established to conserve the rich forest environment and aquatic ecosystem surrounding Jaisamand Lake, historically known as Dhebar Lake. Located in Udaipur district, this massive artificial freshwater body and its peripheral hills harbor varied wildlife including panthers, wild boars, and water birds, earning its reputation as a prominent regional sanctuary.

12. (B) Indian Wolf
Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, spanning across the Aravalli hills, is globally recognized as a significant natural habitat and breeding center for the Indian wolf. The rugged terrain, dry rocky valleys, and secluded scrub forests of the sanctuary offer ideal secluded conditions necessary for the denning, breeding, and survival of this endangered canine predator.

13. (B) 2012
Mukundra Hills was officially declared as the third National Park of Rajasthan in the year 2012, upgrading the former Darrah Sanctuary complex. Covering parts of Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, and Chittorgarh districts, this national park protects dense deciduous forests and river valleys while serving as an essential tiger conservation habitat in southeastern Rajasthan.

14. (D) I, II, and III
Rajasthan possesses three officially designated National Parks under the framework of wildlife conservation laws: Ranthambore National Park situated in Sawai Madhopur, Keoladeo Ghana National Park located in Bharatpur, and Mukundra Hills National Park in Hadoti. Each unique site plays a critical role in preserving carnivores, wintering migratory birds, and forest biodiversity.

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15. (D) Siberian Crane
The Siberian Crane, a critically endangered migratory avian species, historically undertook long-distance seasonal migrations spanning thousands of kilometers from arctic Siberia to winter at Keoladeo Ghana National Park. Their regular presence in Bharatpur made the wetlands famous, although severe habitat disruptions along their migratory flyways led to a cessation of winter visits.

16. (C) State Animal (Wild)
The Chinkara, or Indian Gazelle, holds official legal status as the State Animal (Wild) of Rajasthan, having been designated in 1981. Highly adapted to arid environments, this graceful antelope species thrives in desert plains, scrublands, and semi-arid terrain across the state, receiving rigorous legal protection under national and state wildlife laws.

17. (C) 29
The name Bishnoi derives directly from the words 'Bees' meaning twenty and 'Nau' meaning nine, representing twenty-nine environmental and moral principles prescribed by Guru Jambheshwar in the fifteenth century. These core precepts strictly command followers to protect green vegetation, refrain from harming wild animals, and preserve nature across generations.

18. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Wildlife sanctuaries in Rajasthan are distributed across specific administrative districts to preserve distinct ecosystems: Bandh Baretha Sanctuary lies in Bharatpur, Todgarh Raoli Sanctuary spans Ajmer, Pali, and Rajsamand, Bassi Sanctuary is situated in Chittorgarh, and Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary is located in Bundi, functioning as an essential wild tiger corridor.

19. (A) Amrita Devi
The historic Khejarli movement of 1730 was bravely led by Amrita Devi Bishnoi, who along with her daughters and three hundred and sixty-three fellow villagers sacrificed their lives to protect Khejri trees from being felled. This unprecedented act of environmental martyrdom remains a fundamental landmark in nature conservation history.

20. (C) Ranthambore
Ranthambore was the first protected reserve in Rajasthan brought under the coverage of Project

grazing within marsh boundaries were restricted, establishing an undivided wildlife refuge for seasonal migratory birds.

63. (D) Protected Forests
In accordance with the Rajasthan Forest Department's legal classification, Protected Forests cover the largest portion of the state's total recorded forest land area, exceeding Reserved and Unclassed forest categories. While legal rights and concessions like controlled grazing and fuelwood collection are permitted in protected forests, strict state administrative oversight remains enforced.

64. (C) Green Munia
Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the high-elevation Aravalli terrain of Sirohi district, is especially renowned as a major habitat and breeding stronghold for the Green Munia. This small, brightly colored passerine bird relies on the unique sub-tropical evergreen vegetation and dense scrublands characteristic of Mount Abu's cooler highland environment.

65. (B) Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pali
Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary extends over the central Aravalli hill ranges, covering contiguous administrative portions of three adjacent districts: Rajsamand, Udaipur, and Pali. Surrounding the historic Kumbhalgarh Fort, this expansive sanctuary preserves rich deciduous forests, natural water valleys, and critical animal populations such as leopards and Indian wolves.

66. (D) Forest and wildlife protection
The Amrita Devi Bishnoi Smriti Award is a prestigious state honor bestowed by the Government of Rajasthan to recognize individuals and institutions making exemplary contributions to forest and wildlife protection. Named in memory of Amrita Devi's 1730 environmental martyrdom, the award promotes courage, community action, and active nature conservation across the state.

67. (A) Vindhyan ranges and Chambal ravines
The continuous geographical landscape connecting Ranthambore National Park to Kaila Devi Wildlife Sanctuary is formed by Vindhyan hill ranges and Chambal river ravines. This undulating, broken terrain provides dense scrub vegetation, natural water corridors, and secluded movement pathways essential for dispersals of wide-ranging wild carnivores like tigers.

68. (C) Jeep Safari
Guided Jeep Safaris represent a highly regulated eco-tourism activity permitted inside National Parks across Rajasthan for controlled wildlife observation. Operating under strict forest department guidelines along designated safari routes during scheduled hours, jeep safaris allow visitors to experience natural habitats while minimizing disturbance to wildlife and maintaining forest conservation protocols.

69. (B) 3,162 sq. km
Desert National Park is the largest protected wildlife sanctuary in Rajasthan, covering an expansive geographical area of approximately 3,162 square kilometers. Spanning across the arid desert landscapes of Jaisalmer and Barmer districts, its immense scale is designed to preserve fragile Thar Desert habitats and critical Great Indian Bustard populations.

70. (C) Critically Endangered
According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the Great Indian Bustard (Ardeotis nigriceps) is assigned the highest level of threat status as Critically Endangered. With global wild populations dwindling due to habitat loss, power line collision hazards, and low reproductive rates, intensive species conservation efforts remain urgently underway.

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from Ranthambore, establishing a precedent for modern big cat reintroduction strategies.

31. (D) Ranthambore National Park
Tigers reintroduced into Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve were primarily translocated from Ranthambore National Park to manage surplus predator density and re-establish wild breeding populations. Ranthambore functions as the core source habitat for restocking tigers in neighboring protected reserves across Rajasthan's interconnected ecological network.

32. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Keoladeo National Park was designated as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance in 1981 because its engineered aquatic ecosystem provides crucial habitat for thousands of wintering migratory waterfowl. The ecological reliance of waterbirds on these marshlands directly justifies its Ramsar status, making the assertion and reasoning entirely aligned.

33. (B) Ajan Dam
The primary water source nourishing the fragile wetland ecosystems of Keoladeo National Park is the Ajan Dam, constructed on the Gambhir River. Seasonal water released from this reservoir flows into the park's network of canals, filling shallow impoundments and sustaining the aquatic ecology required for migratory birds.

34. (D) Udaipur
Phulwari ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the southern part of Udaipur district in Rajasthan, close to the border with Gujarat. Characterized by dense dry tropical deciduous forests, hilly terrain, and rich botanical diversity, this sanctuary preserves important wildlife populations and acts as a crucial catchment area for local rivers.

35. (A) Khejri
The historic Khejarli movement was spearheaded to protect the Khejri tree (Prosopis cineraria), an indispensable species in arid desert ecosystems. Revered for its ability to enrich soil, provide fodder during droughts, and offer shade, the Khejri was later officially designated as the State Tree of Rajasthan to honor its ecological and historic importance.

36. (B) 1730
The historic Khejarli massacre occurred in the year 1730 in Khejarli village near Jodhpur. Led by Amrita Devi Bishnoi, three hundred and sixty-three villagers willingly laid down their lives to resist royal soldiers clearing Khejri trees, establishing an unprecedented sacrifice that remains a foundation of global forest conservation history.

37. (A) I and II only
Desert National Park preserves an exemplary arid ecosystem and houses ancient fossilized wood specimens dating back millions of years at Akal Wood Fossil Park. However, situated in extreme western Rajasthan, it receives very low precipitation, meaning statements describing its desert ecology and rich fossil deposits are accurate while rainfall claims are incorrect.

38. (D) Monsoon Palace
Sajjangarh Biological Park was established at the base of the famous Sajjangarh Palace, widely known as the Monsoon Palace, near Udaipur. Designed to promote environmental awareness, eco-tourism, and captive conservation, the park provides spacious open-air enclosures for varied regional wildlife species residing in the foothills of the Aravalli range.

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39. (B) Flat saline grassland
The landscape of Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary consists primarily of open, flat saline grasslands known as 'Tal' depressions, located within the arid terrain of Churu district. These flat salt-affected plains nurture short nutritious grasses like Mothiya, providing ideal foraging grounds and unobstructed visibility preferred by blackbucks and resident desert fauna.

40. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Prominent wildlife species in Rajasthan correspond to specialized sanctuary habitats across the state: the Great Indian Bustard is protected in Desert National Park, the Asian giant flying squirrel inhabits Sitamata Sanctuary, the blackbuck population thrives in Tal Chhapar, and the Indian wolf is conserved within Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary.

41. (B) 1973-74
Project Tiger was officially launched at Ranthambore during the 1973-74 financial year as a core part of India's national initiative to

prevent tiger extinction. This legal status brought dedicated administrative management, anti-poaching infrastructure, and habitat protection that established Ranthambore as a world-class apex predator reserve.

42. (A) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) serves as the apex administrative civil servant leading the organizational hierarchy of the Rajasthan Forest Department. Headquartered in Jaipur, this senior officer oversees state forest policy implementation, wildlife management strategies, conservation operations, budgetary allocation, and administrative governance across all territorial and wildlife wings.

43. (B) Bundi
Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary, formally designated as Rajasthan's fourth tiger reserve, is located in the Bundi district. Serving as an essential ecological link and buffer corridor connecting Ranthambore Tiger Reserve with Mukundra Hills National Park, it preserves dry deciduous forest cover and supports diverse fauna, including wild tigers and leopards.

44. (C) Fifth
The Dholpur-Karauli Tiger Reserve was officially declared as the fifth tiger reserve of Rajasthan, significantly expanding the state's protected network along the Chambal river basin. Encompassing forested hills and ravine landscapes, this reserve provides critical contiguous habitat for dispersing tiger populations migrating from Ranthambore and adjoining forested areas.

45. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The geographical North-to-South spatial sequence of these wildlife habitats reflects their state locations: Tal Chhapar Sanctuary in northern Churu district lies highest, followed by Desert National Park in Jaisalmer, Ranthambore National Park in central Sawai Madhopur, and Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary in southern Pratapgarh district.

46. (C) Lord Shiva
Keoladeo Ghana National Park derives its historical name from an ancient central shrine dedicated to Keoladeo, a title for Lord Shiva, situated within the park premises. The local word 'Ghana' translates to thick or dense, referring to the heavy vegetation and marshland surrounding this historic place of worship.

47. (D) Alwar
Prior to being declared a protected national sanctuary and tiger reserve, Sariska served as the private hunting reserve and forest preserve for the Maharajas of the former princely state of Alwar. The estate featured historic royal hunting lodges and dry deciduous forests that were eventually integrated into formal wildlife protection networks.

48. (C) Pratapgarh
Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is predominantly situated in the Pratapgarh district of southern Rajasthan, while small continuous forest stretches extend into neighboring Chittorgarh and Udaipur districts. Positioned at the ecological junction of the Aravalli, Vindhyan, and Malwa plateau systems, it represents a highly diverse tropical deciduous forest environment.

49. (B) Desert National Park
Desert National Park in western Rajasthan is frequently proposed for designation as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve due to its unparalleled desert biodiversity, endemic flora, and delicate arid ecosystem. Its vast geographical footprint across Jaisalmer and Barmer preserves unique desert adaptations, ancient fossils, and endangered fauna found nowhere else in India.

50. (D) Guru Jambheshwar
Guru Jambheshwar, revered as Saint Jambhoji, established the Bishnoi faith in 1485 and codified twenty-nine core tenets centered on moral living and environmental ethics. His divine precepts strictly prohibit harming wild animals and cutting green trees, creating a centuries-old cultural tradition of active nature and wildlife protection.

51. (A) I and II only
In the official state emblem framework of Rajasthan, the Chinkara is designated as the State Animal within the wild fauna category, and the Godawan is declared the official State Bird. The Bengal tiger serves as the National Animal of India but does not hold official state animal status in Rajasthan.

52. (C) Maharaja Abhai Singh
The historic Khejarli environmental sacrifice occurred in 1730 during the rule of Maharaja

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Abhai Singh of Jodhpur. Royal officials attempted to cut Khejri trees in Bishnoi village territories to generate lime kiln fuel for palace construction, provoking intense community resistance where three hundred sixty-three villagers lost their lives.

53. (C) 2021
The Government of Rajasthan formally notified the Rajasthan Ecotourism Policy in the year 2021. This strategic policy aims to harness the state's natural beauty and wildlife sanctuaries for sustainable tourism, encouraging community participation, ecosystem conservation, eco-lodging standards, and nature awareness without compromising fragile natural forest resources.

54. (D) Nahargarh Biological Park
Nahargarh Biological Park, situated near Jaipur at the base of the Aravalli hills, houses a successful specialized captive breeding facility for the Indian wolf. This biological park plays a vital role in ex-situ conservation, conducting scientific research, breeding programs, and veterinary care to maintain healthy genetic stocks of native wild canids.

55. (A) 1953
The Rajasthan Forest Act was enacted in 1953 to consolidate laws relating to forest lands, forest produce, and administrative governance across the newly integrated state of Rajasthan. This fundamental state legislation provided the legal basis for classifying forests into Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed categories and controlling timber exploitation and grazing rights.

56. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Members of the Bishnoi community are globally recognized as devoted defenders of the blackbuck and desert wildlife in Rajasthan. This protective ethic stems directly from their fundamental twenty-nine religious tenets established by Guru Jambheshwar, which strictly forbid harming living creatures or cutting green trees, rendering the reasoning accurate and explanatory.

57. (D) Demoiselle Crane
Khichan village in the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan is famous internationally for hosting thousands of wintering Demoiselle Cranes, locally known as 'Kuranja'. Every winter, these migratory birds arrive from Eurasia, relying on community feeding stations called 'Pakshi Ghar' maintained by local residents in a famous example of community-led bird conservation.

58. (A) To involve local communities in forest protection
Village Forest Protection and Management Committees were established under Joint Forest Management schemes to directly involve local rural communities in protecting, regenerating, and managing neighboring state forest lands. In return for safeguarding forests against illegal logging and forest fires, villagers receive sanctioned access to sustainable non-timber forest resources.

59. (B) Pugmark tracing
Prior to the widespread adoption of modern automated camera traps and DNA analysis, pugmark tracing was the principal traditional field technique used by wildlife authorities to estimate tiger populations. Forest personnel recorded, traced, and analyzed individual footprint impressions left at waterholes and dusty tracks to identify individual tigers and estimate numbers.

60. (B) Darrah Sanctuary
Mukundra Hills National Park was historically known as the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary prior to its official upgrading and reorganization into a national park complex. The reserve originally comprised the historical Darrah forest pass, which was later unified with portions of Jawahar Sagar and Chambal sanctuaries to form Mukundra Hills.

61. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Scientific taxonomic nomenclature matches key flora and fauna in Rajasthan: Khejri corresponds to Prosopis cineraria, the Great Indian Bustard is scientifically classified as Ardeotis nigriceps, the blackbuck carries the scientific name Antilope cervicapra, and the wild Chinkara gazelle is classified under the binomial name Gazella bennettii.

62. (B) 1981
Keoladeo Ghana was officially notified and upgraded to the status of a National Park in 1981, securing peak legal protection for its fragile aquatic ecosystem. Following this national status, commercial activities and cattle

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Tiger during its nationwide launch in 1973-74. Initiated to protect the Royal Bengal tiger from severe population collapse, Ranthambore grew into one of India's most successful tiger reserves and a primary focal point for predator conservation.

21. (A) Ramdevra (Jaisalmer)
A specialized conservation breeding and artificial hatching facility for the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard was established at Ramdevra in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. Designed to prevent species extinction through egg collection, artificial incubation, and chick rearing under expert monitoring, this center plays a crucial role in species recovery efforts.

22. (D) Machali
Machali, designated officially as T-16, was the legendary tigress of Ranthambore National Park widely celebrated as the Queen of Ranthambore. Famed for her distinctive facial markings resembling a fish, her dominant control over lakes, and her encounters with crocodiles, she became the most photographed wild tiger in the world.

23. (B) 9.6%
According to official state forest statistics, recorded forest land constitutes approximately 9.6 percent of the total geographical land area of Rajasthan. Due to vast desert landscapes in the west, natural forest cover remains sparse, making structured legal protection, social forestry initiatives, and sustainable management vital for regional ecological stability.

24. (C) To facilitate natural wildlife migration
Establishing dedicated wildlife corridors between protected areas like Ranthambore and Mukundra Hills serves primarily to facilitate safe natural animal movement and dispersal. These continuous green channels prevent habitat fragmentation, promote genetic exchange among tiger populations, reduce human-wildlife encounters, and help carnivores seek new territorial ranges without facing human landscape barriers.

25. (A) Ranthambore, Sariska, Mukundra Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari
The chronological establishment of Tiger Reserves in Rajasthan began with Ranthambore in 1973-74, followed by Sariska in 1978-79. Decades later, Mukundra Hills was notified as the third reserve in 2013, and Ramgarh Vishdhari was declared the fourth in 2022, reflecting an expanding network for apex predator protection.

26. (B) 1985
Keoladeo Ghana National Park was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985 under natural criteria due to its outstanding global significance as a waterfowl sanctuary. Protecting expansive seasonal shallow wetlands, the park offers crucial shelter, feeding, and breeding grounds to hundreds of resident and migratory bird species.

27. (B) State Bird
The Great Indian Bustard, locally known as Godawan, is designated as the State Bird of Rajasthan. Facing severe threats from habitat loss and human infrastructure, this large, ground-nesting bird species receives top-priority conservation focus, with protective measures implemented in dry grassland habitats like Desert National Park to ensure its survival.

28. (B) Nilgai (Blue Bull)
In agrarian regions across Rajasthan, the Nilgai or Blue Bull is identified as the primary wild animal causing extensive crop destruction. Due to rising populations, lack of natural predators in open farmland, and expanding agricultural boundaries, Nilgai herds frequently raid fields, making them the leading cause of ongoing human-wildlife agricultural conflict.

29. (A) It has a large shallow wetland and marshy ecosystem.
Keoladeo Ghana National Park offers ideal conditions for migratory waterfowl primarily because of its expansive network of shallow freshwater marshes and seasonal wetlands. These shallow water bodies provide an abundance of aquatic plants, small fish, mollusks, and insects, offering essential sustenance and safe roosting grounds for thousands of wintering birds.

30. (C) Successfully reintroduce relocated tigers
In 2008, Sariska Tiger Reserve achieved a historic international landmark in wildlife conservation by executing the world's first successful reintroduction of wild tigers via airlift relocation. After local poaching wiped out the original tiger population, big cats were airlifted

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CHAPTER 18
Population and Tribes of Rajasthan

1. According to the 2011 Census, what is the approximate total population of Rajasthan?
(A) 6.85 crore
(B) 5.65 crore
(C) 7.20 crore
(D) 8.15 crore

2. What was the decadal population growth rate of Rajasthan during the period 2001-2011?
(A) 17.7%
(B) 24.4%
(C) 21.3%
(D) 28.4%

3. Which district in Rajasthan recorded the highest total population according to the 2011 Census?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Alwar

4. Which district of Rajasthan has the lowest total population as per the 2011 Census?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Sirohi
(C) Bundi
(D) Jaisalmer

5. Which district in Rajasthan recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate (2001-2011)?
(A) Jhunjhunu
(B) Ganganagar
(C) Pali
(D) Bikaner

6. What is the average population density of Rajasthan as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 165 persons per sq. km
(B) 214 persons per sq. km
(C) 200 persons per sq. km
(D) 382 persons per sq. km

7. Which district has the highest population density in Rajasthan (Census 2011)?
(A) Bharatpur
(B) Dausa
(C) Alwar
(D) Jaipur

8. Which district of Rajasthan has the lowest population density (Census 2011)?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Bikaner
(C) Barmer
(D) Churu

9. In the 2011 Census, which two districts of Rajasthan recorded a population density of more than 500 persons per square kilometer?
(A) Jaipur and Alwar
(B) Jaipur and Bharatpur
(C) Jaipur and Dausa
(D) Bharatpur and Dholpur

10. Consider the following statements regarding the population of Rajasthan (Census 2011):
I. The rural population constitutes more than 75% of the total population.
II. The decadal growth rate of the state is higher than the national average.
III. The overall literacy rate of the state is above 75%.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. What is the overall literacy rate of Rajasthan according to the 2011 Census?
(A) 66.1%
(B) 60.4%
(C) 74.0%
(D) 79.2%

12. According to the 2011 Census, what is the male literacy rate in Rajasthan?
(A) 66.1%
(B) 70.5%
(C) 79.2%
(D) 82.1%

13. According to the 2011 Census, what is the female literacy rate in Rajasthan?

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(A) 48.3%
(B) 56.4%
(C) 61.2%
(D) 52.1%

14. Which district of Rajasthan has the highest overall literacy rate?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jhunjhunu
(C) Kota
(D) Sikar

15. Read the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Female literacy in Rajasthan is significantly lower than the national average.
Reason (R): Traditional social structures, rural poverty, and early marriages have historically hindered female education in the state.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Which district has the lowest female literacy rate in Rajasthan according to the 2011 Census?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Banswara
(C) Sirohi
(D) Jalore

17. What is the overall sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of Rajasthan as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 928
(B) 912
(C) 933
(D) 943

18. What is the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in Rajasthan according to the 2011 Census?
(A) 909
(B) 914
(C) 888
(D) 928

19. Which district of Rajasthan has the highest sex ratio (Census 2011)?
(A) Dungarpur
(B) Rajsamand
(C) Pali
(D) Pratapgarh

20. Match List I with List II regarding demographic indicators and data of Rajasthan (Census 2011):
List I: Demographic Indicator
P. Overall Sex Ratio
Q. Child Sex Ratio
R. Population Density
S. Overall Literacy Rate
List II: Data
1. 200
2. 66.1%
3. 928
4. 888
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

21. Which district recorded the lowest sex ratio in Rajasthan in the 2011 Census?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Dholpur
(C) Bharatpur
(D) Karauli

22. What percentage of Rajasthan's total population lives in rural areas (Census 2011)?
(A) 68.8%
(B) 71.5%
(C) 75.1%
(D) 78.3%

23. Which district in Rajasthan has the highest urban population in terms of percentage?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Ajmer
(D) Kota

24. The concept of "Demographic Dividend" primarily relies on the growth of which age group in the population?
(A) 15-59 years
(B) 0-14 years
(C) 60-75 years
(D) Above 75 years

25. Select the correct descending order of the top three districts of Rajasthan in terms of overall literacy rate (Census 2011):
(A) Jaipur, Kota, Jhunjhunu
(B) Kota, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu
(C) Kota, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur
(D) Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Kota

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26. According to the religious classification of the 2011 Census, which is the second-largest religious community in Rajasthan?
(A) Sikh
(B) Muslim
(C) Jain
(D) Christian

27. Which scheme is run by the government specifically to combat female foeticide and improve the declining child sex ratio?
(A) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
(B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
(C) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(D) Ayushman Bharat

28. According to Census data, what is the most common reason for the migration of males from rural to urban areas in Rajasthan?
(A) Education
(B) Marriage
(C) Employment
(D) Healthcare

29. In demographic terms, the stream of migration that involves the largest number of people (predominantly females) in Rajasthan is:
(A) Rural to Urban
(B) Urban to Urban
(C) Urban to Rural
(D) Rural to Rural

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Meena tribe of Rajasthan:
I. They are the largest tribe in Rajasthan by population.
II. They are primarily concentrated in the eastern districts of Rajasthan like Jaipur, Dausa, and Sawai Madhopur.
III. They traditionally trace their origin to the Matsya (Fish) Avatar of Lord Vishnu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

31. Which is the largest Scheduled Tribe in Rajasthan in terms of population?
(A) Bhil
(B) Meena
(C) Garasia
(D) Sahariya

32. Which is the second largest Scheduled Tribe in Rajasthan?
(A) Garasia
(B) Sahariya
(C) Damor
(D) Bhil

33. Which district in Rajasthan has the highest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in absolute numbers?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Banswara
(C) Dungarpur
(D) Pratapgarh

34. Which district in Rajasthan has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population relative to its total population?
(A) Dungarpur
(B) Udaipur
(C) Banswara
(D) Pratapgarh

35. Read the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Sahariya tribe is the only tribe from Rajasthan included in the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) list of India.
Reason (R): The Sahariya tribe has the highest literacy rate and strongest economic standing among all tribes in Rajasthan.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. The word 'Bhil' is believed to have originated from the Dravidian word 'Veel' or 'Villu'. What does this word mean?
(A) Sword
(B) Spear
(C) Arrow
(D) Bow

37. In the traditional culture of the Bhil tribe, what is their house locally called?
(A) Jhumpa
(B) Tapra
(C) Haveli
(D) Chhatri

38. The headman of a Bhil village is known as:
(A) Patel

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(B) Kotwal
(C) Gameti
(D) Mukhi

39. Which famous fair is considered the "Kumbh of the Tribals" and holds great significance for the Bhil tribe?
(A) Pushkar Religious Fair
(B) Sitabari Tribal Fair
(C) Ramdevra Annual Fair
(D) Baneshwar Fair

40. Match List I with List II regarding tribes and their main district of concentration in Rajasthan:
List I: Tribe
P. Sahariya
Q. Garasia
R. Damor
S. Kathodi
List II: Main District of Concentration
1. Baran
2. Sirohi
3. Dungarpur
4. Udaipur
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

41. The Meena tribe in Rajasthan is broadly divided into which two main traditional classes?
(A) Ujala Meena and Maila Meena
(B) Zamindar and Chowkidar
(C) Badi Bhagat and Chhoti Bhagat
(D) Rajput Meena and Bhil Meena

42. Which prominent deity is revered by the Meena tribe, in whose name they traditionally never take a false oath?
(A) Shri Pabuji Rathore
(B) Bhuria Baba
(C) Lokdevta Gogaji
(D) Baba Ramdevji

43. Which is the third largest Scheduled Tribe in Rajasthan by population?
(A) Garasia
(B) Sahariya
(C) Damor
(D) Kanjar

44. The Garasia tribe in Rajasthan is predominantly found in the Abu Road and Pindwara tehsils of which district?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Rajsamand
(C) Sirohi
(D) Pali

45. Arrange the following major tribes of Rajasthan in descending order based on their population size:
1. Garasia
2. Meena
3. Sahariya
4. Bhil
Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

46. What is the traditional head of the Garasia tribe village panchayat called?
(A) Gameti
(B) Kotwal
(C) Sahlot
(D) Mukhi

47. Which district is the primary habitat of the Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan?
(A) Jhalawar
(B) Baran
(C) Kota
(D) Bundi

48. The head of the traditional panchayat of the Sahariya tribe is called:
(A) Patel
(B) Gameti
(C) Sahlot
(D) Kotwal

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49. The Sitabari Fair, often referred to as the Kumbh of the Sahariya tribe, is organized in which district?
(A) Baran
(B) Banswara
(C) Udaipur
(D) Pratapgarh

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area in Rajasthan:
I. It aims at the rapid socio-economic development of the tribal population.
II. The districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, and Pratapgarh are fully included in the TSP area.
III. It does not apply to any part of the Udaipur district.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

51. What is the primary traditional occupation of the Damor tribe?
(A) Agriculture
(B) Forest hunting and food gathering
(C) Extracting Katha from Khair trees
(D) Traditional ironwork and blacksmithing

52. The maximum population of the Damor tribe in Rajasthan is concentrated in the Simalwara panchayat samiti of which district?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Banswara
(C) Chittorgarh
(D) Dungarpur

53. The Kathodi tribe of Rajasthan derives its name from its traditional occupation of extracting:
(A) Wild honey from forest trees
(B) Katha (catechu)
(C) Natural resin from pine trees
(D) Shellac and lac from host trees

54. In which district of Rajasthan is the Kathodi tribe mainly settled?
(A) Sirohi
(B) Baran
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jhalawar

55. Read the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Baneshwar Fair is widely known as the Kumbh of the Tribals in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It is held at the confluence of Som, Mahi, and Jakham rivers in the district of Banswara.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the specification of Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Article 342
(B) Article 330
(C) Article 338
(D) Article 341

57. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions regarding the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states like Rajasthan?
(A) Third Schedule
(B) Fifth Schedule
(C) Sixth Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

58. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by inserting which new Article in the Constitution?
(A) Article 338B
(B) Article 338A
(C) Article 339A
(D) Article 340A

59. Which of the following districts is completely included in the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area of Rajasthan?
(A) Banswara
(B) Rajsamand
(C) Chittorgarh
(D) Pali

60. Match List I with List II regarding tribal terms and their associated tribes:
List I: Tribal Head/Term
P. Gameti
Q. Sahlot
R. Kotwal
S. Mukhi
List II: Associated Tribe
1. Sahariya
2. Damor
3. Garasia
4. Bhil
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

61. Under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) scheme in Rajasthan, what is the minimum percentage of tribal population required in a cluster of villages (with a total population of 10,000) for inclusion?
(A) 25%
(B) 33%
(C) 75%
(D) 50%

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31. (B) Meena
The Meena tribe is the most populous Scheduled Tribe in Rajasthan according to 2011 Census figures, representing over 47 percent of the state's total tribal population. Known for high literacy levels relative to other indigenous groups, they hold significant political and administrative representation, residing mainly in eastern and north-eastern districts.

32. (D) Bhil
The Bhil tribe constitutes Rajasthan's second-largest Scheduled Tribe community after the Meena tribe, accounting for approximately 44 percent of the state's tribal population. Inhabiting southern districts like Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, and Chittorgarh, the Bhils possess ancient cultural roots, distinct linguistic dialects, and rich folk traditions rooted in hill and forest environments.

33. (A) Udaipur
Udaipur district recorded the highest Scheduled Tribe population in terms of absolute numerical count in Rajasthan as per the 2011 Census, harboring over 15 lakh tribal individuals. Its dense forested region and hilly Aravalli topography historically provided habitat for Bhil communities, making Udaipur the leading district in total ST population numbers.

34. (C) Banswara
Banswara district records the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population relative to its total population in Rajasthan, with tribal communities constituting over 76.4 percent of the district's total population. Dungarpur follows closely, making southern Rajasthan the primary heartland for concentrated indigenous demographic proportions across all district administrative units in the state.

35. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Sahariya tribe of Shahbad and Kishanganj tehsils in Baran district is the only group in Rajasthan recognized under India's Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. However, Sahariyas face extreme social isolation, economic hardship, and low literacy levels, making claims regarding high literacy or strong economic standing historically false and socio-economically inaccurate.

36. (D) Bow
Etymologically, the name 'Bhil' is derived from the Dravidian word 'Veel' or 'Villu', which translates to 'Bow'. This reflects the historical identity of the Bhils as skilled archers and traditional hunters who relied on bows and arrows for subsistence, defense, and military service under regional Rajput rulers throughout Western India's history.

37. (B) Tapra
In traditional Bhil culture, individual households or residential huts are locally termed 'Tapra' or 'Khu'. These structures are typically built on elevated ridges using bamboo, timber, thatch, and mud plaster. Clusters of such dwellings scattered across surrounding hills form small hamlets known as 'Phala', while an entire village is called 'Pal'.

38. (C) Gameti
The headman or traditional chief of a Bhil village is officially called 'Gameti'. The Gameti exercises traditional social authority, resolves disputes, leads village meetings, and represents the community in external administrative matters. Other leadership figures across different tribal groups in Rajasthan include Patel among Meenas and Sahlot among Garasia tribal communities.

39. (D) Baneshwar Fair
The Baneshwar Fair is celebrated annually during Magh Purnima at Sabla in Dungarpur district. Located at the holy confluence of the Som, Mahi, and Jakham rivers, this festival is venerated as the 'Kumbh of the Tribals', drawing thousands of Bhils to immerse ancestral ashes and offer worship to Shiva at Baneshwar Mahadev temple.

40. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Tribal demographics in Rajasthan reveal distinct spatial settlements. The Sahariya tribe resides predominantly in Baran district. The Garasia community is largely concentrated in the mountainous terrain of Sirohi district. The Damor tribe inhabits Simalwara tehsil of Dungarpur district, while the Kathodi tribe is mainly settled in forested tehsils of Udaipur district.

41. (B) Zamindar and Chowkidar
The Meena tribe in Rajasthan is traditionally categorized into two major divisions: Zamindar

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ANSWERS

1. (A) 6.85 crore
According to the official 2011 Census figures, the state of Rajasthan had an exact total population of 68,548,437 persons. This places the overall count at approximately 6.85 crore. The state represented roughly 5.66 percent of the total population of India, ranking as the eighth most populous state in the country at that time.

2. (C) 21.3%
The decadal population growth rate reflects the percentage change in population over a ten-year period. For Rajasthan, the growth rate recorded between 2001 and 2011 was 21.3 percent. Although this rate showed a decline compared to the 28.4 percent growth recorded in 1991-2001, it remained higher than the national decadal average.

3. (A) Jaipur
In the 2011 Census, Jaipur recorded the largest population among all districts in Rajasthan, with a total exceeding 66 lakh inhabitants. Its status as the administrative and economic capital contributed significantly to urban migration and overall demographic concentration, followed by other major districts such as Jodhpur, Alwar, and Nagaur in absolute numerical strength.

4. (D) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer registered the lowest overall population among all districts in Rajasthan during the 2011 Census, recording approximately 6.69 lakh inhabitants. The district's vast arid terrain, sparse water resources, and harsh Thar Desert climatic conditions limit human settlement capacity, resulting in low human density and the smallest aggregate population state-wide across Rajasthan.

5. (B) Ganganagar
During the decade from 2001 to 2011, Ganganagar district recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate in Rajasthan at exactly 10.0 percent. Effective adoption of family planning awareness along with social stabilization factors contributed to controlling population expansion, distinguishing it from western desert districts that experienced high decadal expansion rates during the same timeframe.

6. (C) 200 persons per sq. km
Population density represents the total number of individuals residing per square kilometer of land area. According to the 2011 Census, Rajasthan had an average population density of 200 persons per square kilometer. This value reflects significant spatial variations across the state, ranging from sparsely populated desert regions to densely inhabited eastern districts.

7. (D) Jaipur
Jaipur district recorded the highest population density in Rajasthan during the 2011 Census, reaching 595 persons per square kilometer. Rapid urbanization, administrative significance, industrial growth, and educational facilities attract large migration flows into the capital area, making it the most densely concentrated district, followed by Bharatpur with 503 persons per square kilometer.

8. (A) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district registered the lowest population density in Rajasthan, standing at merely 17 persons per square kilometer according to the 2011 Census. Vast expanses of sandy desert terrain, extremely arid climatic conditions, minimal annual rainfall, and limited water resources severely limit human settlement, resulting in sparse demographic distribution across its wide geographical area.

9. (B) Jaipur and Bharatpur
According to the 2011 Census data, only two districts in Rajasthan recorded a population density exceeding 500 persons per square kilometer. Jaipur registered the highest density in the state with 595 persons per square kilometer, while Bharatpur recorded 503 persons per square kilometer, owing to favorable geography, agricultural prosperity, and economic activities.

10. (A) I and II only
In the 2011 Census, rural residents comprised 75.1 percent of Rajasthan's total population, confirming rural predominance. The state's

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decadal growth rate of 21.3 percent exceeded the national average of 17.7 percent. However, Rajasthan's overall literacy rate stood at 66.1 percent, which is below 75 percent, making the literacy statement inaccurate while others remain correct.

11. (A) 66.1%
The overall literacy rate of Rajasthan as per the 2011 Census recorded a significant increase from previous decades to reach 66.1 percent. This literacy figure includes both male literacy at 79.2 percent and female literacy at 52.1 percent, reflecting ongoing efforts in expanding educational infrastructure, though remaining below the national literacy average.

12. (C) 79.2%
Male literacy in Rajasthan reached 79.2 percent in the 2011 Census, reflecting higher educational enrollment and retention among men compared to women in the state. Jhunjhunu district recorded the highest male literacy rate at 86.9 percent, highlighting regional advancements in basic education, school enrollment initiatives, and vocational awareness across non-urban and urban populations.

13. (D) 52.1%
According to 2011 Census records, female literacy in Rajasthan stood at 52.1 percent, representing one of the lower female literacy rates among major Indian states. Historical socio-economic barriers, early marriages, and limited access to educational institutions in rural belts hindered growth, although targeted welfare programs aim to boost female educational attainment continuously.

14. (C) Kota
Kota district recorded the highest overall literacy rate in Rajasthan at 76.6 percent according to the 2011 Census. Famous as an educational hub with prominent coaching institutes, higher educational institutions, and developed urban infrastructure, Kota also holds the highest female literacy rate in the state at 65.9 percent, outperforming all other districts.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Female literacy in Rajasthan registered at 52.1 percent during the 2011 Census, significantly lower than the national female literacy average of 65.4 percent. Deep-rooted patriarchal social structures, rural poverty, child marriages, and domestic responsibilities historically limited girls' access to schooling, explaining why these systemic social factors directly caused low educational attainment across rural regions.

16. (D) Jalore
Jalore district recorded the lowest female literacy rate in Rajasthan in the 2011 Census, standing at a sparse 38.5 percent. Factors such as conservative cultural traditions, underdeveloped educational facilities in rural areas, economic backwardness, and high drop-out rates among young females contributed to Jalore maintaining the state's lowest female literacy metric.

17. (A) 928
The sex ratio measures the number of females per 1000 males in a given population. According to the 2011 Census, Rajasthan recorded an overall sex ratio of 928. This marked an improvement from the 2001 Census figure of 921, reflecting positive trends, although it remained below the national sex ratio average of 943.

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18. (C) 888
The child sex ratio measures female children per 1000 male children within the 0 to 6 years age group. In the 2011 Census, Rajasthan recorded a critical child sex ratio of 888, dropping from 909 recorded in 2001. This decline prompted policy interventions and awareness campaigns targeting gender bias and illegal sex-selective practices.

19. (A) Dungarpur
Dungarpur district recorded the highest overall sex ratio in Rajasthan during the 2011 Census, reaching 994 females per 1000 males. Tribal social customs in southern districts typically show higher gender equity and lack sex-selective traditions present elsewhere, enabling districts like Dungarpur, Rajsamand, and Pali to consistently report superior female-to-male population ratios.

20. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
In the 2011 Census data for Rajasthan, the overall sex ratio was recorded at 928 females per 1000 males, while the child sex ratio stood at 888. Population density averaged 200 persons per square kilometer, and the state achieved an overall literacy rate of 66.1 percent, establishing

correct demographic pairings across these metrics.

21. (B) Dholpur
Dholpur district recorded the lowest sex ratio in Rajasthan in the 2011 Census, with only 846 females per 1000 males. Deeply entrenched social preferences for male children, high instances of sex determination, and economic neglect of female offspring contributed to severe gender skewing in Dholpur and adjacent eastern districts like Jaisalmer and Bharatpur.

22. (C) 75.1%
According to the 2011 Census, rural areas accommodated approximately 75.1 percent of Rajasthan's total population, amounting to over 5.15 crore people living in rural villages. This reflects the predominantly agrarian nature of the state's economy, where primary sector activities such as farming, animal husbandry, and cottage industries form the major livelihood source.

23. (D) Kota
Kota district recorded the highest urban population percentage in Rajasthan during the 2011 Census, with 60.3 percent of its inhabitants living in urban areas. Strong industrial development, presence of thermal power generation centers, and emergence as an educational hub attracted rapid urbanization, exceeding the state capital Jaipur's urban proportion of 52.4 percent.

24. (A) 15-59 years
Demographic dividend refers to economic growth potential resulting from shifts in a population's age structure, specifically when the proportion of working-age population aged 15 to 59 years is larger than non-working age dependents. This shift reduces dependency ratios, increases labor force participation, boosts national savings, and drives overall economic productivity forward.

25. (B) Kota, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu
According to the 2011 Census, the top three districts of Rajasthan in terms of overall literacy rate in descending order are Kota, Jaipur, and Jhunjhunu. Kota led with an overall literacy rate of 76.6 percent, followed by Jaipur at 75.5 percent, and Jhunjhunu ranking third with 74.1 percent overall literacy across its population.

26. (B) Muslim
In the 2011 Census religious demographic profiling of Rajasthan, Hindus form the majority population at 88.49 percent. Muslims represent the second-largest religious community in the state, comprising approximately 9.07 percent of the population. They are followed by Sikhs at 1.27 percent, Jains at 0.91 percent, and Christians in smaller proportions across districts.

27. (A) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was launched in January 2015 to address declining child sex ratios, curb female foeticide, enforce female child survival laws, and promote female education across India. The scheme creates public awareness, prevents sex determination practices, enforces legal provisions under PC-PNDT Act, and ensures enhanced school retention for female children.

28. (C) Employment
Census data demonstrates that economic factors, primarily seeking gainful employment, job opportunities, and better wage earnings, constitute the dominant driver for male rural-to-urban migration in Rajasthan. Limited agrarian earnings and seasonal unemployment push male labor toward urban hubs, unlike female migration, which is overwhelmingly driven by marital alliance obligations across rural regions.

29. (D) Rural to Rural
In demographic migration studies for Rajasthan and India, Rural to Rural migration involves the highest volume of migrants. This stream is overwhelmingly dominated by females relocating due to marriage traditions, where exogamous marriage customs dictate that women relocate from their native rural household to their husband's family home in a neighboring village.

30. (D) I, II and III
The Meena tribe forms Rajasthan's largest tribal group by overall numerical strength. Their heavy concentration lies in eastern districts including Jaipur, Dausa, Sawai Madhopur, and Karuali. Culturally, members trace lineage to Matsya Avatar, Lord Vishnu's fish incarnation mentioned in ancient texts, confirming all three demographic, geographic, and historical statements as accurate.

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62. Which of the following best defines the term 'Demographic Dividend' in the context of population studies?
(A) Rapid economic growth resulting from an increase in the population of children below 14 years
(B) Financial incentives and subsidies provided by the government to control national birth rates
(C) Economic growth potential resulting from a high working-age population
(D) Socio-economic benefits arising primarily from an increase in the life expectancy of senior citizens

63. 'Walar' is a famous traditional dance performed without any musical instrument by the men and women of which tribe?
(A) Bhil
(B) Garasia
(C) Sahariya
(D) Meena

64. The 'Hathimana' dance, traditionally performed by men kneeling on the ground wielding a sword, is associated with marriages in which tribe?
(A) Meena
(B) Kathodi
(C) Damor
(D) Bhil

65. What percentage of Rajasthan's total population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 13.5%
(B) 8.9%
(C) 17.8%
(D) 21.2%

66. What percentage of Rajasthan's total population belongs to the Scheduled Castes (SC) as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 12.4%
(B) 13.5%
(C) 17.8%
(D) 24.1%

67. According to the linguistic data of the Census, which language/dialect group has the highest number of speakers in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajasthani
(B) Bhili and Bhilodi dialects
(C) Punjabi language group
(D) Urdu language group

68. The "Chaurasia Panchayat", which consists of 84 villages, is the largest traditional administrative body of which tribe?
(A) Bhil tribe
(B) Meena community
(C) Garasia tribe
(D) Sahariya

69. The 'Maa-Bari' scheme, operated by the Government of Rajasthan, is primarily focused on providing primary education to children of which community?
(A) Meena tribe
(B) Sahariya and Kathodi tribes
(C) Urban poor
(D) Nomadic tribes of Western Rajasthan

70. Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are established by the government primarily for:
(A) Free specialized coaching and mentoring for civil services aspirants from rural areas
(B) Skill development and vocational training programs for urban school dropouts
(C) Quality education for ST students in remote areas
(D) Comprehensive physical conditioning and tactical training for police recruits

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Meena and Chowkidar Meena. Zamindar Meenas engaged in settled agriculture, landholder duties, and farming activities. Chowkidar Meenas historically held security duties, guarding villages, forts, and royal treasuries under local kings, establishing a long-standing functional division within the broader community.

42. (B) Bhuria Baba
Bhuria Baba, also known as Gautameshwar, is revered as the supreme deity and protector by the Meena community in southern and eastern Rajasthan. Members of the Meena tribe hold profound religious reverence for Bhuria Baba, and taking a solemn oath in his name is considered sacred and completely inviolable across traditional tribal society.

43. (A) Garasia
The Garasia tribe represents the third largest Scheduled Tribe population in Rajasthan, trailing only the Meena and Bhil tribes. Concentrated primarily in Sirohi, Pali, and Udaipur districts, the Garasias maintain unique socio-cultural practices, traditional cohabitation arrangements, colorful folk dances like Walar, and distinctive clan structures distinct from other regional tribal communities.

44. (C) Sirohi
In Rajasthan, the Garasia tribe is concentrated heavily in Sirohi district, particularly within the hilly terrains of Abu Road and Pindwara tehsils. Smaller numbers of Garasia communities also reside in contiguous areas of neighboring Pali and Udaipur districts, maintaining vibrant customary practices and distinct cultural heritage deeply tied to the Aravalli hills.

45. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Demographic rankings of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan place the Meena tribe first in population, followed by the Bhil tribe in second position. The Garasia tribe ranks third, while the Sahariya tribe occupies the fourth spot among major ST populations, confirming sequence 2, 4, 1, 3 as the precise numerical descending demographic order.

46. (C) Sahlot
The traditional head of a Garasia village panchayat is known as 'Sahlot' or 'Palvi'. The Sahlot handles social governance, adjudicates community disputes, and coordinates tribal ceremonial rituals. By comparison, village heads in other regional tribes are designated as Gameti among Bhils, Patel among Meenas, Kotwal among Sahariyas, and Mukhi among Damors.

47. (B) Baran
Baran district in south-eastern Rajasthan serves as the primary habitat of the Sahariya tribe, with nearly 99 percent of the state's Sahariya population concentrated within Shahbad and Kishanganj tehsils. Due to their economic vulnerability and primitive socio-cultural isolation, they receive specialized developmental funding and protective benefits under central government welfare programs.

48. (D) Kotwal
The head of the traditional village panchayat of the Sahariya tribe is called 'Kotwal'. The Kotwal exercises social authority, enforces community norms, resolves internal disputes, and presides over social assemblies within Sahariya settlements known as 'Saharana'. Higher tiered traditional administrative units of the Sahariya community include Ekdasa, Dwadasa, and Chaurasia panchayats.

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49. (A) Baran
The Sitabari Fair takes place annually at Kelwara in Shahbad tehsil of Baran district. Revered as the sacred 'Kumbh of the Sahariya tribe', this cultural gathering combines religious rituals, social meetings, match-making, and trade. Tribals gather to pay homage at Sitabari springs, historically associated with Sita and Sage Valmiki's ashram.

50. (A) I and II only
The Tribal Sub-Plan area strategy drives socio-economic upliftment in tribal regions. Banswara, Dungarpur, and Pratapgarh are fully included as TSP districts, along with partial areas from Udaipur, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, and Rajsamand. Because designated tehsils within Udaipur district fall under TSP governance, claim III is incorrect while claims I and II are valid.

51. (A) Agriculture
Unlike several nomadic or forest-foraging tribes, the Damor tribe in Rajasthan practices settled agriculture as its primary traditional occupation. Cultivating crops like maize, wheat, and pulses on land holdings, they complement agricultural income with livestock rearing, distinguishing

their sedentary agrarian lifestyle from forest-dependent tribal groups like Kathodis or Sahariya communities.

52. (D) Dungarpur
The Damor (or Damaria) tribe in Rajasthan is overwhelmingly concentrated in Dungarpur district, specifically within Simalwara panchayat samiti, which is often termed Damoria region. Migrating historically from neighboring Gujarat, Damors retain cultural affinities with Gujarati customs, including attire and festivals like Chhela Bansi Mela, setting them apart from surrounding southern groups.

53. (B) Katha (catechu)
The Kathodi tribe derives its name directly from 'Katha' (catechu), an extract processed from the heartwood of Khair trees (Acacia catechu). Historically migrated from Maharashtra, Kathodis specialized in processing Katha using traditional Handi techniques, relying on forest resources for livelihoods before undergoing settlement programs supported by state welfare departments today.

54. (C) Udaipur
The Kathodi tribe is mainly settled in Udaipur district of Rajasthan, primarily within the forested tehsils of Kotra, Jhadol, and Sarada. Brought originally from Khandesh in Maharashtra by private contractors for Katha extraction, the small Kathodi population is recognized as a vulnerable group requiring targeted rehabilitation and housing assistance programs.

55. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Baneshwar Fair is celebrated as the 'Kumbh of the Tribals' because it serves as the paramount religious gathering for indigenous communities, notably the Bhils. However, the triveni sangam confluence of Som, Mahi, and Jakham rivers where the fair occurs is located at Sabla in Dungarpur district, not in Banswara district.

56. (A) Article 342
Article 342 of the Constitution of India empowers the President, after consultation with State Governors, to specify tribes or tribal communities deemed Scheduled Tribes for constitutional benefits in states like Rajasthan. Amendments to this list require parliamentary legislation under clause (2) of Article 342, ensuring uniform statutory protection nationwide across states.

57. (B) Fifth Schedule
The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains administrative provisions governing Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states outside the north-eastern regions, including Rajasthan. It empowers State Governors to restrict land transfers, prohibit non-tribal land acquisition, regulate money lending, and adapt central or state laws to safeguard tribal rights effectively.

58. (B) Article 338A
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by constitutional amendment via the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, which inserted Article 338A into the Indian Constitution. This constitutional body monitors ST safeguards, investigates complaints of rights deprivation, and oversees socio-economic development strategies across all Indian states, including Rajasthan state.

59. (A) Banswara
Banswara district is completely encompassed within the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) region of Rajasthan, alongside Dungarpur and Pratapgarh. All tehsils and panchayat samitis within Banswara fall under TSP jurisdiction, enabling targeted fund allocation and administrative protections aimed at accelerating socio-economic growth, educational advancement, and infrastructure development across all indigenous tribal communities.

60. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Traditional administrative heads vary across tribal communities in Rajasthan. The Gameti serves as chief of a Bhil village. The Sahlot functions as head of a Garasia village. The Kotwal acts as administrative leader in Sahariya settlements, while Mukhi denotes the traditional village chief within Damor tribal society, creating matching sequence P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2.

61. (D) 50%
Under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) scheme operating in Rajasthan, pocket clusters of contiguous villages with a total aggregate population of at least 10,000 are identified for targeted development provided

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that Scheduled Tribes constitute a minimum of 50 percent of the total population, enabling focused welfare delivery to non-TSP tribal concentrations.

62. (C) Economic growth potential resulting from a high working-age population
Demographic dividend defines economic growth potential generated when a nation's working-age population (aged 15 to 59 years) expands relative to dependent age groups (children under 15 and elderly above 60). This favorable demographic structure lowers dependency ratios, increases savings, boosts productivity, and creates opportunities for rapid national economic development across sectors.

63. (B) Garasia
Walar is a traditional folk dance performed by men and women of the Garasia tribe, primarily during the festive occasion of Gangaur and Holi. Performed in circular formations without accompanying musical instruments, dancers match graceful steps to rhythmic singing and beat accompaniment, serving as a celebrated cultural art form in Sirohi and Udaipur.

64. (D) Bhil
Hathimana is a martial folk dance traditionally performed by Bhil men during wedding ceremonies. In this dance, male participants kneel on the ground brandishing drawn swords, moving rhythmically to martial drum beats. It highlights traditional martial art heritage, physical agility, and historical warrior symbolism associated with the Bhil tribal community of Rajasthan.

65. (A) 13.5%
According to the 2011 Census, Scheduled Tribes constitute approximately 13.5 percent of Rajasthan's total population, amounting to over 92.38 lakh indigenous individuals. Concentrated mostly in southern districts like Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, and Pratapgarh, as well as eastern belts, they represent a significant socio-cultural demographic component within the state of Rajasthan.

66. (C) 17.8%
Scheduled Castes constitute 17.8 percent of Rajasthan's overall population according to the 2011 Census figures, numbering over 1.22 crore individuals. The highest concentration of Scheduled Caste population in terms of percentage is located in Ganganagar district, while Jaipur district holds the largest aggregate Scheduled Caste population in absolute numerical terms.

67. (A) Rajasthani
Linguistic Census data records that Rajasthani language and its associated regional dialects, including Marwari, Mewari, Dhundhari, and Hadoti, comprise the largest linguistic umbrella spoken across the state. While Hindi is officially recognized for administrative communication, local Rajasthani dialects represent the primary mother tongue for the vast majority of state residents.

68. (D) Sahariya
The Chaurasia Panchayat is the highest traditional social and judicial body of the Sahariya tribe, uniting 84 villages in the Hadoti region. Headquartered at Valmiki Ashram in Sitabari (Baran district), this grand council settles major social disputes, preserves customary tribal laws, and enforces community regulations across all member Sahariya villages.

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69. (B) Sahariya and Kathodi tribes
The Maa-Bari scheme, operated by Rajasthan's Tribal Area Development Department, provides primary educational facilities and nutritional support through day-care education centers established in remote hamlets. The program specifically focuses on social upliftment and educational empowerment among children of vulnerable groups, including the Sahariya and Kathodi tribal communities across the state.

70. (C) Quality education for ST students in remote areas
Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are state-of-the-art educational institutions established by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to impart quality middle and high-school education to Scheduled Tribe students in remote tribal pockets. The residential schools offer free education, boarding, and sports facilities, enabling tribal youth to access competitive opportunities nationwide effectively.

Reason (R): It hosts the famous Brahma Temple and the holy Pushkar Lake.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

24. Which famous luxury tourist train is operated by RTDC in collaboration with Indian Railways to provide a royal experience of Rajasthan?
(A) Deccan Odyssey
(B) Maharaja Express
(C) Palace on Wheels
(D) Golden Chariot

25. Which fort of Rajasthan is popularly known as "Sonargarh" or the Golden Fort because of its yellow sandstone architecture?
(A) Junagarh Fort
(B) Taragarh Fort
(C) Lohagarh Fort
(D) Jaisalmer Fort

26. Salasar Balaji temple is a highly visited religious site dedicated to Lord Hanuman. It is located in which district?
(A) Churu
(B) Sikar
(C) Nagaur
(D) Jhunjhunu

27. What is the primary objective of agro-tourism in Rajasthan?
(A) To facilitate the sale of local agricultural lands to foreign tourists
(B) To offer tourists an authentic experience of rural farm life
(C) To exclusively promote and incentivize modern chemical farming methods
(D) To construct high-rise commercial luxury hotels on fertile farm lands

28. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Fort)
P. Taragarh
Q. Junagarh
R. Lohagarh
S. Gagron
List II: (District)
1. Jhalawar
2. Ajmer
3. Bharatpur
4. Bikaner
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

29. Keoladeo National Park was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year?
(A) 1981
(B) 1985
(C) 1992
(D) 2001

30. Which time of the year is considered the peak season for foreign tourist arrivals in Rajasthan due to favorable weather conditions?
(A) April to June
(B) July to September
(C) October to March
(D) May to August

31. Tourism in Rajasthan is often described as a 'smokeless industry'. What does this term imply?
(A) It relies exclusively on zero-emission electric vehicles for transit
(B) Smoking is strictly prohibited by law across all heritage tourist sites
(C) It operates solely in rural ecological zones free from factory smoke
(D) It generates income and jobs without direct industrial air pollution

32. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the inclusion of Rajasthan's sites in the UNESCO World Heritage list?
(A) Keoladeo National Park → Jantar Mantar → Hill Forts → Jaipur City
(B) Jantar Mantar → Keoladeo National Park → Hill Forts → Jaipur City
(C) Hill Forts → Keoladeo National Park → Jantar Mantar → Jaipur City
(D) Keoladeo National Park → Hill Forts → Jantar Mantar → Jaipur City

33. To digitally promote tourism, the official 'Rajasthan Tourism' web portal provides which of the following facilities for tourists?
(A) Virtual tours of monuments
(B) E-booking of entry tickets
(C) Information about heritage hotels and accommodations
(D) All of the above

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List II: (District)
1. Bikaner
2. Bharatpur
3. Jaisalmer
4. Udaipur

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

12. The prominent Shrinathji temple of Nathdwara is situated on the banks of which river?
(A) Luni
(B) Banas
(C) Chambal
(D) Mahi

13. Which location in Rajasthan is most famous for its sand dunes and camel safaris, making it a hotspot for desert adventure tourism?
(A) Sam (Jaisalmer)
(B) Pushkar
(C) Mount Abu
(D) Haldighati

14. What is the traditional welcoming phrase used as the official tagline for Rajasthan Tourism?
(A) Incredible Rajasthan
(B) Land of Kings
(C) Padharo Mhare Desh
(D) Heritage of India

15. Jantar Mantar of Jaipur was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in which year?
(A) 1985
(B) 2005
(C) 2010
(D) 2013

16. Arrange the following major tourist cities of Rajasthan from North to South geographically.
1. Sri Ganganagar
2. Udaipur
3. Bikaner
4. Jodhpur

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

17. The Ranakpur Jain Temple, a major religious tourism site, is architecturally famous for having how many intricately carved pillars?
(A) 1008
(B) 1111
(C) 1444
(D) 1555

18. Which magnificent fort of Rajasthan was featured as the underground prison in the Hollywood movie "The Dark Knight Rises", boosting film tourism?
(A) Amber Fort
(B) Chittorgarh Fort
(C) Nahargarh Fort
(D) Mehrangarh Fort

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19. Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur is primarily famous among wildlife tourists for which of the following?
(A) Migratory birds such as Siberian Cranes
(B) Resident populations of Royal Bengal Tigers
(C) Endangered pride groups of Asiatic Lions
(D) Wild Desert Ass herds of the Thar Desert

20. Consider the following statements regarding Rural Tourism in Rajasthan:
I. It aims to showcase local art, craft, and traditional village life to tourists.
II. It promotes out-migration from rural areas to major cities.
III. It creates alternative employment opportunities for rural communities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

21. Which of the following districts is NOT a part of the designated "Desert Circuit" of Rajasthan Tourism?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Bikaner
(D) Barmer

22. Medical and wellness tourism in Rajasthan largely emphasizes which of the following traditional systems of healing?
(A) Allopathy, Surgery, and Modern Medicine
(B) Acupuncture, Acupressure, and Reflexology
(C) Homeopathy, Unani, and Siddha Medicine
(D) Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy

23. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Pushkar is a major hub for religious tourism in India.

promoting sustainable nature-based tourism. Valid for ten years, the policy encourages eco-friendly infrastructure, biodiversity awareness, community participation, and local livelihood generation across national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and forest reserves without harming fragile ecosystems or natural habitats.

10. (A) Ajit Bhawan, Jodhpur
Ajit Bhawan Palace in Jodhpur is widely recognized as India's pioneer heritage hotel, having opened its doors to commercial hospitality in the late 1970s. Originally built in 1927 for Maharaj Dhiraj Ajit Singh, this grand palace offers visitors an authentic taste of royal Marwari architecture, traditional hospitality, and rich historical ambiance amidst luxurious modern amenities.

11. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Cultural festivals in Rajasthan are mapped to specific regional traditions: Maru Mahotsav is held in Jaisalmer to celebrate desert life, the Camel Festival takes place in Bikaner, Braj Mahotsav is organized in Bharatpur to honor Lord Krishna's traditions, and Mewar Mahotsav is hosted in Udaipur to welcome the spring season with local art and folk music.

12. (B) Banas
The famous Shrinathji Temple, situated in Nathdwara in the Rajsamand district of Rajasthan, stands gracefully on the banks of the Banas River. Dedicated to a seven-year-old manifestation of Lord Krishna, this major Vaishnavite pilgrimage center attracts millions of devotees and art lovers worldwide who come to witness the deity and exquisite regional Pichhwai paintings.

13. (A) Sam (Jaisalmer)
Sam, located approximately 45 kilometers from Jaisalmer city, is the most celebrated center for desert adventure tourism in Rajasthan. Known for its extensive sweeping sand dunes, Sam offers tourists exhilarating experiences such as camel safaris, jeep dune bashing, cultural folk performances under star-lit skies, and luxury desert camping in traditional Rajasthani tented accommodations.

14. (C) Padharo Mhare Desh
"Padharo Mhare Desh", which translates to "Welcome to My Land", is the traditional Rajasthani invitation phrase serving as the official tagline for Rajasthan Tourism. Re-adopted by the tourism department to reflect authentic cultural warmth and hospitality, this iconic phrase invites global travelers to experience the state's rich history, grand forts, vibrant festivals, and royal traditions.

15. (C) 2010
The Jantar Mantar observatory in Jaipur was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2010. Built by the Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh II in 1734, it houses nineteen architectural astronomical instruments, including the world's largest stone sundial, designed to observe astronomical positions with the naked eye using remarkable mathematical and scientific precision.

16. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
Geographically arranging these major tourist cities from north to south across Rajasthan yields Sri Ganganagar in the extreme northern border region, followed by Bikaner in the northern Thar desert, Jodhpur in the central western region, and finally Udaipur located in the southern Aravalli mountain valleys near the border with Gujarat.

17. (C) 1444
The 15th-century Ranakpur Jain Temple, dedicated to Tirthankara Adinath and located in Pali district, is world-famous for its architectural brilliance featuring exactly 1,444 marble pillars. Uniquely, no two pillars share the same design or carving pattern, and their strategic placement allows an unobstructed view of the idol from any corner of the temple.

18. (D) Mehrangarh Fort
Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur was featured in Christopher Nolan's blockbuster superhero film "The Dark Knight Rises" as the exterior location for the infamous subterranean prison from which Bruce Wayne escapes. This prominent global cinematic exposure boosted international film tourism and spotlighted the impressive vertical architectural majesty of the historic hilltop fort.

19. (A) Migratory birds such as Siberian Cranes
Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur is a world-renowned avian sanctuary famous for hosting thousands of rare and endangered migratory birds during the winter season. Historically, it served as the critical wintering habitat for

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34. The restoration and tourism development of the 'Jal Mahal' monument in Jaipur was undertaken through which model of investment?
(A) Fully Government Funded
(B) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) only
(C) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) charity
(D) Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

35. The famous 'Beneshwar Fair', which represents a major aspect of Rajasthan's cultural tourism, is held in which district?
(A) Dungarpur
(B) Banswara
(C) Pratapgarh
(D) Udaipur

36. Ranthambore National Park, renowned globally for wildlife tourism and tiger sightings, is situated in which district?
(A) Alwar
(B) Kota
(C) Sawai Madhopur
(D) Karauli

37. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Heritage Hotel Scheme has helped in the conservation of old havelis and palaces in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The scheme allows owners to commercially run these historical buildings as hotels, thereby generating funds for their regular maintenance.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. According to the standard guidelines, a property must have been built before which year to qualify for the basic 'Heritage Hotel' category?
(A) 1920
(B) 1950
(C) 1975
(D) 1990

39. Which of the following historical sites is included in the "Mewar Complex" tourism circuit?
(A) Chittorgarh
(B) Haldighati
(C) Kumbhalgarh
(D) All of the above

40. Consider the following statements about the impact of the tourism industry in Rajasthan:
I. It is a major source of foreign exchange earnings.
II. It plays a key role in the revival and preservation of local handicrafts.
III. It significantly decreases the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP).
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

41. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary)
P. Sariska
Q. Sita Mata
R. Tal Chhapar
S. National Chambal Sanctuary
List II: (District/Region)
1. Churu
2. Alwar
3. Kota/Dholpur region
4. Pratapgarh
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

42. The prominent religious fair of Khatu Shyamji is organized annually during which month of the traditional Hindu calendar?
(A) Chaitra
(B) Shravan
(C) Phalgun
(D) Kartik

43. What is the core principle of sustainability and conservation in the tourism sector?
(A) Maximizing total tourist arrivals regardless of local environmental carrying capacity
(B) Minimizing environmental impacts while benefiting local communities
(C) Replacing traditional cultural heritage sites with modern commercial amusement parks
(D) Restricting and prohibiting all forms of domestic and international tourism in the state

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44. To promote adventure tourism, activities like 'Flying Fox' (zip-lining) are famously conducted at which historic fort in Rajasthan?
(A) Junagarh Fort
(B) Mehrangarh Fort
(C) Bhatner Fort
(D) Taragarh Fort

45. Which of the following is the only fully operational International Airport in Rajasthan that acts as the primary gateway for foreign air tourists?
(A) Jaipur International Airport
(B) Maharana Pratap Airport, Udaipur
(C) Jodhpur Airport
(D) Kishangarh Airport

46. To promote eco-tourism at the grassroots level, the Rajasthan Government has initiated the development of which specific gardens in every district?
(A) Ashok Vatikas
(B) Maharana Vatikas
(C) Luv Kush Vatikas
(D) Aravali Vatikas

47. Due to the presence of large convention centers like JECC (Jaipur Exhibition and Convention Centre), which city is rapidly developing as the premier MICE destination of Rajasthan?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Ajmer
(D) Jaipur

48. What is the primary objective of promoting 'Film Tourism' in Rajasthan?
(A) To construct modern multi-screen cinema halls in remote rural villages across the state
(B) To distribute complimentary movie theater tickets to all arriving foreign tourists
(C) To attract filmmakers to shoot in the state and showcase locations globally
(D) To legally mandate the daily screening of local Rajasthani films in all heritage hotels

49. In the context of rural and agro-tourism in Rajasthan, tourists are typically accommodated in:
(A) Five-star high-rise luxury hotels located in the city center
(B) Agricultural farms and rural homesteads
(C) Moving luxury heritage trains operating across the state
(D) Government administrative offices and public buildings

50. To provide safety, security, and a hassle-free environment to tourists, the Rajasthan government established which specialized force?
(A) Border Security Force (BSF)
(B) Rapid Action Force (RAF)
(C) National Security Guard (NSG)
(D) Tourist Assistance Force (TAF)

51. The Umaid Bhawan Palace, a prime example of heritage tourism and luxury hospitality, is located in which city?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Udaipur
(C) Jaipur
(D) Bikaner

52. The holy Pushkar Lake, a major religious tourism site, is surrounded by how many traditional bathing ghats?
(A) 24
(B) 52
(C) 108
(D) 144

53. Which of the following forts is NOT among the six 'Hill Forts of Rajasthan' included in the UNESCO World Heritage list?
(A) Lohagarh Fort, Bharatpur
(B) Amber Fort, Jaipur
(C) Gagron Fort, Jhalawar
(D) Ranthambore Fort, Sawai Madhopur

54. Which specific location near Jaisalmer is most frequented by tourists to experience the sunset and camel safaris on shifting sand dunes?
(A) Lodurva
(B) Pokhran
(C) Ramgarh
(D) Sam Sand Dunes

55. The traditional 'Elephant Festival', a major cultural tourism event celebrated on the occasion of Holi, is primarily organized in which city?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Kota

56. The Sariska Tiger Reserve, a prominent wildlife tourism destination, is situated in the Aravalli hills of which district?
(A) Bharatpur
(B) Dausa

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(C) Alwar
(D) Tonk

57. The primary reason behind the introduction of the Heritage Hotel Scheme in Rajasthan was to:
(A) Demolish dilapidated historical structures to construct modern commercial luxury resorts
(B) Convert royal palaces and ancient havelis into public government welfare hospitals
(C) Permanently transfer the complete ownership of all private forts to the central government
(D) Preserve architectural heritage while generating funds for maintenance

58. As a part of digital tourism promotion, what is the main purpose of installing QR codes at major tourist monuments in Rajasthan?
(A) To offer instant audio-visual history and details on smartphones
(B) To allow visiting tourists to purchase traditional handicrafts and souvenirs online
(C) To track and monitor the real-time physical location of registered foreign tourists
(D) To collect digital penalty fees from visitors for littering near monument sites

59. The tourism sector is considered highly 'labor-intensive'. In the context of Rajasthan's economy, what does this indicate?
(A) It requires heavy industrial machinery and large manufacturing factories to operate
(B) It creates abundant direct and indirect jobs for local residents
(C) It systematically replaces human service workers with automated artificial intelligence
(D) It exclusively recruits and employs highly skilled specialized foreign workers

60. Which local unorganized sector in Rajasthan benefits the most directly from the increased influx of cultural and heritage tourists?
(A) Heavy metal manufacturing industries
(B) Handicrafts and traditional arts
(C) Information Technology (IT) services sector
(D) Automobile assembly and manufacturing plants

61. The exquisite 'Pichhwai' painting style, which attracts art-loving tourists globally, is uniquely associated with which religious destination?
(A) Nathdwara
(B) Pushkar
(C) Salasar
(D) Ranakpur

62. Which of the following is identified as a major conservation challenge faced by the heritage tourism sites in Rajasthan?
(A) Over-plantation of native tree species surrounding historical forts
(B) Excessive digital 3D mapping and scanning of heritage monuments
(C) Vandalism, defacement, and illegal encroachments
(D) Complete and total absence of domestic leisure tourists in the state

63. The 'Dhundhar Circuit' of Rajasthan tourism primarily covers which of the following major cities and its surrounding attractions?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Bikaner
(D) Jaipur

64. Under private sector participation, what is the main objective of the "Adopt a Heritage" scheme?
(A) To permanently sell ownership of government monuments to corporate private entities
(B) To allow commercial private companies to officially rename historical forts and palaces
(C) To involve private entities in maintaining basic amenities at heritage sites
(D) To transfer and relocate historical artifacts from public sites to private museums

65. The stunning architecture of the Ranakpur Jain Temple is predominantly constructed using which material?
(A) Red sandstone
(B) White marble
(C) Yellow sandstone
(D) Polished granite

66. To promote wildlife and adventure tourism in urban areas, the Jhalana reserve in Jaipur has become famous for which specific wildlife safari?
(A) Tiger Safari
(B) Elephant Safari
(C) Sloth Bear Safari
(D) Leopard Safari

67. The "Fairy Queen" and "Heritage on Wheels" are examples of initiatives taken to promote which specific mode of connectivity in Rajasthan's tourism?
(A) Rail connectivity
(B) Air connectivity

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CHAPTER 19
Tourism in Rajasthan

1. The Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC) was established in which year to promote tourism in the state?
(A) 1956
(B) 1965
(C) 1978
(D) 1991

2. In which year did the Government of Rajasthan declare its first comprehensive Tourism Policy?
(A) 1995
(B) 2001
(C) 2010
(D) 2020

3. Consider the following forts of Rajasthan:
I. Kumbhalgarh Fort
II. Jaisalmer Fort
III. Mehrangarh Fort
Which of the above is/are included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list under the "Hill Forts of Rajasthan"?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

4. The famous Khatu Shyamji temple, a major center for religious tourism, is located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Jhunjhunu
(B) Churu
(C) Sikar
(D) Jaipur

5. Which of the following is NOT designated as a Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan?
(A) Keoladeo
(B) Ranthambore
(C) Sariska
(D) Mukundra Hills

6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Rajasthan is internationally famous for desert tourism.
Reason (R): The Thar Desert covers a significant part of western Rajasthan, offering activities like camel safaris and camping.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. What does the letter 'C' stand for in 'MICE tourism', a growing sector in Rajasthan's tourism industry?
(A) Culture
(B) Conferences
(C) Celebrations
(D) Caravans

8. The renowned 'Desert Festival', which showcases local folk arts, camel races, and cultural performances, is held annually in which district?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Jaisalmer
(D) Barmer

9. To promote natural heritage and conserve the environment, the Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy was officially launched in which recent year?
(A) 2015
(B) 2018
(C) 2021
(D) 2023

10. Which of the following is widely recognized as the first heritage hotel of India, located in Rajasthan?
(A) Ajit Bhawan, Jodhpur
(B) Rambagh Palace, Jaipur
(C) Lake Palace, Udaipur
(D) Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur

11. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Festival)
P. Maru Mahotsav (Desert Festival)
Q. Utsav (Camel Festival)
R. Braj Mahotsav
S. Mewar Mahotsav

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 1978
The Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation was established in November 1978 as a fully owned state government undertaking. It officially commenced its commercial operations on April 1, 1979. The corporation functions to develop tourism infrastructure, operate budget hotels and tourist bungalows, conduct guided sightseeing tours, and promote the rich cultural heritage of Rajasthan across national and international markets effectively.

2. (B) 2001
The Government of Rajasthan announced its first comprehensive Tourism Policy in September 2001 to systematically harness the state's immense tourism potential. This landmark policy aimed at accelerating private sector investment, diversifying tourism products beyond traditional circuits, upgrading regional infrastructure, and creating sustainable employment opportunities while safeguarding local cultural heritage, environment, and ecological balance throughout the major tourist regions.

3. (A) I and II only
The UNESCO World Heritage Site designation for the Hill Forts of Rajasthan includes six majestic forts: Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Jaipur, and Jaisalmer Fort. Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur is not included in this group. These magnificent fortifications reflect the eclectic Rajput military defense architecture, urban centers, and sophisticated water harvesting systems built between the eighth and eighteenth centuries.

4. (C) Sikar
The world-renowned Khatu Shyamji Temple is situated in the Khatu village of Sikar district in Rajasthan. The revered shrine is dedicated to Barbarika, the grandson of Bhima from the epic Mahabharata, who is worshipped as Shyamji. Millions of devotees visit this sacred pilgrimage center annually, particularly during the vibrant Phalguna Mela, making it a major hub of religious tourism.

5. (A) Keoladeo
Keoladeo National Park, located in Bharatpur, is a famous wetland bird sanctuary and UNESCO World Heritage Site famous for migratory birds, rather than a tiger reserve. On the other hand, Ranthambore, Sariska, Mukundra Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari, and Dholpur-Karauli are designated tiger reserves in Rajasthan established under Project Tiger to conserve big cats and protect regional biodiversity.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan attracts international tourists due to its vast expanse of the Thar Desert in western districts like Jaisalmer and Bikaner. The unique desert landscape offers rich cultural experiences, such as camel safaris, folk music, and sand dune camping. Thus, the presence of the Thar Desert directly accounts for the state's global popularity in desert tourism.

7. (B) Conferences
In the hospitality and tourism sector, MICE is an acronym that stands for Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions. It represents a specialized segment of business tourism centered around organized professional events, corporate gatherings, international trade shows, and academic conventions. Rajasthan, with its state-of-the-art convention centers and heritage venues, has emerged as a major destination for hosting MICE events.

8. (C) Jaisalmer
The Desert Festival, locally known as Maru Mahotsav, is celebrated annually amidst the famous sand dunes of Sam in Jaisalmer district. Organized by Rajasthan Tourism, this three-day cultural extravaganza showcases traditional Rajasthani folk music, kalbelia dances, camel races, turban tying competitions, and Mr. Desert contests, attracting thousands of domestic and foreign tourists every winter season.

9. (C) 2021
The Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy was officially launched in July 2021 to systematically conserve natural forest regions and wildlife areas while

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(C) Road connectivity
(D) Waterways connectivity

68. 'Wellness Tourism' in Rajasthan prominently includes activities related to which of the following?
(A) High-altitude extreme sports and mountain climbing expeditions
(B) Commercial high-end nightclubs, gaming lounges, and casinos
(C) Spa retreats, yoga ashrams, and naturopathy
(D) International IT conferences and corporate business summits

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69. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding Rajasthan tourism:
(A) Rajasthan has no geographical potential for adventure tourism.
(B) Tourism contributes significantly to the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP).
(C) Cultural fairs and festivals act as major tourist attractions across the state.
(D) The state is actively promoting rural and agro-tourism to benefit local villages.

70. What is the primary function of the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC)?
(A) To directly issue international passports and entry visas to foreign tourists
(B) To carry out extensive archaeological excavations and digs at ancient heritage sites
(C) To strictly regulate and manage international airline flight schedules in the state
(D) To manage tourist accommodations, organize tours, and promote tourism

the rare Siberian Crane, alongside hundreds of waterfowls, pelicans, herons, and storks, attracting ornithologists and wildlife eco-tourists globally.

20. (C) I and III only
Rural tourism focuses on presenting traditional art, handicrafts, authentic village life, and local folklore directly to visiting travelers. By generating viable non-agricultural income sources in countryside villages, rural tourism encourages community self-reliance and sustainable local employment, which actively prevents distress-driven out-migration toward major urban centers rather than increasing rural departure.

21. (A) Jaipur
The Desert Circuit of Rajasthan Tourism is specifically formed by the major arid western districts of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, and Barmer. Jaipur is part of the Dhundhar Circuit and Golden Triangle circuit rather than the Desert Circuit, which focuses exclusively on Thar desert landforms, sand dunes, and desert cultural heritage.

22. (D) Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy
Medical and wellness tourism in Rajasthan heavily focuses on holistic body health restoration through ancient Indian wellness traditions, specifically Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy. Heritage resorts and specialized wellness centers across cities like Udaipur, Jaipur, and Jodhpur offer traditional panchakarma therapies, meditation retreats, and natural healing routines in serene heritage environments.

23. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pushkar is universally recognized as a premier pilgrimage hub because it houses one of the very few existing temples dedicated to Lord Brahma in the world, along with the holy Pushkar Lake, which features 52 sacred bathing ghats. Pilgrims arrive throughout the year to perform religious rituals, making these sacred assets the precise reason for Pushkar's tourism status.

24. (C) Palace on Wheels
Palace on Wheels is India's premier luxury tourist train, launched in 1982 jointly by the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation and Indian Railways. Designed to replicate the personal imperial saloons of former Rajput Maharajas, it offers a lavish seven-day journey covering iconic heritage sites like Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Agra.

25. (D) Jaisalmer Fort
Jaisalmer Fort is popularly known as "Sonargarh" or the "Golden Fort" because it is constructed entirely from yellow golden sandstone. Situated atop Trikuta Hill, the fort's massive walls blend seamlessly with the golden sands of the Thar Desert, glowing with an enchanting yellow-gold shade under the morning and evening sunlight.

26. (A) Churu
The famous Salasar Balaji Temple, dedicated to Lord Hanuman, is situated in the Salasar town of Churu district in Rajasthan. Uniquely featuring an idol of Lord Hanuman with a beard and mustache, this prominent shrine attracts millions of devotees from across India, especially during Chaitra Purnima and Ashvin Purnima religious fairs.

27. (B) To offer tourists an authentic experience of rural farm life
Agro-tourism in Rajasthan is designed to give urban and international visitors a hands-on, authentic experience of traditional agricultural activities, village lifestyle, and local farming practices. It allows tourists to participate in crop harvesting, cattle rearing, and rural cooking while simultaneously augmenting farm income and supporting local agricultural communities through sustainable non-farm economic activities.

28. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
These historic forts are matched with their respective districts based on regional geography: Taragarh Fort is located on Nag Pahar in Ajmer, Junagarh Fort is an unbreached plains fort in Bikaner, Lohagarh Fort is an impenetrable mud fort in Bharatpur, and Gagron Fort is a famous water fort situated in Jhalawar district.

29. (B) 1985
Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the Natural Heritage category in 1985. Recognized for its global ecological significance, the man-made wetland ecosystem serves as a crucial refuge for thousands of waterfowl and

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(B) Seventh Schedule
(C) Eighth Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

34. Which of the following is NOT a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Dual system of government operating at both Central and State levels
(B) Clear division of legislative and executive powers between Centre and States
(C) Appointment of Governors by Centre
(D) Supremacy and authority of a written Constitution across the entire nation

35. The Preamble explicitly secures to all citizens of India equality of:
(A) Status and opportunity
(B) Wealth and income
(C) Education and employment
(D) Religion and caste

36. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Part II
(B) Part III
(C) Part IV
(D) Part V

37. The Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended in which of the following cases?
(A) Berubari Union reference case
(B) Kesavananda Bharati case
(C) Life Insurance Corporation case
(D) Golaknath v. State of Punjab case

38. The Indian Constitution provides for which type of citizenship to maintain national unity?
(A) Dual citizenship (State and National)
(B) Regional citizenship
(C) Single citizenship
(D) Corporate citizenship

39. Under Article 368, how many methods of Constitutional amendment are explicitly provided?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

40. In the Indian constitutional framework, secularism is best characterized by:
(A) Principled distance and equal respect for all religions
(B) Strict and absolute separation between religion and state as practiced in Western countries
(C) Active state promotion and financial patronage of a particular official religion
(D) Complete ban and total prohibition on all religious institutions and practices

41. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Constitution of India is neither purely rigid nor purely flexible.
Reason (R): Some provisions require a special majority of Parliament for amendment, while others can be amended by a simple majority.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

42. K.M. Panikkar, an eminent diplomat and member of the Constituent Assembly, represented which princely state of Rajasthan?
(A) Alwar
(B) Bikaner
(C) Bharatpur
(D) Jaisalmer

43. According to the Preamble, fraternity is promoted to assure the dignity of the individual and the:
(A) National unity and integrity
(B) Comprehensive protection of minority rights
(C) Complete eradication of social poverty
(D) Total independence of the national judiciary

NODIA

44. The Government of India declared 26 November as Constitution Day starting from which year, to mark the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
(A) 2010
(B) 2014
(C) 2015
(D) 2019

45. The members of the Constituent Assembly of India were:
(A) Directly elected by the people of India through universal adult franchise
(B) Nominated exclusively by the British Crown and the Colonial Government

battlefield of Haldighati, Kumbhalgarh Fort, Gogunda, Chavand, and Moti Magri in Udaipur.

40. (B) I and II only
Tourism serves as a major driver of Rajasthan's state economy by bringing in valuable foreign currency and creating direct markets for local traditional handicrafts, textiles, and folk arts. Far from decreasing economic performance, tourism significantly increases the State Gross Domestic Product by stimulating hospitality, transport, retail trade, and service sectors.

41. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
These protected wildlife sanctuaries correspond directly to their regional geographic locations: Sariska Tiger Reserve is situated in Alwar district, Sita Mata Sanctuary famous for flying squirrels is in Pratapgarh, Tal Chhapar Sanctuary known for blackbucks is in Churu, and National Chambal Sanctuary for gharials spans across the Kota-Dholpur river belt.

42. (C) Phalgun
The famous annual fair of Khatu Shyamji is organized during the month of Phalgun in the Hindu lunar calendar, specifically from Phalgun Shukla Ashtami to Dwadashi. During this festival, millions of devotees perform the sacred Nishan Yatra, carrying holy flags on foot to offer worship at the temple in Sikar.

43. (B) Minimizing environmental impacts while benefiting local communities
Sustainable tourism conservation focuses on balancing environmental protection with long-term economic development. Its core principle emphasizes minimizing physical and ecological impacts on natural habitats and heritage sites, preserving local flora, fauna, and cultural traditions, while ensuring equitable financial and social benefits flow directly to destination host communities and local residents.

44. (B) Mehrangarh Fort
Adventure tourism activities such as Flying Fox zip-lining are famously operated at Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur city. This exhilarating zip-line circuit glides over the fort's massive ramparts, battlements, defensive walls, and surrounding lakes, offering adventure enthusiasts unmatched aerial views of Jodhpur's iconic Blue City landscape while exploring heritage grounds.

45. (A) Jaipur International Airport
Jaipur International Airport, situated in Sanganer, is the primary and fully operational international airport in Rajasthan state. It provides regular direct and connecting international flights to global destinations, particularly in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, serving as the main air entry portal for incoming foreign tourists visiting the state.

46. (C) Luv Kush Vatikas
To promote grassroots eco-tourism and environmental awareness, the Government of Rajasthan initiated the construction of Luv Kush Vatikas in every district. These specialized ecological parks are constructed near natural forest zones and feature lush green landscapes, native plant species, children's play areas, walking trails, and eco-friendly facilities for local nature enthusiasts.

47. (D) Jaipur
Jaipur has established itself as the premier leading MICE destination in Rajasthan due to its advanced infrastructure, luxury hotel network, and major facilities like the Jaipur Exhibition and Convention Centre in Sitapura. The city regularly hosts large-scale national and international trade summits, corporate expos, medical conferences, and grand destination weddings.

48. (C) To attract filmmakers to shoot in the state and showcase locations globally
Film tourism policy aims to incentivize domestic and international film production houses to shoot movies, web series, and documentaries across Rajasthan's scenic landscapes and historical forts. On-screen visibility showcases state destinations to worldwide audiences, boosting global tourism marketing while generating local employment and boosting regional hospitality and transportation sectors.

49. (B) Agricultural farms and rural homesteads
In rural and agro-tourism settings, visiting tourists are accommodated in authentic village homesteads, traditional farmhouses, and eco-lodges situated directly within agrarian countryside surroundings. This arrangement provides travelers with an immersive cultural stay, allowing direct interaction with local farming families, tasting homemade traditional

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(D) I, II, and III

11. Which of the following words was NOT added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?
(A) Fraternity
(B) Socialist
(C) Secular
(D) Integrity

12. In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India propound the Basic Structure Doctrine?
(A) Golaknath case (1967)
(B) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
(C) Minerva Mills case (1980)
(D) S.R. Bommai case (1994)

13. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the constitution of which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Canada
(C) Ireland
(D) United States

14. How many schedules does the Constitution of India contain at present?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 14

15. Which part of the Indian Constitution primarily deals with Citizenship?
(A) Part I
(B) Part II
(C) Part III
(D) Part IV

16. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution exclusively deals with:
(A) The declaration of National Emergency
(B) The establishment of the Supreme Court
(C) The powers of the Election Commission
(D) Amendment of the Constitution

17. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Preamble is often considered the soul of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): It outlines the basic philosophy and fundamental values on which the Constitution is based.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

18. What does the term Secular mean in the specific context of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The State actively opposes and restricts all religious beliefs
(B) The State officially recognizes and promotes the majority religion
(C) No official religion and equal treatment for all religions
(D) The State completely prohibits religious practices in public space

19. Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas) is celebrated annually in India on:
(A) 26 November
(B) 26 January
(C) 15 August
(D) 24 January

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20. Who among the following leaders from Rajasthan served as a member of the Constituent Assembly representing Jodhpur and later became the Chief Minister of Rajasthan?
(A) Mohan Lal Sukhadia
(B) Tikaram Paliwal
(C) Barkatullah Khan
(D) Jai Narayan Vyas

21. The opening words of the Indian Preamble, "We, the People of India", were heavily inspired by the constitution of which country?
(A) France
(B) United States
(C) Soviet Union (USSR)
(D) Australia

22. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution secures to all its citizens liberty of:
(A) Equality of social status and economic opportunity
(B) Civic engagement, political participation, and employment
(C) Thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship
(D) Freedom of movement, residence, and trade or profession

23. Consider the following lists regarding the borrowed features of the Indian Constitution and match List I with List II:

drivers, restaurant workers, and cultural performers.

60. (B) Handicrafts and traditional arts
The handicrafts and traditional arts sector benefits directly from incoming tourist arrivals, as foreign travelers purchase local souvenirs such as block-printed textiles, blue pottery, leather items, puppetry, and silver jewelry. This direct purchasing power provides vital livelihood support to unorganized rural artisans and craftspeople, sustaining traditional Rajasthani heritage skills.

61. (A) Nathdwara
Pichhwai painting is a centuries-old traditional art form associated with the holy temple town of Nathdwara in Rajsamand district. These intricate cloth paintings depict scenes from the life of Lord Krishna, particularly Shrinathji, and serve as devotional backdrop hangings behind the main deity in the temple, attracting art lovers worldwide.

62. (C) Vandalism, defacement, and illegal encroachments
Historical heritage sites in Rajasthan face significant physical degradation caused by vandalism, scribbling on ancient walls, littering, and illegal urban encroachments around protected monument perimeters. Uncontrolled tourist overcrowding without adequate enforcement of preservation rules damages delicate structural architecture and threatens the historical integrity and visual appeal of these heritage monuments.

63. (D) Jaipur
The Dhundhar Circuit of Rajasthan tourism covers the historic Dhundhar region, centered around Jaipur city and its adjoining attractions like Amber, Abhaneri, Dausa, and Ramgarh. Characterized by a rich Rajput architectural style, vibrant bazaars, and grand palaces, this tourist circuit serves as the central focal point for visitors entering the state.

64. (C) To involve private entities in maintaining basic amenities at heritage sites
The "Adopt a Heritage" scheme, known as Apni Dharohar Apni Pehchan, invites public and private corporate entities to adopt historical monuments. Their primary objective is to enhance tourist infrastructure by funding and maintaining basic public amenities, clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, signages, and accessibility features without compromising or altering site ownership.

65. (B) White marble
The Ranakpur Jain Temple is constructed entirely from light-colored white marble, renowned for its translucent quality and intricate relief carvings. Built in the 15th century, the white marble structural pillars, domes, and statues reflect varying natural shades throughout the day, creating an ethereal aesthetic and architectural masterpiece amidst the Aravalli hills.

66. (D) Leopard Safari
The Jhalana Safari Park, situated within the urban city limits of Jaipur, is famous as India's premier wildlife reserve dedicated specifically to leopard safaris. Once a royal hunting reserve, this dry deciduous forest ecosystem supports a surprisingly high density of wild leopards, offering wildlife tourists high-probability sightings during open-jeep guided safaris.

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67. (A) Rail connectivity
"Fairy Queen" and "Heritage on Wheels" are specialized luxury heritage train services introduced by Indian Railways in partnership with state tourism authorities. Powered by historical steam locomotives or decorated vintage coaches, these specialized tourist trains promote luxury rail connectivity, transporting visitors across key historical circuits while providing an immersive royal travel experience.

68. (C) Spa retreats, yoga ashrams, and naturopathy
Wellness tourism in Rajasthan centers around physical rejuvenation, mental relaxation, and spiritual healing through non-invasive traditional practices. Activities prominently include holistic spa retreats, classical yoga ashrams, meditation workshops, and naturopathy treatments. These services are often hosted in peaceful environment surroundings and heritage wellness resorts to promote overall personal health balance.

69. (A) Rajasthan has no geographical potential for adventure tourism.
The assertion that Rajasthan lacks potential for adventure tourism is factually incorrect because the state possesses diverse landscapes ideally suited for thrill activities. Rajasthan offers dune bashing and camel safaris in the Thar Desert, zip-lining at Mehrangarh Fort, hot air ballooning

in Jaipur, water sports at Siliserh Lake, and trekking in the Aravallis.

70. (D) To manage tourist accommodations, organize tours, and promote tourism
The primary role of the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation involves managing state-run tourist bungalows, hotels, and restaurants to offer reliable accommodation for visitors. Additionally, RTDC organizes package tours, operates luxury trains like Palace on Wheels, conducts sightseeing excursions, and conducts marketing campaigns to systematically boost domestic and foreign tourism statewide.

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CHAPTER 20

Nature of the Constitution and the Preamble

1. Under which plan was the Constituent Assembly of India constituted?
(A) Cabinet Mission Plan
(B) Mountbatten Plan
(C) Cripps Mission
(D) August Offer

2. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

3. How much time did the Constituent Assembly take to finally frame the Constitution of India?
(A) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
(B) 2 years, 10 months, and 12 days
(C) 3 years, 1 month, and 15 days
(D) 3 years, 2 months, and 10 days

4. Which of the following features makes the Indian Constitution unitary in nature?
(A) Division of powers between Centre and States
(B) Bicameral legislature
(C) Written Constitution
(D) Single citizenship for the entire country

5. Which constitutional scholar described the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal?
(A) Ivor Jennings
(B) K.C. Wheare
(C) Granville Austin
(D) Morris Jones

6. The Indian Constitution is considered a blend of rigidity and flexibility because:
(A) It cannot be amended under any circumstances
(B) It can be entirely rewritten by a simple majority
(C) Some parts can be amended by a simple majority while others require a special majority
(D) It requires the approval of the President for all ordinary bills

7. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is fundamentally based on the Objective Resolution introduced by:
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

8. What is the correct sequence of the following words as they appear in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(B) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
(C) Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic
(D) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic

9. Who among the following leaders represented the princely state of Mewar (Udaipur) in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Hiralal Shastri
(B) Manikya Lal Verma
(C) Gokul Bhai Bhatt
(D) Jai Narayan Vyas

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:
I. It held its first meeting on 9 December 1946.
II. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as its temporary President.
III. Mahatma Gandhi was a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only

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migratory birds travelling along the Central Asian Flyway during winter.

30. (C) October to March
The period from October to March represents the peak tourist season in Rajasthan because the winter weather is dry, pleasant, and highly favorable for sightseeing across desert and heritage regions. During these months, major cultural events such as the Pushkar Fair, Desert Festival, and Jaipur Literature Festival take place, driving high tourist influx.

31. (D) It generates income and jobs without direct industrial air pollution
Tourism is often referred to as a 'smokeless industry' because it generates substantial revenue, foreign exchange earnings, and employment opportunities without relying on heavy manufacturing processes or smoke-emitting factories. It drives economic growth primarily through services, culture, and hospitality while preserving natural and built environments without causing direct industrial atmospheric pollution.

32. (A) Keoladeo National Park → Jantar Mantar → Hill Forts → Jaipur City
The chronological inclusion of Rajasthan's sites in the UNESCO World Heritage list began with Keoladeo National Park in 1985, followed by Jantar Mantar of Jaipur in 2010. Subsequently, six Hill Forts of Rajasthan were together added in 2013, and the historic walled Jaipur City was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2019.

33. (D) All of the above
The official Rajasthan Tourism web portal serves as a complete, comprehensive digital platform providing diverse services to modern travelers. It integrates 360-degree virtual tours of major monuments, online e-ticketing capabilities for state-protected historical sites, and detailed directories listing verified heritage hotels, registered tour guides, homestays, and regional travel itineraries.

34. (D) Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
The restoration and tourism development of the 18th-century Jal Mahal, situated in the middle of Man Sagar Lake in Jaipur, was undertaken using a Public-Private Partnership model. Under this agreement, government agencies collaborated with private developers to restore the degraded lake, preserve the historic water palace, and develop surrounding eco-tourism facilities.

35. (A) Dungarpur
The famous Beneshwar Fair takes place at the holy confluence of the Som, Mahi, and Jakham rivers in the Dungarpur district of Rajasthan. Revered as the "Kumbh of Tribals", this vibrant socio-religious gathering primarily attracts Bhil tribal communities who assemble to perform ancestral rituals, pay homage to Lord Shiva, and celebrate indigenous culture.

36. (C) Sawai Madhopur
Ranthambore National Park is located in the Sawai Madhopur district of southeastern Rajasthan, at the junction of the Aravalli and Vindhya hill ranges. Renowned worldwide for its wild Royal Bengal tiger population, historical Ranthambore Fort ruins, and diverse flora, it serves as one of India's flagship wildlife and ecotourism destinations.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Heritage Hotel Scheme incentivizes owners of ancestral fortress, palaces, and havelis to adaptively reuse their private properties as commercial lodging units. This commercial conversion provides sustainable revenue streams that directly fund expensive, ongoing architectural conservation and maintenance efforts, thereby successfully preserving built heritage while generating local employment across Rajasthan.

38. (B) 1950
According to guidelines specified by the Ministry of Tourism and state regulations, a property must have been constructed prior to January 1, 1950, to qualify for basic classification as a Heritage Hotel. This criterion ensures authentic historical architecture, traditional interior design, and genuine royal or cultural character predating modern industrial development.

39. (D) All of the above
The Mewar Complex circuit is a specialized historical tourism development circuit encompassing several significant sites associated with Maharana Pratap and the glorious history of Mewar. Key locations integrated within this historic circuit include Chittorgarh Fort, the

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List I: (Feature)
P. Directive Principles of State Policy
Q. Concurrent List
R. Fundamental Duties
S. Amendment Procedure
List II: (Source Country)
1. South Africa
2. USSR (Russia)
3. Ireland
4. Australia
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

24. Which of the following is considered a primary reason why the Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written constitution in the world?
(A) Detailed provisions for both the Centre and the States
(B) It was drafted over three years through extensive public debates
(C) It incorporates provisions from the constitutions of neighboring nations
(D) It provides a detailed historical account of the national freedom struggle

25. The term Republic in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution indicates that:
(A) The nation is completely sovereign and fully independent of any foreign control
(B) The head of state is elected and not hereditary
(C) The national Parliament holds supreme legislative authority over all matters
(D) The constitutional system guarantees a completely independent judiciary

26. Which specific types of justice are mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Social, Educational, and Legal
(B) Social, Economic, and Political
(C) Economic, Legal, and Cultural
(D) Political, Religious, and Social

27. Which of the following pairs of a Constituent Assembly Committee and its Chairman is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Union Powers Committee - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

28. Who was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) K.M. Munshi
(B) V.T. Krishnamachari
(C) B.N. Rau
(D) S.N. Mukherjee

29. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is often referred to as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution primarily because he was:
(A) The President of the Constituent Assembly
(B) The Constitutional Advisor
(C) The First Prime Minister of India
(D) The Chairman of the Drafting Committee

30. In India, the doctrine of the supremacy of the Constitution implies that:
(A) The Parliament possesses supreme authority to enact any law regardless of established constitutional limits
(B) The Supreme Court possesses the absolute authority to rewrite or modify constitutional provisions at will
(C) All organs of government derive authority from and act within the Constitution
(D) The President of India is positioned above the Constitution and holds supreme executive discretion

31. V.T. Krishnamachari, who served as a Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly, represented which princely state of Rajasthan?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaipur
(C) Jodhpur
(D) Udaipur

32. Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
I. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly after the rest of the Constitution was enacted.
II. Its provisions are strictly enforceable in a court of law.
III. It can be amended under Article 368.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

33. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the list of recognized languages?
(A) Sixth Schedule

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food, and participating in day-to-day rural activities.

50. (D) Tourist Assistance Force (TAF)
The Tourist Assistance Force was established in Rajasthan state to provide safety, protection, and hassle-free travel environments for incoming domestic and foreign visitors. Comprising trained personnel deployed at major heritage monuments, transport hubs, and high-density tourist areas, the force prevents harassment by touts, assists lost visitors, and ensures general security.

51. (A) Jodhpur
Umaid Bhawan Palace is situated in Jodhpur and stands as one of the world's largest private residences. Built between 1929 and 1943 by Maharaja Umaid Singh using Chittar sandstone, a section of this magnificent Indo-Deco architectural monument functions as a grand luxury heritage hotel operated by the Taj Group, attracting elite global tourists.

52. (B) 52
Pushkar Lake, a sacred water body situated in the holy town of Pushkar near Ajmer, is encircled by 52 historic bathing ghats. Pilgrims from all across the globe perform sacred dips in these waters, particularly during the auspicious Kartik Purnima festival, believing that bathing at these ghats cleanses sins and bestows spiritual salvation.

53. (A) Lohagarh Fort, Bharatpur
The UNESCO World Heritage grouping titled "Hill Forts of Rajasthan" officially includes Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore, Gagron, Amber, and Jaisalmer Forts. Lohagarh Fort, located in Bharatpur, is constructed on flat plains using mud wall defenses rather than a hill structure, excluding it from this specific hilltop fortification World Heritage designation.

54. (D) Sam Sand Dunes
Sam Sand Dunes, located 45 kilometers west of Jaisalmer city, is the primary destination for experiencing dramatic Thar desert sunsets and camel safaris. Featuring wind-carved bare sand dunes, the area offers vibrant evening folk dance performances, traditional music, quad biking, and overnight luxury tent stays under the starry desert sky.

55. (B) Jaipur
The Elephant Festival is a major cultural event traditionally organized annually in Jaipur city on the day of Holi. Held at the Jaipur Polo Ground, the festival features beautifully painted and decorated elephants, processions, elephant polo matches, and energetic folk dance performances, attracting large crowds of domestic and international tourists.

56. (C) Alwar
Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan, nestled within the mineral-rich Aravalli mountain range. Covering varied topography of scrub-thorn forests and dry deciduous forests, it is famous for successfully reintroducing Royal Bengal tigers, alongside rich populations of leopards, hyenas, sambar deer, and historical ruined medieval temples.

57. (D) Preserve architectural heritage while generating funds for maintenance
The Heritage Hotel Scheme was introduced to prevent the deterioration and neglect of historical architectural monuments across Rajasthan. By allowing private owners to convert old palaces, forts, and ancestral havelis into operational hotels, the policy generates private commercial revenues essential for funding ongoing structural maintenance while promoting heritage tourism across the state.

58. (A) To offer instant audio-visual history and details on smartphones
Installing QR codes at major protected monuments allows visitors to conveniently scan code plaques with their personal smartphones to instantly access authentic historical background, architectural details, audio guides, and multi-language informational videos. This smart digital tourism initiative enhances overall visitor self-guided tour experiences and reduces reliance on unauthorized local guides.

59. (B) It creates abundant direct and indirect jobs for local residents
Describing the tourism sector as 'labor-intensive' highlights that the industry depends heavily on a large human workforce rather than automated machinery. In Rajasthan's economic context, tourism generates widespread direct and indirect employment for local residents across diverse roles, including hotel staff, tour guides, artisans,

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(C) Nominated entirely by the leadership of the Indian National Congress
(D) Indirectly elected by the Provincial Assemblies

46. Which of the following features is the odd one out because it was NOT borrowed from the British Constitution?
(A) Parliamentary system of government
(B) Rule of Law
(C) Judicial Review
(D) Single Citizenship

47. Consider the following lists regarding the Parts of the Indian Constitution and match List I with List II:
List I: (Part)
P. Part II
Q. Part III
R. Part XV
S. Part XX
List II: (Subject)
1. Amendment of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Citizenship
4. Elections
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

48. The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution were inspired by the revolution of which country?
(A) Russia
(B) America
(C) Germany
(D) France

49. What does the term Sovereign in the Preamble imply about India?
(A) India is free from any external control or authority
(B) India remains an autonomous dominion subject to the British Commonwealth
(C) India is ruled internally by a constitutional monarch and royal council
(D) Indian states retain the legal right to secede freely from the Union

50. Consider the following statements regarding the dual role of the Constituent Assembly:
Statement I: The Constituent Assembly acted as both the constitution-making body and the first legislative parliament of independent India.
Statement II: Dr. Rajendra Prasad chaired the Assembly whenever it met as a legislative body.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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51. Which of the following is NOT considered a part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution by the Supreme Court?
(A) Presidential form of government
(B) Rule of Law
(C) Independence of Judiciary
(D) Secular character of the Constitution

52. Arrange the following events regarding the making of the Constitution in chronological order:
1. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
2. Passing of the Objective Resolution
3. Adoption of the National Flag
4. Final adoption of the Constitution
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

53. The Constitution of India originally contained how many Articles and Schedules when it was adopted in 1949?
(A) 448 Articles and 12 Schedules
(B) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
(C) 395 Articles and 10 Schedules
(D) 400 Articles and 8 Schedules

54. Who was the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) J.B. Kripalani
(C) Sardar Patel
(D) H.C. Mukherjee

55. Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava represented which region of Rajasthan in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Mewar region
(B) Marwar region
(C) Matsya Union region

20. (D) Jai Narayan Vyas
Jai Narayan Vyas was a prominent nationalist leader from Rajasthan who represented the Jodhpur region in the Constituent Assembly. He actively participated in debates advocating for democratic governance and civil liberties. Following independence and the political integration of the princely states, he went on to serve as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

21. (B) United States
The phrase "We, the People of India" opening the Preamble reflects the concept of popular sovereignty inspired directly by the Constitution of the United States, which begins with "We the People". This declaration emphasizes that ultimate legal and political authority resides in the citizens of India rather than any external sovereign or authority.

22. (C) Thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship
The Preamble explicitly guarantees to all Indian citizens liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. These essential constitutional dimensions safeguard personal intellectual, spiritual, and political freedoms, which are further operationalized and given judicial enforceability through the specific fundamental rights protected under Part III of the Constitution.

23. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The framers of the Indian Constitution incorporated diverse features from international constitutions. Directive Principles of State Policy were derived from Ireland, the Concurrent List outlining shared legislative domain was taken from Australia, Fundamental Duties were inspired by the USSR Constitution, and the constitutional amendment procedure under Article 368 was adopted from South Africa.

24. (A) Detailed provisions for both the Centre and the States
The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written constitution globally due primarily to comprehensive administrative details covering both Union and State governments within a single document. Factors such as vast geographical diversity, socio-cultural complexity, integration of princely states, and detailed provisions inherited from the Government of India Act 1935 expanded its total size.

25. (B) The head of state is elected and not hereditary
The term Republic in the Preamble signifies that India's head of state, the President, is chosen through an indirect election process for a fixed term rather than holding power via hereditary succession. This constitutional principle eliminates monarchical privileges, ensures public offices remain accessible to all citizens, and affirms ultimate political power rests with the populace.

26. (B) Social, Economic, and Political
The Preamble guarantees three distinct dimensions of justice to all citizens: social, economic, and political. Social justice implies equal treatment without discrimination based on caste or gender; economic justice aims to eliminate wealth disparities; and political justice ensures equal rights, equal access to political offices, and fair participation across democratic governance.

27. (A) Union Powers Committee - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
The Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru, not Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Sardar Patel headed the important Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal Areas, as well as the Provincial Constitution Committee. Dr. Rajendra Prasad chaired the Steering Committee overseeing official assembly proceedings.

28. (C) B.N. Rau
Sir Benegal Narsing Rau was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly in 1946. He prepared the initial draft of the Constitution after studying various democratic constitutions across the world. His exhaustive background research and structural framework served as the foundational draft scrutinized and refined by the Drafting Committee.

29. (D) The Chairman of the Drafting Committee
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is recognized as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution primarily because he chaired the Drafting Committee set up in August 1947. He steered the draft through extensive legislative debates, defended key constitutional clauses, reconciled differing

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(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

66. Hiralal Shastri, who later became the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan, was also a member of the Constituent Assembly. He represented which princely state?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Udaipur
(C) Jaipur
(D) Kota

67. The concept of Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the constitution of which country?
(A) Australia
(B) Canada
(C) Ireland
(D) Japan

68. Which part of the Indian Constitution primarily deals with the Union Government (The Executive, Parliament, and Judiciary)?
(A) Part IV
(B) Part V
(C) Part VI
(D) Part VIII

69. As per the current legal interpretation by the Supreme Court, what is the status of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(A) It is not a part of the Constitution and holds no legal value
(B) It is a part of the Constitution but its provisions are not enforceable in a court of law
(C) It is a part of the Constitution and can be directly enforced to override Fundamental Rights
(D) It is an independent legal document separate from the Constitution

70. Under Article 368, the Parliament has wide amending powers, but it CANNOT amend which aspect of the Constitution?
(A) The Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) The Fundamental Duties
(C) The basic structure of the Constitution
(D) The Seventh Schedule lists

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ensure complete conformity with underlying mandates.

60. (D) Tenth Schedule - Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
The Tenth Schedule deals with anti-defection provisions for members of Parliament and State Legislatures, introduced by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of Parliament, is actually governed by the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution, making the specified pair incorrect.

61. (B) 26 November 1949
The Preamble explicitly records 26 November 1949 as the historic date on which the Constituent Assembly adopted, enacted, and gave to the people the Constitution of India. While most provisions came into full force on Republic Day, 26 January 1950, specific articles regarding citizenship, elections, and provisional parliament took immediate effect on this adoption date.

62. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution deliberately adopted single citizenship to build a unified national identity and foster solidarity among citizens across diverse regions. By guaranteeing equal rights nationwide regardless of state origin, single citizenship prevents parochial divisions and regional animosities, making the reason an accurate legal and socio-political explanation for this constitutional provision.

63. (B) Federal nature
The constitutional division of legislative powers into Union, State, and Concurrent Lists under the Seventh Schedule is a core federal feature of India's governance framework. This mechanism demarcates jurisdiction between central and state legislatures, ensuring autonomous legislative authority for regional states on local matters while maintaining unified national legislation on sovereign priorities.

64. (D) Bengal
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was initially elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 from the Undivided Bengal province. Following the partition of India in 1947, his constituency in Jessore and Khulna became part of East Pakistan. Consequently, he was re-elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Bombay Presidency through a casual vacancy.

65. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Key terms in the Preamble define the foundational ideals of the Indian Republic. Sovereign indicates independence from external control, Republic denotes an elected head of state, Secular signifies the absence of an official state religion while treating all faiths equally, and Fraternity fosters a unifying spirit of brotherhood among all citizens.

66. (C) Jaipur
Hiralal Shastri represented the princely state of Jaipur in the Constituent Assembly. A dedicated freedom fighter and prominent social reformer who founded Banasthali Vidyapith, he contributed actively to constitutional drafting discussions. Following the amalgamation of princely states, he served as the first Chief Minister of integrated Rajasthan from 1949 to 1951.

67. (A) Australia
The concept of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule was borrowed from the Constitution of Australia. The Concurrent List contains subjects over which both the Union Parliament and State Legislatures hold legislative competence, ensuring uniformity in essential legal fields while accommodating regional flexibility, with central law prevailing in case of conflict under Article 254.

68. (B) Part V
Part V of the Indian Constitution spans Articles 52 through 151 and deals comprehensively with the Union Government. It is structured into five distinct chapters covering the Executive, Parliament, Legislative Powers of the President, the Union Judiciary, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, establishing the supreme governance structure for the federation.

69. (B) It is a part of the Constitution but its provisions are not enforceable in a court of law
In the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court established that the Preamble is an integral part of the Indian Constitution and reflects its foundational philosophy. However, its provisions are non-justiciable, meaning individuals cannot file lawsuits directly enforcing the Preamble in court, though courts use it to

10. (A) I and II only
The Constituent Assembly held its initial session on 9 December 1946, appointing Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha as temporary President following French convention. While many prominent leaders participated in drafting the Constitution, Mahatma Gandhi was notably not a member of the assembly, choosing instead to focus on social reform and grassroots independence efforts outside formal legislative bodies.

11. (A) Fraternity
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 modified the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by inserting three specific words: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. The word Fraternity was already present in the original text enacted in 1949, reflecting the founding fathers' commitment to fostering national unity and individual dignity from the inception of the Republic.

12. (B) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
In the landmark Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala ruling of 1973, a thirteen-judge bench of the Supreme Court established the Basic Structure Doctrine. The court held that while Parliament possesses broad authority to amend constitutional provisions under Article 368, it cannot alter or destroy the core, essential features that form the foundational framework.

13. (D) United States
The fundamental rights embedded in Part III of the Indian Constitution were heavily inspired by the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States. These justiciable rights guarantee fundamental civil liberties, human dignity, and protection against arbitrary state action, serving as an essential pillar of constitutional democracy in India.

14. (C) 12
When originally adopted in 1949, the Indian Constitution contained eight schedules. Subsequent constitutional amendments systematically added four more schedules to address land reforms, anti-defection legislation, and local self-governance frameworks for rural and urban areas. Consequently, the Constitution currently features twelve distinct schedules providing detailed administrative guidelines across various governance sectors.

15. (B) Part II
Part II of the Indian Constitution spans Articles 5 through 11 and outlines the statutory criteria regarding citizenship at the commencement of the Republic. It delineates legal rights for individuals residing in India, migrants from Pakistan, persons of Indian origin residing abroad, and the broad regulatory authority of Parliament over citizenship rights.

16. (D) Amendment of the Constitution
Article 368, situated in Part XX of the Indian Constitution, explicitly grants Parliament the authority to amend constitutional provisions by way of addition, variation, or repeal. It prescribes strict procedural guidelines, requiring special legislative majorities and state ratifications, while operating within the overarching limits established by the basic structure doctrine.

17. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Preamble serves as the essential conceptual key to the Indian Constitution, encapsulating its core socio-economic objectives, moral commitments, and political principles. Constitutional scholars and jurists frequently describe it as the soul of the document because it provides the interpretive baseline and philosophical framework for understanding every underlying constitutional provision.

18. (C) No official religion and equal treatment for all religions
Secularism in the Indian constitutional context embodies a positive concept where the State maintains no official religion and treats all religious denominations with equal respect and neutrality. This model guarantees individual freedom of conscience while enabling the government to maintain principled distance, intervene against social evils, and protect peaceful coexistence.

19. (A) 26 November
Constitution Day, or Samvidhan Divas, is observed across India on 26 November each year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly in 1949. The observance honors the visionary contributions of the founding framers, promotes constitutional values among citizens, and reinforces national commitment to democratic principles and rule of law.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Cabinet Mission Plan
The Constituent Assembly of India was formed under the framework proposed by the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. This British delegation aimed to facilitate the transfer of power and devise a constitutional frame for independent India. The plan outlined the composition, election mechanism, and representation of provinces and princely states in the drafting assembly.

2. (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee established by the Constituent Assembly on 29 August 1947. He played a pivotal role in scrutinizing drafts, resolving complex constitutional provisions, and synthesizing fundamental principles into a comprehensive legal document. His leadership earned him recognition as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

3. (A) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
The Constituent Assembly held its inaugural session on 9 December 1946 and completed the historic task of drafting the Constitution on 26 November 1949. This process spanned a total period of two years, eleven months, and eighteen days. During this timeframe, eleven formal sessions were held to thoroughly discuss every proposed article.

4. (D) Single citizenship for the entire country
Single citizenship is a distinct unitary feature of the Indian Constitution that promotes national integrity and equality across all regions. Unlike dual citizenship systems in standard federations, Indian citizens hold allegiance only to the Union of India, enjoying uniform political and civil rights throughout the country regardless of their specific state of residence.

5. (B) K.C. Wheare
Constitutional expert K.C. Wheare characterized the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal due to its unique structural blend of federal and unitary elements. He observed that while India establishes a system of governance with dual polities, strong centralizing features allow the national government to override regional powers during emergencies, making it unitary in spirit.

6. (C) Some parts can be amended by a simple majority while others require a special majority
The Indian Constitution synthesizes flexibility and rigidity within its official amendment procedure outlined in Article 368. Certain administrative or procedural provisions can be updated through a simple Parliamentary majority, whereas essential structural provisions demand a special majority, often accompanied by state legislative ratifications, thereby preventing hasty alterations to core constitutional tenets.

7. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the historic Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946. This seminal document articulated the foundational philosophy, national democratic goals, and socio-economic aspirations of independent India. The Constituent Assembly unanimously adopted it on 22 January 1947, and its principles were subsequently refined to shape the final Preamble.

8. (A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
The Preamble opens by defining the character of the Indian state in a specific order: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. Originally, the declaration contained Sovereign, Democratic, Republic. The terms Socialist and Secular were inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, establishing the current formal sequence of these constitutional adjectives.

9. (B) Manikya Lal Verma
Manikya Lal Verma was a prominent freedom fighter and political leader who represented the princely state of Mewar, centered in Udaipur, in the Constituent Assembly of India. He actively advocated for the democratic integration of princely territories into the Union and later played a key leadership role in the regional unification of Rajasthan.

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viewpoints, and gave the final document its coherent legal and democratic structure.

30. (C) All organs of government derive authority from and act within the Constitution
Constitutional supremacy dictates that the Constitution is the supreme legal authority in India. All three organs of government, namely the legislature, executive, and judiciary, derive their official authority directly from the constitutional text and must operate strictly within defined limits. Any statute or executive action violating constitutional mandates is subject to judicial invalidation.

31. (B) Jaipur
Sir V.T. Krishnamachari was a distinguished administrator and diplomat who represented the princely state of Jaipur in the Constituent Assembly. He was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly alongside H.C. Mukherjee, making valuable contributions to discussions on federal finance, administrative integration, and constitutional structure during the drafting process.

32. (C) I and III only
The Preamble was adopted by the Constituent Assembly after the main body of the Constitution was finalized to maintain structural consistency. It forms an integral part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368 without altering the basic structure, but its provisions are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced in court.

33. (C) Eighth Schedule
The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the official languages recognized by the state. Originally enumerating fourteen languages, subsequent constitutional amendments added eight additional languages, including Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali, Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali. Consequently, the schedule currently contains twenty-two officially recognized languages benefiting from specific constitutional provisions.

34. (C) Appointment of Governors by Centre
The appointment of State Governors by the Central government is a unitary or centralizing feature rather than a federal one. Federal features emphasize division of power, judicial independence, and constitutional supremacy, whereas executive appointments of governors by the President reflect central control over regional administration, illustrating the non-federal aspect of India's constitutional setup.

35. (A) Status and opportunity
The Preamble explicitly guarantees equality of status and opportunity to every citizen of India. This core pledge aims to eliminate arbitrary social distinctions, discrimination based on caste, creed, or gender, and unfair socio-economic barriers, while ensuring that all individuals receive equal legal protections and fair pathways for personal and professional advancement.

36. (C) Part IV
The Directive Principles of State Policy are embodied in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, covering Articles 36 through 51. Borrowed from the Irish Constitution, these directives establish fundamental social and economic ideals to guide executive and legislative policy, aiming to construct a welfare state grounded in economic democracy and social justice.

37. (B) Kesavananda Bharati case
In the 1973 Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court reversed its earlier view from the Berubari Union reference and held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. The court ruled that the Preamble can be amended under Article 368 provided its essential features forming the basic structure remain unaltered.

38. (C) Single citizenship
The Indian Constitution establishes a single citizenship system, granting all citizens uniform rights and obligations across every state and union territory. Unlike federal nations like the United States that feature dual citizenship, India avoids separate state citizenship to strengthen national integration, prevent regional factionalism, and ensure equality under the law nationwide.

39. (B) Two
Article 368 explicitly details two methods for constitutional amendment by Parliament: amendment by a special majority of both Houses, and amendment by a special majority along with ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures. Amendments passed by a simple majority are outside Article 368 and not

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(D) Ajmer-Merwara

56. Articles 5 to 11 of the Indian Constitution deal with which of the following subjects?
(A) Citizenship
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Union Executive
(D) State Legislature

57. In the Preamble, the term Democratic indicates that the Constitution has established a form of government which derives its authority from:
(A) The supreme authority of national military forces
(B) The will of the people
(C) The hereditary rights of traditional royalty
(D) The direct authority of the Supreme Court of India

58. Consider the following statements regarding the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It is often referred to as the Mini-Constitution.
II. It added the words Socialist, Secular, and Integrity to the Preamble.
III. It removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

59. Unlike the British political system which emphasizes Parliamentary Sovereignty, the Indian system emphasizes:
(A) Constitutional Supremacy
(B) Supremacy of the Executive
(C) Supremacy of the Military
(D) Supremacy of the Bureaucracy

60. Which of the following schedules is INCORRECTLY matched with its subject matter?
(A) First Schedule - Names of States and Union Territories
(B) Second Schedule - Salaries and allowances of high officials
(C) Third Schedule - Forms of Oaths and Affirmations
(D) Tenth Schedule - Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha

61. According to the Preamble, on which exact date was the Constitution of India adopted, enacted, and given to ourselves?
(A) 15 August 1947
(B) 26 November 1949
(C) 26 January 1950
(D) 24 January 1950

62. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): India has adopted a single citizenship system.
Reason (R): It aims to promote unity and integration among the citizens of the country by preventing regional divisions.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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63. The detailed distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution heavily reflects which nature of the Constitution?
(A) Unitary nature
(B) Federal nature
(C) Monarchial nature
(D) Oligarchic nature

64. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was initially elected to the Constituent Assembly from which province before the partition of India?
(A) Bombay
(B) Madras
(C) Punjab
(D) Bengal

65. Consider the following lists regarding the key terms of the Preamble and match List I with List II:
List I: (Key Term)
P. Sovereign
Q. Republic
R. Secular
S. Fraternity
List II: (Meaning)
1. Spirit of brotherhood
2. Elected head of state
3. Free from external control
4. No official state religion
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

relations, enact laws, and govern its territory without interference from any foreign government or international body.

50. (B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Constituent Assembly served dual functions: drafting the Constitution and acting as India's provisional Parliament. When meeting as a constitution-making body, it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. However, whenever it met as a legislative assembly to pass ordinary laws, G.V. Mavlankar presided over its official meetings as the Speaker.

51. (A) Presidential form of government
The Presidential form of government is not part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution, as India intentionally adopted a Parliamentary system. Core elements recognized by the Supreme Court as forming the Basic Structure include the Rule of Law, judicial independence, secularism, federalism, judicial review, and free and fair democratic elections.

52. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Key milestone events in the framing of the Indian Constitution unfolded sequentially. The Constituent Assembly met first on 9 December 1946. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Objective Resolution shortly after on 13 December 1946. The National Flag was officially adopted on 22 July 1947, and the Constitution was finally adopted on 26 November 1949.

53. (B) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
When adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, the original text of the Indian Constitution comprised a Preamble, 395 Articles organized across 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules. Subsequent amendments over the decades expanded the document by adding new articles, clauses, and four additional schedules to accommodate evolving national needs.

54. (C) Sardar Patel
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel chaired the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly. In this key role, he was highly instrumental in formulating constitutional frameworks governing provincial administration, defining relations between central and state units, and ensuring the smooth administrative integration of princely states into the broader federal structure of independent India.

55. (D) Ajmer-Merwara
Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava represented the Centrally Administered Province of Ajmer-Merwara in the Constituent Assembly. A dedicated freedom fighter and lawyer, he actively participated in assembly debates concerning local administration, civil rights for central enclaves, and the eventual administrative integration of smaller territories into the newly emerging state of Rajasthan.

56. (A) Citizenship
Articles 5 through 11 contained in Part II of the Indian Constitution deal exclusively with Citizenship. These statutory provisions establish rules regarding citizenship by domicile, migration from Pakistan, rights of overseas Indians, voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship, and the plenary legislative authority of Parliament to regulate citizenship matters by law.

57. (B) The will of the people
The term Democratic in the Preamble indicates that overall government legitimacy and authority stem directly from the sovereign will of the people. India practices a representative parliamentary democracy where citizens exercise ultimate political power through periodic, free, and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage, ensuring ongoing government accountability to the electorate.

58. (A) I and II only
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 made extensive modifications, earning it the moniker Mini-Constitution, and added Socialist, Secular, and Integrity to the Preamble. However, the Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by the subsequent 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, making it a legal right under Article 300A.

59. (A) Constitutional Supremacy
Unlike the United Kingdom where Parliament enjoys unbridled legislative sovereignty, India operates under Constitutional Supremacy. All legislative, executive, and judicial bodies derive their official authority from the Constitution and must function strictly within defined constitutional parameters. Laws enacted by Parliament are subject to judicial review to

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considered formal constitutional amendments thereunder.

40. (A) Principled distance and equal respect for all religions
Indian secularism differs from the strict Western model of absolute separation between religion and state by adopting principled distance and equal respect for all faiths, known as Sarva Dharma Sambhava. The Indian State remains neutral toward religious groups while retaining legal authority to intervene to enforce social reforms and eliminate discriminatory practices.

41. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution balances stability and adaptability, making it neither overly rigid like the American Constitution nor completely flexible like the British Constitution. It combines flexible provisions amendable by a simple parliamentary majority with rigid provisions demanding a special majority, with or without state legislative ratification, directly justifying its dual nature.

42. (B) Bikaner
Kavalam Madhava Panikkar, an eminent scholar, diplomat, and administrator, was appointed to represent the princely state of Bikaner in the Constituent Assembly. As the Prime Minister of Bikaner, he played an influential role in persuading princely states to join the Indian Union, actively shaping early deliberations on constitutional governance and federal unity.

43. (A) National unity and integrity
The Preamble articulates that fraternity must be cultivated across the nation to promote a feeling of common brotherhood among all Indians. This sense of unity aims to assure two interconnected goals: upholding the dignity of every individual citizen and safeguarding the overarching unity and integrity of the Indian nation against communal or regional divisions.

44. (C) 2015
In 2015, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment officially declared 26 November as Constitution Day to mark the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The annual celebration aims to raise awareness about constitutional values, pay tribute to the committee chairman, and inspire citizens to fulfill their civic duties toward the nation.

45. (D) Indirectly elected by the Provincial Assemblies
Members of the Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected by members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies using the single transferable vote system of proportional representation. Additionally, representatives of princely states were nominated by their respective rulers, making the drafting body an indirectly elected and nominated group rather than one chosen through direct adult franchise.

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46. (C) Judicial Review
The mechanism of Judicial Review was borrowed from the Constitution of the United States, empowering Indian courts to assess the constitutional validity of legislative acts and executive orders. Conversely, features such as the parliamentary system of governance, single citizenship, rule of law, and cabinet system were directly derived from the British constitutional framework.

47. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The Indian Constitution organizes its topics across distinct thematic Parts. Part II details provisions governing Citizenship, Part III safeguards justiciable Fundamental Rights, Part XV covers the framework and administration of Elections, and Part XX outlines the specific procedures for Amendment of the Constitution under Article 368, creating a structured legal framework.

48. (D) France
The core republican principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity declared in the Preamble were directly inspired by the French Revolution of 1789. These ideals transformed global political thought and were integrated into the Indian Constitution to foster social democracy, eliminate feudal inequities, and build a unified society based on mutual respect and dignity.

49. (A) India is free from any external control or authority
The term Sovereign in the Preamble proclaims that India is a fully independent state subject to no foreign authority or external dominion. The nation possesses complete freedom to manage its internal affairs and conduct its international

interpret ambiguous statutory and constitutional text.

70. (C) The basic structure of the Constitution
Under Article 368, Parliament possesses wide constituent powers to amend any provision of the Indian Constitution. However, as established in the 1973 Kesavananda Bharati judgment, Parliament cannot alter, damage, or destroy the basic structure or essential framework of the Constitution, maintaining judicial oversight over legislative attempts to erode fundamental constitutional principles.

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Q. Organization of village panchayats
R. Uniform Civil Code
S. Separation of judiciary from executive

List II: Articles

1. Article 40
2. Article 39A
3. Article 50
4. Article 44

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

61. Find the odd one out among the following Fundamental Rights:
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Information
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

62. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Right to Property is a Fundamental Right under Part III of the Constitution.
Statement II: The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

63. Right to Property is currently recognized in the Indian Constitution as a:
(A) Part III Fundamental Right
(B) Non-statutory Moral Right
(C) Legal right
(D) Part IV Directive Principle

64. Which article under the Directive Principles specifically directs the State to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife?
(A) Article 48A
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

65. Which of the following best defines the term "Secular" as implemented through Articles 25-28 in the Indian Constitution?
(A) The State is anti-religion and bans religious practices
(B) The State promotes one dominant national religion
(C) The State treats all religions equally and has no official state religion
(D) The State remains completely detached from all religious matters and provides no religious freedoms

66. Identify the correct pairing of the Fundamental Duty with its core objective:
(A) To develop scientific temper - Blindly following outdated social traditions and superstitions
(B) To promote common brotherhood - Renouncing derogatory practices against women
(C) To protect the natural environment - Promoting large-scale deforestation for rapid industrial expansion
(D) To safeguard public property - Organizing destructive public protests and violent demonstrations

67. Article 17 abolishes untouchability. What is the name of the primary legislation enacted by the Parliament to enforce this provision?
(A) The Indian Penal Code Enactment, 1860
(B) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(C) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(D) The Freedom of Right to Information Act, 2005

68. "To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so" is a provision of:
(A) Fundamental Duties
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) National Security Act

69. In which scenario can the Fundamental Freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 be automatically suspended?
(A) During a Financial Emergency declared across the country under Article 360
(B) When President's Rule is formally imposed in a State under Article 356
(C) During a National Emergency based on war or external aggression

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(D) I, II and III

11. Protection in respect of conviction for offences, including protection against double jeopardy, is provided under which Article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 20
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 22
(D) Article 23

12. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees:
(A) Freedom of conscience and religion
(B) Life and personal liberty
(C) Protection against arrest and detention
(D) Free and compulsory primary education

13. Under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, a person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of:
(A) 12 hours
(B) 24 hours
(C) 48 hours
(D) 72 hours

14. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Article 32 is considered the "heart and soul" of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): It provides citizens the right to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their Fundamental Rights.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

15. The Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28) ensures the secular nature of the Indian state. Which article gives every religious denomination the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes?
(A) Article 25
(B) Article 26
(C) Article 27
(D) Article 28

16. Match the following Writs in List I with their literal meanings in List II:
List I: Writs
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Quo-Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II: Literal Meanings
1. We command
2. To have the body of
3. To be certified
4. By what authority or warrant
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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17. Under Article 27 of the Indian Constitution, no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of:
(A) Any specific public or private educational institution
(B) Any recognized trade, business or commercial enterprise
(C) Any particular religion or faith
(D) Any recognized cultural or linguistic minority group

18. Which Article of the Indian Constitution permits minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice?
(A) Article 28
(B) Article 29
(C) Article 30
(D) Article 32

19. The Supreme Court of India issues writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 32. Under which Article does a High Court have similar powers?
(A) Article 131
(B) Article 226
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 356

20. Which writ is issued by a court to a person who has detained another unlawfully, asking to produce the detainee before the court?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Writ of Mandamus
(C) Writ of Certiorari
(D) Writ of Prohibition

21. The writ of "Mandamus" is issued by a higher court when:
(A) A person is detained unlawfully by executive or private authority
(B) A lower court or tribunal exceeds its

fundamental jurisdiction
(C) A public official fails to perform a mandatory duty
(D) A person unlawfully holds or usurps a contested public office

22. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19(1)(a)) on the grounds of:
(A) Sovereignty and integrity of India
(B) Defamation
(C) Contempt of court
(D) All of the above

23. During a National Emergency, the President can suspend the right to move courts for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Which two Articles cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency?
(A) Articles 14 and 15
(B) Articles 19 and 20
(C) Articles 20 and 21
(D) Articles 21 and 22

24. Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):
I. They are enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution.
II. They are legally enforceable by the courts in India.
III. They aim at establishing social and economic democracy.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

25. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of:
(A) Australia
(B) USSR
(C) Ireland
(D) France

26. Which of the following Directive Principles is classified as a "Gandhian" principle?
(A) To secure a uniform civil code for all citizens throughout India
(B) To separate the judiciary from the executive in public services
(C) To promote international peace and security among nations
(D) To promote cottage industries in rural areas

27. Article 40 of the Indian Constitution advises the State to take steps to organize:
(A) Village Panchayats
(B) Cooperative Societies
(C) Trade Unions
(D) Zila Parishads

28. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Article 44 directs the State to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.
Reason (R): A Uniform Civil Code ensures that personal laws based on religious scriptures are strictly applied exclusively to respective communities.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. What does the term "non-justiciable" mean in the context of Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) They impose no moral obligations or constitutional responsibilities on citizens
(B) They cannot be legally enforced by courts upon non-implementation
(C) They are completely immune to any constitutional amendment by Parliament
(D) They are explicitly barred from being discussed in the State Legislature

30. In the event of a conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, which of the following generally holds true according to standard constitutional interpretation?
(A) Fundamental Rights prevail, subject to constitutional amendments
(B) Directive Principles unconditionally prevail over all Fundamental Rights under every circumstance
(C) The President of India exercises discretionary power to determine which provision shall prevail
(D) Both provisions are automatically suspended until the Supreme Court formally resolves the dispute

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31. Which Directive Principle reflects a socialist ideology aimed at reducing economic inequality?
(A) Protection of monuments of national importance
(B) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines
(C) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
(D) Promotion of Hindi language

32. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Directive Principles of State Policy are positive obligations on the State.
Statement II: Fundamental Rights are largely negative injunctions on the State, preventing it from doing certain things.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

33. Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution. They were added by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(D) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992

34. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are placed under which specific Article?
(A) Article 35A
(B) Article 51
(C) Article 51A
(D) Article 300A

35. Match the following Parts of the Indian Constitution in List I with their respective subjects in List II:
List I: Parts of the Indian Constitution
P. Part II
Q. Part III
R. Part IV
S. Part IVA
List II: Subjects
1. Fundamental Rights
2. Citizenship
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Directive Principles of State Policy
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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36. How many Fundamental Duties are currently listed in the Indian Constitution?
(A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 12

37. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A?
(A) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
(B) To protect and improve the natural environment
(C) To pay taxes regularly
(D) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions

38. Which committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Swaran Singh Committee
(B) Kothari Commission
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

39. What is the legal status of Fundamental Duties in India?
(A) They are enforceable by law through direct court orders
(B) Violation of any duty leads to automatic cancellation of citizenship
(C) They apply to both citizens and foreigners living in India
(D) They are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced by courts

40. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Fundamental Duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they also have responsibilities.
Reason (R): Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution to establish a democratic balance between rights and obligations.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Part III
Part III of the Indian Constitution contains the Fundamental Rights, spanning Articles 12 to 35. It guarantees fundamental civil liberties to citizens and protects individual freedom against state encroachment. Due to its historic role in securing essential human freedoms and constitutional guarantees, Part III is widely described as the Magna Carta of India.

2. (B) United States of America
The constitutional framers of India drew inspiration from the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution of the United States of America when drafting Part III. This framework incorporates basic civil rights and constitutional remedies to safeguard citizen liberties against executive and legislative overreach, ensuring democratic principles and legal protection throughout the nation.

3. (B) Article 14
Article 14 guarantees that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within India. Equality before the law is borrowed from British legal traditions, whereas equal protection of laws stems from the American Constitution, establishing non-discrimination and equal justice.

4. (A) Right to Equality
The abolition of untouchability is enshrined under Article 17, which forms an essential component of the Right to Equality covering Articles 14 to 18. This provision forbids the practice of untouchability in any form and makes any disability arising from it an offence punishable in accordance with parliamentary law.

5. (C) Religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This fundamental provision ensures equal access to public places, shops, hotels, and places of public entertainment, prohibiting discrimination based solely on these specified parameters.

6. (C) Article 16
Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity for all Indian citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. It prohibits discrimination in public employment based on religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence, while permitting affirmative action provisions for disadvantaged classes.

7. (D) Military and academic titles
Article 18 of the Indian Constitution abolishes titles to ensure social equality and prevent aristocratic distinctions. However, it explicitly permits the State to confer military and academic distinctions, as these represent merits or achievements earned through personal effort rather than hereditary privileges or noble titles bestowed by royalty or states.

8. (B) Six
Article 19 currently guarantees six fundamental freedoms to Indian citizens: speech and expression, peaceful assembly without arms, forming associations or unions, free movement across India, residing anywhere in India, and practicing any profession or trade. Originally seven, the right to property was deleted by the Forty-Fourth Amendment.

9. (C) Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property
The freedom to acquire, hold, and dispose of property was originally guaranteed under Article 19(1)(f). However, the Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 omitted this provision from Fundamental Rights, converting the right to property into a legal and constitutional right placed under Article 300A in Part XII.

10. (C) I and III only
Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar, and forced labour, while permitting the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes without discrimination. Article 24 prohibits employing children below 14 years, not 18 years, in factories, mines, or hazardous

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51. Choose the correct sequential order of the following provisions as they appear in the Articles of the Indian Constitution (from lowest Article number to highest):
1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings (Article 23)
2. Equality of opportunity in public employment (Article 16)
3. Remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights (Article 32)
4. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21)

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

52. Under Article 19(2), the State can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression. Which of the following is considered a valid ground for such restriction?
(A) Friendly relations with foreign States
(B) Economic development of the state
(C) Promotion of public health
(D) Political opposition to the ruling party

53. In the context of Fundamental Duties, which was the 11th duty added by the 86th Amendment Act of 2002?
(A) To value and preserve the rich, diverse heritage of our composite culture across all regions
(B) To develop the scientific temper, humanism, spirit of inquiry and reform among all citizens
(C) To provide educational opportunities to one's child aged 6 to 14 years
(D) To strive constantly towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective national activity

54. What does the writ of "Prohibition" mean?
(A) To forbid a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction
(B) To command a public official to perform his duty
(C) To release a person from illegal detention
(D) To inquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office

55. The Fundamental Duties are listed in Article 51A. Arrange the following duties in the exact order they appear in the Constitution:
1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.

Which of the following options represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

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56. Article 29 of the Constitution grants the right to conserve distinct language, script or culture to:
(A) Only religious minorities
(B) Any section of citizens residing in India
(C) Only linguistic minorities
(D) Only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

57. According to Article 22, the maximum period for which a person can be kept in preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board is generally:
(A) 1 month
(B) 2 months
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

58. Which part of the Constitution cannot be directly enforced against the State by any court, but is still considered fundamental in the governance of the country?
(A) The Preamble to the Constitution
(B) Fundamental Rights under Part III
(C) Fundamental Duties under Part IVA
(D) Directive Principles

59. The Directive Principle mentioned in Article 48 directs the State to take steps for:
(A) Organizing agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines
(B) Protecting and preserving historic monuments and places of national importance
(C) Securing a living wage, decent standard of life and full enjoyment for all workers
(D) Promoting equal justice and providing free legal aid to economically weaker sections

60. Match the following Directive Principles in List I with their respective Articles in List II:
List I: Directive Principles
P. Equal justice and free legal aid

CHAPTER 21

Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties

1. Which part of the Indian Constitution is commonly referred to as the "Magna Carta of India" because it contains the Fundamental Rights?
(A) Part II
(B) Part III
(C) Part IV
(D) Part V

2. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution was primarily inspired by the Constitution of which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) United States of America
(C) Ireland
(D) Soviet Union (USSR)

3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution ensures equality before the law and equal protection of the laws within the territory of India?
(A) Article 13
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 15
(D) Article 16

4. "Abolition of Untouchability" and prohibition of its practice in any form is guaranteed under which of the following Fundamental Rights?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

5. According to Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of:
(A) Religion, race, language, gender or wealth
(B) Caste, gender, residence, language or age
(C) Religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
(D) Religion, income, sex, place of birth or profession

6. Which Fundamental Right guarantees equal opportunity in matters of public employment?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15
(C) Article 16
(D) Article 17

7. Article 18 of the Constitution prohibits the State from conferring any titles. However, it makes an exception for which types of titles?
(A) Hereditary and royal titles
(B) Corporate and civilian titles
(C) Religious and traditional titles
(D) Military and academic titles

8. How many basic freedoms are currently guaranteed to Indian citizens under Article 19 of the Constitution?
(A) Five
(B) Six
(C) Seven
(D) Eight

9. Which of the following is NOT one of the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Freedom of speech and expression
(B) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
(C) Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property
(D) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Right against Exploitation:
I. Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour (begar).
II. Article 24 forbids the employment of children below 18 years in any factory or mine.
III. The State can impose compulsory service for public purposes under Article 23.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only

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(D) During a National Emergency declared across the nation on grounds of internal armed rebellion

70. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate description of the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties?

(A) Rights and Duties are correlative and inseparable

(B) They are completely unrelated to each other

(C) Rights are conditional upon the strict performance of Duties

(D) Duties supersede Rights in all circumstances

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(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

41. In which historic case did the Supreme Court of India establish the "Basic Structure Doctrine", stating that Parliament cannot alter the basic structure of the Constitution?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab Case (1967)
(B) Kesavananda Bharati Case
(C) Minerva Mills v. Union of India Case (1980)
(D) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India Case (1994)

42. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education was added as a Fundamental Right under Article 21A by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 73rd Amendment, 1992
(B) 86th Amendment, 2002
(C) 91st Amendment, 2003
(D) 97th Amendment, 2011

43. Under Article 21A, the State is obligated to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of:
(A) 3 to 14 years
(B) 6 to 14 years
(C) 6 to 18 years
(D) 10 to 18 years

44. The Right to Information (RTI) is implicitly derived from which Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality before Law (Article 14)
(B) Freedom of Speech and Expression
(C) Right against Exploitation and Forced Labour (Article 23)
(D) Freedom of Conscience and Religion (Article 25)

45. The Right to Information Act, which operationalized the fundamental right to know, came into full force in which year?
(A) 2001
(B) 2005
(C) 2008
(D) 2010

46. Which of the following statements about the amendment of Fundamental Rights is accurate?
(A) Parliament can amend them without violating the basic structure
(B) Parliament is completely prohibited from amending Fundamental Rights under any circumstances whatsoever
(C) Only State Legislatures possess the constitutional authority to amend Fundamental Rights across India
(D) The President of India can unilaterally amend Fundamental Rights through an executive ordinance or order

47. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the implementation of Article 24 (Prohibition of child labour).
(A) It strictly prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in factories and industrial units.
(B) It strictly prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in underground or hazardous mines.
(C) It bans children from assisting in safe family enterprises
(D) It strictly prohibits children below 14 years from working in any form of hazardous employment.

48. Consider the following statements about Article 51 of the Indian Constitution:
I. It directs the State to promote international peace and security.
II. It asks the State to maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
III. It mandates compulsory military training for all adult citizens.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

49. Which one of the following is an exception to the general rule of equality before the law under Article 14?
(A) A normal citizen
(B) A Member of the Legislative Assembly inside the assembly only
(C) The President of India and Governors of States
(D) A Non-Resident Indian (NRI)

50. The Supreme Court in the K.S. Puttaswamy judgement (2017) unanimously declared which of the following as a fundamental right protected under Article 21?
(A) Right to Strike
(B) Right to Privacy
(C) Right to Property
(D) Right to Internet Access

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occupations, making only the first and third statements correct.

11. (A) Article 20
Article 20 provides constitutional protection against arbitrary conviction for criminal offences. It incorporates three major protections: protection against ex-post-facto criminal laws, protection against double jeopardy preventing multiple prosecutions for the same offence, and protection against self-incrimination, ensuring individuals cannot be compelled to serve as witnesses against themselves.

12. (B) Life and personal liberty
Article 21 mandates that no person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The judiciary has interpreted this provision expansively to encompass various essential human rights, including the right to privacy, clean environment, livelihood, medical care, shelter, and dignified human existence.

13. (B) 24 hours
Article 22 provides protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. It requires that every person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court.

14. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described this article as the heart and soul of the Constitution because fundamental rights would remain ineffective without an accessible constitutional remedy for their direct enforcement.

15. (B) Article 26
Article 26 guarantees every religious denomination or section thereof the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes. It also grants freedom to manage internal religious affairs, acquire moveable and immoveable property, and administer such property in accordance with existing legal provisions and public order.

16. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Latin terms for constitutional writs correspond directly to their literal meanings: Habeas Corpus translates to having the body, Mandamus means we command, Quo-Warranto translates to by what authority or warrant, and Certiorari means to be certified. These judicial writs protect citizens against illegal executive or judicial actions.

17. (C) Any particular religion or faith
Article 27 guarantees that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes whose proceeds are specifically appropriated for promoting or maintaining any particular religion or religious denomination. This restriction underscores the secular nature of the Indian State, preventing public revenue collected through taxation from favoring any specific faith.

18. (C) Article 30
Article 30 grants all religious and linguistic minorities the fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. It further ensures that the State shall not discriminate against any educational institution in granting financial aid on the grounds that it is under minority management and administration.

19. (B) Article 226
High Courts derive their writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution, allowing them to issue directions, orders, or writs for enforcing fundamental rights as well as for any other legal purpose. This power gives High Courts a broader jurisdiction than the Supreme Court's writ power under Article 32.

20. (A) Habeas Corpus
Habeas Corpus is a Latin term meaning to have the body. This writ acts as a remedy against unlawful detention by commanding the detaining authority or individual to produce the detainee before the court, enabling judicial scrutiny into the legality and validity of the physical restraint imposed upon that person.

21. (C) A public official fails to perform a mandatory duty
Mandamus literally translates to we command and represents a judicial remedy issued by a superior court to a public authority, official, or lower court. It commands the performance of a public or statutory duty that the authority has

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(D) Chief Justice of India

11. Who among the following was the first elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan?
(A) Hiralal Shastri
(B) Jai Narayan Vyas
(C) Mohanlal Sukhadia
(D) Tika Ram Paliwal

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Article
P. Article 153
Q. Article 164
R. Article 214
S. Article 226
List II: Provision
1. Writ jurisdiction of High Court
2. High Courts for States
3. Governors of States
4. Appointment of Chief Minister and other Ministers
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

13. The Council of Ministers in a state is collectively responsible to the:
(A) Governor of the State
(B) State Legislative Assembly
(C) Chief Minister of the State
(D) Union Parliament of India

14. Appointments of District Judges in any State shall be made by the:
(A) Chief Justice of the High Court on advice of the State Cabinet
(B) Governor in consultation with the High Court
(C) President of India on advice of the Governor and Council of Ministers
(D) Law Minister of the State upon recommendation of the High Court

15. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the State Legislative Assembly.
(A) Members are indirectly elected by local bodies.
(B) Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 members.
(C) Its minimum strength is generally fixed at 60 members.
(D) The normal term of the Legislative Assembly is five years.

16. Under which Article of the Constitution can President's Rule be imposed in a state on the failure of constitutional machinery?
(A) Article 352
(B) Article 356
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 365

17. Who was the first woman Governor of Rajasthan?
(A) Margaret Alva
(B) Prabha Rau
(C) Vasundhara Raje
(D) Pratibha Patil

18. What is the primary objective of Lok Adalats in the judicial system?
(A) To hear and decide direct appeals against final orders of the Supreme Court
(B) To strictly enforce state criminal laws and award severe punishments
(C) To provide swift and amicable settlement of disputes through compromise
(D) To appoint and oversee judicial officers in subordinate district courts

19. In the context of the legislative process of the Assembly, what is 'Question Hour'?
(A) The special time allotted for the Governor's annual address to the House
(B) The first hour of a sitting devoted to asking and answering questions
(C) The time slot immediately following the lunch break where informal debates occur
(D) A special emergency session called exclusively for passing crucial money bills

20. Who was the first Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) Ram Niwas Mirdha
(B) Maharawal Sangram Singh
(C) Poonam Chand Bishnoi
(D) Narottam Lal Joshi

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21. Who acts as the Ex-officio Chancellor of state-funded universities in Rajasthan?
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Education Minister
(D) Chief Justice of the High Court

22. A Money Bill can be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly only on the prior recommendation of the:

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promoting public welfare and social justice. Conversely, Fundamental Rights largely operate as negative injunctions that restrict state authority from encroaching upon individual liberties, making both statements conceptually and constitutionally accurate regarding their distinct operational natures.

33. (A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Indian Constitution by the Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. Enacted during a period of national emergency, this amendment introduced a new part, Part IVA, containing Article 51A, which initially listed ten essential civic duties for Indian citizens to follow.

34. (C) Article 51A
Fundamental Duties are housed within Article 51A, which comprises Part IVA of the Indian Constitution. Introduced in 1976 and expanded in 2002, this single article outlines the fundamental obligations of citizens toward the nation, emphasizing respect for national symbols, environment, harmony, scientific temper, and educational opportunities.

35. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Part II deals with Citizenship (Articles 5 to 11), Part III contains Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 to 35), Part IV outlines Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36 to 51), and Part IVA encompasses Fundamental Duties (Article 51A), matching the respective constitutional subjects to their corresponding structural divisions correctly.

36. (C) 11
The Constitution currently lists eleven Fundamental Duties under Article 51A. Ten duties were added in 1976 by the Forty-Second Amendment Act, while the eleventh duty, requiring parents or guardians to provide educational opportunities to children aged six to fourteen, was added by the Eighty-Sixth Amendment Act in 2002.

37. (C) To pay taxes regularly
Paying taxes regularly was recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee but was not included as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A. The article emphasizes duties such as safeguarding public property, protecting the natural environment, abiding by the Constitution, developing scientific temper, and respecting national symbols and heritage.

38. (A) Swaran Singh Committee
The Swaran Singh Committee was set up by the government in 1976 to make recommendations regarding fundamental duties. The committee stressed that citizens should be conscious of their obligations alongside their rights, leading to the enactment of the Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment Act and the insertion of Part IVA.

39. (D) They are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced by courts
Fundamental Duties under Article 51A are non-justiciable in nature, meaning citizens cannot be directly prosecuted or sued in courts solely for failing to perform them. However, Parliament has enacted specific legal statutes that independently penalize actions violating certain duties, such as national flag dishonor or environmental damage.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental Duties emphasize that citizens must balance their rights with civic obligations towards the nation and society. They were added to establish a functional equilibrium between fundamental rights and civic responsibility, serving as a constant reminder that individual rights cannot exist in isolation without personal duties towards public order.

41. (B) Kesavananda Bharati Case
In the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973, a thirteen-judge bench of the Supreme Court established the Basic Structure Doctrine. The ruling held that while Parliament possesses broad powers to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter, destroy, or abrogate its essential features or basic structure.

42. (B) 86th Amendment, 2002
The Eighty-Sixth Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 inserted Article 21A into the Constitution, making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right. This historic amendment also modified Directive Principles under Article 45 and added an eleventh Fundamental Duty under Article 51A regarding education for children aged six to fourteen.

43. (B) 6 to 14 years
Article 21A mandates that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to

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all children between six and fourteen years of age in such manner as determined by law. To fulfill this constitutional mandate, Parliament subsequently enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act in 2009.

44. (B) Freedom of Speech and Expression
The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the Right to Information is an intrinsic part of the Freedom of Speech and Expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). Citizens cannot meaningfully exercise their speech or express informed views without access to official information held by government authorities and public bodies.

45. (B) 2005
The Right to Information Act was enacted by Parliament and received presidential assent in June 2005, coming into full force on October 12, 2005. It operationalized the constitutional right to know by creating a formal statutory mechanism for citizens to request public record access from government institutions.

46. (A) Parliament can amend them without violating the basic structure
Parliament possesses the constitutional power to amend Fundamental Rights using its constituent power under Article 368. However, following the Kesavananda Bharati ruling, any constitutional amendment that alters, abrogates, or destroys the basic structure or essential framework of the Constitution will be declared unconstitutional by judicial review.

47. (C) It bans children from assisting in safe family enterprises
Article 24 prohibits employing children below fourteen years in factories, mines, or hazardous occupations. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Amendment Act allows children to help their families in non-hazardous family enterprises after school hours, making the statement claiming a complete ban on safe family assistance inaccurate and incorrect.

48. (A) I and II only
Article 51 directs the State to promote international peace, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, foster respect for international law, and encourage settlement of disputes by arbitration. It contains no provision mandating compulsory military training for adult citizens, making the first two statements correct while the third statement remains false.

49. (C) The President of India and Governors of States
Article 361 provides an exception to Article 14 equality before law by granting immunity to the President and State Governors. They are not answerable to any court for exercising official powers, and no criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued against them in any court during their term of office.

50. (B) Right to Privacy
In the landmark K.S. Puttaswamy case of 2017, a nine-judge constitution bench of the Supreme Court unanimously declared the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right. The judgment established that privacy is intrinsically protected under Article 21 as part of the right to life and personal liberty.

51. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Arranging the constitutional provisions by article numbers yields: equality of opportunity in public employment under Article 16, protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21, prohibition of traffic in human beings under Article 23, and remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights under Article 32, forming sequence 2, 4, 1, 3.

52. (A) Friendly relations with foreign States
Article 19(2) allows the State to impose reasonable restrictions on free speech on grounds including sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to an offence. Economic development or political opposition are not valid grounds.

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53. (C) To provide educational opportunities to one's child aged 6 to 14 years
The Eighty-Sixth Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added clause (k) to Article 51A, creating the eleventh Fundamental Duty. It mandates that a parent or guardian must provide educational opportunities to their child or ward between six and fourteen years of age, ensuring access to primary education across the country.

54. (A) To forbid a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction
Prohibition is an extraordinary judicial writ issued by a higher court to a lower court

or tribunal to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping jurisdiction it does not possess. Unlike certiorari, which quashes existing orders, prohibition acts preventively to stop ongoing judicial proceedings exceeding jurisdictional limits.

55. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
Under Article 51A, sub-clause (a) mandates abiding by the Constitution and respecting its ideals, sub-clause (b) calls for cherishing national struggle ideals, sub-clause (c) requires protecting sovereignty, unity, and integrity, and sub-clause (d) directs defending the country and rendering national service, following the exact numerical order 1, 2, 3, 4.

56. (B) Any section of citizens residing in India
Article 29(1) provides that any section of citizens residing in India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own has the fundamental right to conserve the same. This protection extends to both minority and majority groups, ensuring cultural and linguistic preservation for any distinct group of citizens.

57. (C) 3 months
Under Article 22(4), no law providing for preventive detention shall authorize the detention of a person for a period longer than three months unless an Advisory Board consisting of High Court judges or qualified individuals reports sufficient cause for extended detention prior to the expiration of that three-month period.

58. (D) Directive Principles
Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV are fundamental in national governance, guiding state policy and legislation. Article 37 explicitly declares that these principles are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be directly enforced against the State by any court, unlike fundamental rights which are fully enforceable judicial guarantees.

59. (A) Organizing agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines
Article 48 directs the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It specifically enjoins the State to take steps for preserving and improving cattle breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle across the territory of India.

60. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Matching the Directive Principles with their articles: Equal justice and free legal aid corresponds to Article 39A, Organization of village panchayats corresponds to Article 40, Uniform Civil Code corresponds to Article 44, and Separation of judiciary from executive corresponds to Article 50, establishing the correct matching sequence as P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3.

61. (B) Right to Information
Right to Equality, Right against Exploitation, and Right to Constitutional Remedies are express, named categories of Fundamental Rights enumerated directly in Part III of the Constitution. Conversely, the Right to Information is a statutory right under the RTI Act of 2005, derived implicitly from Article 19 rather than listed as a separate fundamental right category.

62. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
The Right to Property was originally a Fundamental Right under Articles 19(1)(f) and 31. The Forty-Fourth Amendment Act of 1978 removed it from Part III and made it a constitutional legal right under Article 300A, making the first statement incorrect and the second statement correct regarding its status.

63. (C) Legal right
The Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 deleted the Right to Property from Part III Fundamental Rights. It re-established the provision as a constitutional legal right under Article 300A in Part XII, providing that no person shall be deprived of their property save by authority of statutory law.

64. (A) Article 48A
Article 48A was added to the Directive Principles by the Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. It explicitly directs the State to protect and improve the natural environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country as a crucial goal of environmental governance and state policy.

65. (C) The State treats all religions equally and has no official state religion
Indian secularism, reflected in Articles 25 to 28, ensures equal treatment and respect for all religions rather than strict separation or

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failed or refused to perform despite a clear legal obligation.

22. (D) All of the above
Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) is not absolute and is subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2). Permissible grounds include protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.

23. (C) Articles 20 and 21
Following the Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, the right to move courts for enforcing fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency. Article 20 protects against retroactive criminal laws and double jeopardy, while Article 21 safeguards life and personal liberty.

24. (B) I and III only
Directive Principles of State Policy are located in Part IV of the Constitution and aim to establish social and economic democracy. Article 37 explicitly states that these principles are non-justiciable, meaning they are not legally enforceable by courts, which makes the second statement incorrect while the rest remain true.

25. (C) Ireland
The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had originally derived them from the Spanish Constitution. These principles guide state governance and policy formation to build a welfare state focused on social and economic justice.

26. (D) To promote cottage industries in rural areas
Promoting cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas reflects Gandhian ideology aimed at economic self-reliance and rural empowerment, enshrined under Article 43. Principles regarding uniform civil code, judicial separation, and international peace represent liberal-intellectual principles within Part IV of the Constitution.

27. (A) Village Panchayats
Article 40 under Part IV of the Constitution directs the State to take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government, embodying Mahatma Gandhi's vision of decentralized local governance across rural areas.

28. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Article 44 directs the State to secure for all citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout India. However, a Uniform Civil Code replaces separate personal laws based on religious scriptures with a common set of civil laws governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption for all citizens regardless of their religious affiliation.

29. (B) They cannot be legally enforced by courts upon non-implementation
Non-justiciable status means that Directive Principles of State Policy cannot be directly enforced through judicial orders or court proceedings if the State fails to implement them. While fundamental in governance and policymaking, citizens cannot claim legal remedies or petition courts solely on the grounds of their non-implementation by government authorities.

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30. (A) Fundamental Rights prevail, subject to constitutional amendments
Judicial interpretations establish that Fundamental Rights take precedence over Directive Principles of State Policy in cases of direct conflict. However, Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights to implement Directive Principles, provided such constitutional amendments do not violate or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution as established by judicial precedents.

31. (C) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
Article 39(d) directs the State to secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women, reflecting socialist ideals aimed at eliminating economic exploitation and achieving economic equality. Other principles involve cultural preservation, agricultural advancement, or linguistic development rather than addressing direct economic distribution and gender equity.

32. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Directive Principles impose positive obligations on the State to take active measures for

CHAPTER 22

State Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

1. What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution of India for appointment as the Governor of a State?
(A) 25 years
(B) 30 years
(C) 35 years
(D) 40 years

2. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Governor of a state appointed by the President?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 154
(C) Article 155
(D) Article 163

3. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Governor of a state can reserve certain bills passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.
Reason (R): The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive and acts as a representative of the Central Government.
Choose the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

4. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan is appointed by the:
(A) President of India
(B) Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(C) Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly
(D) Governor of Rajasthan

5. What is the minimum number of members required to form a State Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) as per the Constitution?
(A) 30
(B) 40
(C) 50
(D) 60

6. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative powers of the Governor:
I. The Governor summons and prorogues the state legislature.
II. The Governor can dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
III. The Governor presides over the daily meetings of the State Legislative Assembly.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. Where is the principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court located?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Ajmer

8. Who administers the oath of office to a Judge of the High Court?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Chief Minister of the State
(D) The Governor of the State

NODIA

9. Select the correct sequence of stages for passing an ordinary bill in the State Legislative Assembly.
(A) Introduction of Bill → Detailed discussion in Committee → General discussion → Final Voting
(B) Introduction of Bill → General discussion → Detailed discussion → Final Voting
(C) General discussion → Introduction of Bill → Detailed discussion → Final Voting
(D) Detailed discussion → General discussion → Introduction of Bill → Final Voting

10. Judges of a State High Court are appointed by the:
(A) Governor of the State
(B) Chief Minister of the State
(C) President of India

hostility. The State maintains no official state religion, guarantees freedom of conscience, and permits all citizens to freely profess, practice, and propagate their respective religious faiths without discrimination.

66. (B) To promote common brotherhood - Renouncing derogatory practices against women
Article 51A(e) requires citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all people of India transcending religious, regional, or sectional diversities, and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. The other options contradict the constitutional objectives prescribed for fundamental civic duties.

67. (B) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. To enforce this fundamental right, Parliament originally passed the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955, which was comprehensively amended and renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976 to provide stringent penal provisions against untouchability practices.

68. (A) Fundamental Duties
Article 51A(d) lists defending the country and rendering national service when called upon to do so as a specific Fundamental Duty of every Indian citizen. Housed in Part IVA, these obligations emphasize national service, unity, respect for national symbols, and contributing towards national defense during public exigencies.

69. (C) During a National Emergency based on war or external aggression
Under Article 358, the fundamental freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended only when a National Emergency is declared on grounds of war or external aggression. If the emergency is proclaimed due to armed rebellion, Article 19 freedoms remain active and are not subject to automatic suspension under constitutional provisions.

70. (A) Rights and Duties are correlative and inseparable
Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties are correlative and intrinsically linked in a democratic framework. Rights represent claims granted to individuals against the State, while duties define obligations owed by individuals to the community and nation. Enjoying personal liberties depends upon exercising responsibility and maintaining social order through civic duties.

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(A) Speaker of the Assembly
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Governor of the State
(D) State Finance Minister

23. Which Article of the Indian Constitution grants the Governor the power to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the state legislature?
(A) Article 213
(B) Article 123
(C) Article 226
(D) Article 161

24. What is the current sanctioned strength of members in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) 160
(B) 200
(C) 250
(D) 300

25. Arrange the following Chief Ministers of Rajasthan in chronological order of their first term in office:
1. Ashok Gehlot
2. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
3. Mohanlal Sukhadia
4. Vasundhara Raje

Which of the following options is correct?
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

26. In the State Legislative Assembly, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is generally appointed by the:
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Speaker of the Assembly
(D) Leader of the Opposition

27. Consider the following statements regarding the High Court:
I. It has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
II. It has superintending control over all courts and tribunals within its territorial jurisdiction.
III. Its judges are appointed by the Governor of the respective state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

28. In which year was President's Rule imposed for the first time in Rajasthan?
(A) 1967
(B) 1977
(C) 1980
(D) 1992

29. How many times has President's Rule (Article 356) been imposed in Rajasthan since its formation?
(A) Two times
(B) Three times
(C) Four times
(D) Five times

30. What is the quorum required to hold a meeting of the State Legislative Assembly?
(A) One-fifth of the total membership of the Legislative House present and voting
(B) One-tenth of total house membership or 10 members, whichever is greater
(C) One-third of the total membership of the Legislative House present and voting
(D) A fixed strength of 50 members regardless of the total membership of the House

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31. The Advocate General of a State is appointed by the:
(A) Governor of the State
(B) Chief Justice of the High Court
(C) President of India
(D) State Law Minister

32. The Contingency Fund of the State is placed at the disposal of the:
(A) Chief Minister
(B) State Finance Minister
(C) Governor
(D) State Legislative Assembly

33. Who holds the power to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly before the expiry of its normal term?
(A) Speaker of the Assembly
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) Governor

34. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rajasthan currently does not have a State Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad).
Reason (R): The Parliament of India has not

passed the necessary resolution to create a Legislative Council in Rajasthan under Article 169.
Choose the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

35. The salary of a High Court judge is charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, whereas the pension of a retired High Court judge is charged on the:
(A) Consolidated Fund of the State
(B) Consolidated Fund of India
(C) Contingency Fund of India
(D) Public Account of the State

36. What is the retirement age for a judge of a State High Court?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

37. In parliamentary procedure, what does the term 'Zero Hour' refer to?
(A) The time after Question Hour to raise urgent matters without prior notice
(B) The concluding time slot just before the House is adjourned for the rest of the day
(C) A secret procedural session of the legislature where no public or media is allowed
(D) The special parliamentary time dedicated exclusively to passing financial money bills

38. Who among the following has served as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan for the longest duration?
(A) Ashok Gehlot
(B) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
(C) Mohanlal Sukhadia
(D) Haridev Joshi

39. Which of the following is an example of a discretionary power of the Governor?
(A) Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the state
(B) Appointing the ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister
(C) Summoning the assembly strictly on the advice of the Council of Ministers
(D) Assenting to an ordinary bill without reading it

40. A person must be at least how many years of age to be appointed as the Chief Minister of a State?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

41. If a State has a Legislative Council, what is the maximum period it can delay an ordinary bill passed by the Legislative Assembly?
(A) 1 month in total
(B) 3 months in total
(C) 4 months in total
(D) 6 months in total

42. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Term
P. Prorogation
Q. Adjournment
R. Dissolution
S. Summoning
List II: Meaning
1. Ends the life of the Assembly
2. Terminates a sitting of the House
3. Calls the House to meet
4. Terminates a session of the House
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

43. What is the primary function of the State Law Commission?
(A) To appoint judges to the District Courts
(B) To act as the highest appellate court in the state
(C) To prosecute criminals on behalf of the state
(D) To review and suggest reforms in state laws

44. Under its writ jurisdiction, which writ is issued by the High Court to secure the release of a person who has been detained unlawfully?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Quo-Warranto
(D) Prohibition

45. To whom does the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly address his/her resignation letter?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
(C) The Chief Minister

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(D) The Chief Justice of the High Court

46. A person who is not a member of the State Legislature can be appointed as a Minister, but he/she must get elected to the Legislature within:
(A) 1 month
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 1 year

47. In which year was the Rajasthan High Court established?
(A) 1947
(B) 1949
(C) 1950
(D) 1956

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Minister of a state:
I. The Chief Minister is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
II. The Chief Minister advises the Governor on the appointment of the Advocate General.
III. The Chief Minister announces government policies on the floor of the House.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

49. As per the 91st Constitutional Amendment, the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a State shall not exceed what percentage of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) 10 percent
(B) 12 percent
(C) 15 percent
(D) 20 percent

50. According to the Constitution, the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a State shall not be less than:
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 20

51. The modern and current building of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, inaugurated in 2001, is situated in which area of Jaipur?
(A) C-Scheme
(B) Jyoti Nagar
(C) Civil Lines
(D) Vaishali Nagar

52. Who holds the final authority to decide whether a bill introduced in the State Legislature is a Money Bill or not?
(A) The Finance Minister of the State Government
(B) The Governor of the State acting on cabinet advice
(C) The Chief Minister acting as head of the government
(D) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

53. Out of the 200 seats in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, how many are currently reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) respectively?
(A) 34 for SC and 25 for ST
(B) 25 for SC and 34 for ST
(C) 30 for SC and 20 for ST
(D) 40 for SC and 30 for ST

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54. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court?
(A) Justice Kailas Nath Wanchoo
(B) Justice Jaishanker Manilal Panchal
(C) Justice Kamala Kant Verma
(D) Justice Sarjoo Prosad Singh

55. Article 163 of the Indian Constitution provides for:
(A) Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor
(B) Appointment and duties of the Advocate General for the State
(C) Rights and duties of the Chief Minister regarding the Governor
(D) General provisions on the constitution of the State Legislature

56. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): If a no-confidence motion is passed against the state government in the Legislative Assembly, the entire Council of Ministers must resign.
Reason (R): The Council of Ministers works on the principle of collective responsibility to the Legislative Assembly.
Choose the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

63. (A) Assembly members from among themselves
The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a vital legislative committee composed of members elected by the Legislative Assembly from amongst its own members using proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. This electoral process ensures representation of diverse political parties in scrutinizing state financial accounts and revenue expenditure reports.

64. (C) Lok Adalats
Lok Adalats serve as key components of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system in India. Statutory recognition under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, empowers Lok Adalats to resolve civil, commercial, and compoundable criminal disputes outside conventional litigation through conciliation, compromise, and consensus, bypassing prolonged formal legal court trial proceedings.

65. (D) The Chief Minister and the entire Council of Ministers must resign
Because the Council of Ministers operates under collective responsibility to the Legislative Assembly, losing a vote of confidence demonstrates that the administration no longer holds majority support. Consequently, the Chief Minister along with the entire cabinet must tender resignation to the Governor immediately, leading to political realignment or assembly dissolution.

66. (C) Jaipur
While the main principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court is located at Jodhpur, a permanent bench was created at Jaipur in 1977. Established under the High Court Standing Order provisions, the Jaipur Bench exercises original and appellate judicial jurisdiction over several eastern districts of Rajasthan to enhance legal accessibility.

67. (B) Wider than that of the Supreme Court
Under Article 226, High Courts possess broader writ jurisdiction than the Supreme Court under Article 32. While the Supreme Court can issue writs solely for enforcing Fundamental Rights, High Courts can issue writs for fundamental rights as well as for "any other purpose," extending writ protection to ordinary legal statutory rights.

68. (D) Terminating a session without dissolving the Assembly
Prorogation is the constitutional act by which the Governor, under Article 174(2)(a), brings an ongoing session of the State Legislature to an end. Unlike adjournment, which merely suspends a daily sitting, prorogation terminates the whole legislative session without dissolving the Assembly or terminating the elected life of the Legislative House.

69. (A) Parliament of India
Under Article 158(3) of the Constitution of India, the official salary, allowances, and personal privileges of the Governor are determined by Union Parliament by law. These executive emoluments and allowances are charged directly on the Consolidated Fund of the State and cannot be diminished during the Governor's official designated term of office.

70. (C) No, there is no provision for a joint sitting
Unlike Union Parliament, the Indian Constitution does not provide for a joint sitting of both houses of state legislatures to resolve legislative deadlocks between the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. If disagreement arises over an ordinary bill, the Legislative Assembly possesses ultimate legislative supremacy, and its decision prevails after prescribed statutory timeline limits expire.

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Court
(D) Restricted only to fundamental rights

68. In the context of the state legislature, the term 'Prorogation' means:
(A) Ending a daily sitting of the House until the next scheduled meeting
(B) Dissolving the Legislative Assembly permanently before its full term
(C) Calling all newly elected members to assemble for taking solemn oath
(D) Terminating a session without dissolving the Assembly

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69. The salary and allowances of the Governor of a state are determined by the:
(A) Parliament of India
(B) State Legislature
(C) President of India
(D) Chief Minister of the State

70. Is there a provision for a joint sitting of both houses of the State Legislature (in states with a bicameral legislature) to resolve a deadlock over an ordinary bill?
(A) Yes, it is summoned by the Governor upon recommendation of the Cabinet
(B) Yes, it is summoned by the Chief Minister with approval of the Speaker
(C) No, there is no provision for a joint sitting
(D) Yes, but a joint sitting is permitted strictly for financial money bills

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 35 years
Article 157 of the Constitution of India lays down the qualifications required for appointment as a Governor. It specifies that a candidate must be a citizen of India and must have completed thirty-five years of age. Additionally, the candidate should not hold any office of profit or be a member of any legislature.

2. (C) Article 155
Article 155 of the Constitution of India dictates that the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under hand and seal. The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor under Article 154, while Article 153 provisions for Governors of states, ensuring central representation in state administration.

3. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Governor has constitutional authority under Article 200 to reserve state legislative bills for President's consideration. While the Governor serves as both constitutional head and federal agent, reservation of bills typically relates to matters like federal law conflict or property acquisition, making both statements factually correct while operating through distinct constitutional principles rather than direct causation.

4. (D) Governor of Rajasthan
Under Article 164(1) of the Indian Constitution, the Chief Minister of a state is appointed by the Governor. The Governor invites the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly to form the government. Other ministers in the state cabinet are subsequently appointed by the Governor upon the formal advice of the Chief Minister.

5. (B) 40
Article 171 of the Constitution specifies the composition of State Legislative Councils. It mandates that the total number of members in the Legislative Council shall not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly. However, it explicitly states that the minimum strength of a Legislative Council must not be less than forty members.

6. (A) I and II only
Under Article 174, the Governor has executive authority to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly. However, presiding over daily proceedings of the Assembly is the constitutionally assigned responsibility of the elected Speaker or Deputy Speaker. Thus, the Governor exercises summoning and dissolution powers while legislative conduct rests under the Speaker's direction.

7. (A) Jodhpur
The Rajasthan High Court was formally established in 1949 with its principal seat located in Jodhpur. Although a permanent bench was created later in Jaipur in 1977 to handle cases from eastern districts, the primary seat and registry of the judicial administrative structure remain located at Jodhpur, maintaining historical continuity for the judicial headquarter.

8. (D) The Governor of the State
According to Article 219 of the Constitution of India, every person appointed as a judge of a High Court must, before entering upon office, make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Governor of the state or a person designated by the Governor for that specific purpose, following the prescribed constitutional format.

9. (B) Introduction of Bill → General discussion → Detailed discussion → Final Voting
Passing an ordinary bill in a State Legislative Assembly involves sequential legislative readings. First, the bill is formally introduced. Next comes the general discussion on basic principles. This is followed by detailed clause-by-clause discussion or committee scrutiny, and finally, the House conducts final voting to pass or reject the proposed legislation.

10. (C) President of India
Under Article 217 of the Constitution of India, judges of High Courts are appointed by the President. The appointment process requires consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the

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Governor of the relevant state, and, in the case of appointing a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of that High Court.

11. (D) Tika Ram Paliwal
Following the first general elections held in 1952, Tika Ram Paliwal became the first democratically elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Prior to his administration, leaders were nominated as Chief Ministers in provisional post-independence governments. He served brief tenures before transitioning leadership, establishing democratic executive precedent in the state's post-independence governance history.

12. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Constitutional articles establish key executive and judicial mechanisms. Article 153 provisions for Governors of States, Article 164 outlines the appointment and responsibilities of the Chief Minister and other Ministers, Article 214 mandates High Courts for States, and Article 226 details the writ jurisdiction empowering High Courts to enforce fundamental and legal rights.

13. (B) State Legislative Assembly
Article 164(2) of the Constitution explicitly mandates that the Council of Ministers in a state shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. This ensures executive accountability to the directly elected representatives of the public, meaning the government must retain majority support in the Assembly to remain in office.

14. (B) Governor in consultation with the High Court
Under Article 233 of the Indian Constitution, appointments, postings, and promotions of District Judges in any State are made by the Governor of the state in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction over that state. This judicial consultation safeguards judicial independence and ensures competent legal standards within subordinate courts.

15. (A) Members are indirectly elected by local bodies.
Members of the State Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are directly elected by citizens through adult suffrage based on single-member territorial constituencies. Indirect election by local bodies applies to certain proportions of Legislative Councils, not Assemblies. Assembly strength ranges between 60 and 500 members as per Article 170, serving normal terms of five years.

16. (B) Article 356
Article 356 empowers the President to impose President's Rule in a state if satisfied, upon receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise, that state governance cannot be carried out in accordance with constitutional provisions. Article 352 governs national emergencies, Article 360 handles financial emergencies, and Article 365 addresses directions compliance.

17. (D) Pratibha Patil
Pratibha Patil served as the first woman Governor of Rajasthan from November 2004 to June 2007. She later became the first female President of India in July 2007. Other prominent women, including Prabha Rau and Margaret Alva, subsequently held the gubernatorial office in Rajasthan during later administrative terms in state political governance.

18. (C) To provide swift and amicable settlement of disputes through compromise
Lok Adalats are statutory alternative dispute resolution forums established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Their primary function is to provide expeditious, informal, and inexpensive resolution of pending court cases or pre-litigation disputes through compromise and mutual agreement, ensuring accessible justice while reducing the severe backlog in traditional formal courts.

19. (B) The first hour of a sitting devoted to asking and answering questions
Question Hour is a critical parliamentary mechanism scheduled during the first hour of a sitting in legislative bodies. During this period, members of the house pose questions to ministers regarding government policies, administration, and public grievances, thereby enforcing executive accountability and ensuring parliamentary oversight over administrative actions and public welfare affairs.

20. (D) Narottam Lal Joshi
Narottam Lal Joshi was elected as the first Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in 1952, following the inauguration of the first state legislature. He established foundational parliamentary procedures and maintained

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order during legislative debates in the newly constituted assembly, serving his full term with distinction until the second assembly elections.

21. (A) Governor
By virtue of state university statutory provisions and constitutional conventions, the Governor of Rajasthan acts as the Ex-officio Chancellor of state-funded public universities. In this administrative capacity, the Governor appoints Vice-Chancellors, presides over official university convocations, and oversees proper legal compliance across higher academic institutions throughout the state administrative territory.

22. (C) Governor of the State
Under Article 198 and Article 207 of the Constitution of India, a Money Bill cannot be introduced or moved in the State Legislative Assembly except on the prior recommendation of the Governor. This rule ensures executive control over public expenditure, taxation proposals, and financial withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

23. (A) Article 213
Article 213 empowers the Governor to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the state legislature if immediate executive action is necessary. An ordinance issued under this power carries the same force as an Act of the state legislature, but must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of its reassembly.

24. (B) 200
The sanctioned strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly currently stands at 200 members. Initially, in 1952, the house had 160 members. Subsequent constitutional delimitation processes progressively increased the total membership strength to 176, 184, and ultimately to 200 seats during the Sixth Legislative Assembly formed in 1977, remaining fixed since then.

25. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
Mohanlal Sukhadia first became Chief Minister in 1954, serving for multiple terms. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat assumed office for his initial tenure in 1977. Ashok Gehlot took office as Chief Minister for his first term in 1998, whereas Vasundhara Raje assumed the post for her initial term in 2003, establishing this chronological order.

26. (C) Speaker of the Assembly
In accordance with legislative rules of procedure, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly appoints the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). By established parliamentary convention, the Speaker appoints a senior member belonging to the main opposition party to lead the committee, ensuring impartial financial scrutiny of government spending and public expenditures.

27. (A) I and II only
Article 226 grants High Courts writ jurisdiction to enforce Fundamental Rights and other legal rights, while Article 227 vests superintendence over all subordinate courts and tribunals within their territorial jurisdiction. However, High Court judges are appointed by the President of India under Article 217, not by the Governor of the state, making statements I and II correct.

NODIA

28. (A) 1967
President's Rule under Article 356 was imposed in Rajasthan for the very first time in March 1967. This occurred following an indecisive electoral outcome in the assembly elections, leading to political instability and a temporary suspension of the legislative assembly until political stability was re-established under a newly formed state government administration.

29. (C) Four times
President's Rule under Article 356 has been imposed in Rajasthan four times since its formation. These occurrences took place in 1967 during hung assembly conditions, in 1977 following central political shifts, in 1980 after national political realignments, and in 1992 following the post-Babri Masjid political unrest across multiple northern Indian states.

30. (B) One-tenth of total house membership or 10 members, whichever is greater
Under Article 189(3) of the Indian Constitution, the quorum to constitute a meeting of the State Legislative Assembly is ten members or one-tenth of the total membership of the House, whichever is greater. If there is no quorum, it is the duty of the presiding officer to adjourn or suspend the meeting.

31. (A) Governor of the State
Under Article 165 of the Constitution, the Governor appoints a person who is qualified to

be appointed as a High Court judge to be the Advocate General for the State. The Advocate General serves as the primary legal advisor to the state government and holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

32. (C) Governor
Under Article 267(2) of the Indian Constitution, the Contingency Fund of the State is established by state law and placed at the disposal of the Governor. This fund enables the Governor to grant advances to meet unforeseen emergency expenditures pending subsequent authorization by the State Legislature through supplementary appropriation bills.

33. (D) Governor
Article 174(2)(b) of the Constitution vests the authority to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly in the Governor. While the Governor usually exercises this power on the advice of the Chief Minister leading the Council of Ministers, discretionary power may be exercised if the Chief Minister loses majority support in the house.

34. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan operates a unicameral legislature consisting only of the Legislative Assembly. Under Article 169, creating a State Legislative Council requires the State Assembly to pass a special resolution, after which Parliament must pass an enabling statutory law. Since Parliament has not enacted such legislation, Rajasthan lacks a Legislative Council, making both statements correct and logically linked.

35. (B) Consolidated Fund of India
Under Article 202, salaries and allowances of active High Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State where they serve. However, under Article 112(3)(d)(iii), pensions of retired High Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, because judges often serve across multiple state jurisdictions during their careers.

36. (B) 62 years
Under Article 217(1) of the Indian Constitution, a judge of a High Court holds office until attaining sixty-two years of age. The formal retirement age was raised from 60 to 62 years by the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1963, whereas Supreme Court judges serve until sixty-five years of age.

37. (A) The time after Question Hour to raise urgent matters without prior notice
Zero Hour is an informal Indian parliamentary device that starts immediately after Question Hour and lasts until the regular agenda is taken up. Members use this time to raise matters of urgent public importance without mandatory prior notice, serving as an effective tool for parliamentary accountability and immediate legislative oversight.

38. (C) Mohanlal Sukhadia
Mohanlal Sukhadia served as Chief Minister of Rajasthan for approximately 17 years across four different tenures between 1954 and 1971. Widely acknowledged as the architect of modern Rajasthan, his extensive tenure remains the longest continuous leadership duration among all Chief Ministers who have held office in the state's political history.

39. (A) Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the state
The Governor exercises discretionary constitutional authority under Article 356 when reporting to the President regarding the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state. Other routine duties, such as appointing ministers or summoning sessions under normal conditions, are performed on the binding advice of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.

40. (B) 25 years
Under Article 173 of the Constitution, to be appointed as Chief Minister, a person must meet the qualification criteria for membership in the State Legislature. If entering through the Legislative Assembly, the minimum prescribed age is twenty-five years, whereas membership in a Legislative Council requires a minimum age of thirty years.

41. (C) 4 months in total
Under Article 197, when an ordinary bill passed by the Legislative Assembly is sent to the Legislative Council, the Council can delay it for up to three months initially. If passed again by the Assembly, the Council can delay it for one additional month, resulting in a maximum total delay of four months.

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(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

57. Under which Article does the Governor possess the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment?
(A) Article 163
(B) Article 161
(C) Article 72
(D) Article 155

58. The administrative control over the subordinate courts in a state, including postings and promotions of district judges, is vested in the:
(A) Governor
(B) State Government
(C) High Court
(D) Supreme Court

59. Which writ is issued by the High Court to a subordinate court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction?
(A) Mandamus
(B) Quo-Warranto
(C) Habeas Corpus
(D) Prohibition

60. How many members were there in the first Rajasthan Legislative Assembly formed in 1952?
(A) 160
(B) 180
(C) 190
(D) 200

61. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Chief Minister of Rajasthan
P. Tika Ram Paliwal
Q. Barkatullah Khan
R. Jagannath Pahadia
S. Vasundhara Raje
List II: Notable Fact
1. First woman Chief Minister of Rajasthan
2. First elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan
3. First Dalit Chief Minister of Rajasthan
4. Only Chief Minister of Rajasthan to die in office
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

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62. Which of the following is NOT an essential qualification to become a member of the State Legislative Assembly?
(A) Must be a verified citizen of the Republic of India
(B) Must hold a university degree in any discipline
(C) Must not be less than 25 years of age on the date of nomination
(D) Must be a registered voter in a legislative constituency of the state

63. The members of the Public Accounts Committee of the State Assembly are elected by the:
(A) Assembly members from among themselves
(B) Governor of the State on advice of the Council of Ministers
(C) Chief Minister in consultation with the Cabinet Ministers
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General of the State Branch

64. Which of the following falls under the category of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the state judicial system?
(A) District Sessions Court
(B) High Court Benches
(C) Lok Adalats
(D) Family Courts

65. If the Chief Minister loses a vote of confidence in the State Legislative Assembly, what is the immediate constitutional consequence?
(A) The Governor imposes President's Rule immediately
(B) Only the Chief Minister resigns and a new Chief Minister is appointed
(C) The Assembly is dissolved and fresh elections are announced
(D) The Chief Minister and the entire Council of Ministers must resign

66. The Rajasthan High Court has a permanent bench located in which of the following cities?
(A) Ajmer
(B) Udaipur
(C) Jaipur
(D) Bikaner

67. The writ jurisdiction of a High Court under Article 226 is:
(A) Narrower than that of the Supreme Court
(B) Wider than that of the Supreme Court
(C) Exactly the same as that of the Supreme

certificate on the bill before transmitting it to the Governor.

53. (A) 34 for SC and 25 for ST
In the 200-member Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, seats are constitutionally reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in proportion to their population under Article 332. Specifically, 34 constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 25 constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Tribes, while the remaining 141 seats are unreserved general constituencies.

54. (C) Justice Kamala Kant Verma
Justice Kamala Kant Verma served as the first Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court upon its inauguration in August 1949. He was sworn in alongside other inaugural judges at Jodhpur by the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, establishing judicial standards and administrative procedures for the newly integrated state judicial court system.

55. (A) Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor
Article 163 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the overall exercise of executive functions, except where the Governor is constitutionally required to exercise discretionary powers independently under specific state conditions.

56. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 164(2), the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly. If a no-confidence motion is passed against the government, it indicates that the cabinet has lost the trust of the majority in the Assembly. Consequently, the entire ministry must resign, validating both statements and their direct logical relationship.

57. (B) Article 161
Article 161 of the Constitution grants the Governor of a state the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, or to suspend, remit, or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offense against any law relating to a matter to which the state's executive power extends.

58. (C) High Court
Under Article 235 of the Constitution, the administrative control over subordinate courts, including district courts and courts inferior thereto, is vested in the State High Court. This administrative authority covers postings, promotions, grant of leave, and disciplinary control over judicial officers, thereby insulating the lower judiciary from unwarranted executive interference.

59. (D) Prohibition
The writ of Prohibition is issued by a higher court, such as a High Court, to a lower court or judicial tribunal to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdictional boundaries or usurping jurisdiction with which it is not legally vested. Unlike certiorari, which quashes completed orders, prohibition acts preventatively during pending proceedings.

60. (A) 160
The first Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan, constituted following the 1952 general elections, comprised 160 elected members. As state integration progressed and territorial boundary realignments occurred, such as the merger of Ajmer State in 1956, subsequent legislative assemblies saw their membership strength expanded through successive statutory delimitation commission exercises over political time.

61. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Key Chief Ministers of Rajasthan hold distinct historical achievements: Tika Ram Paliwal was the state's first democratically elected Chief Minister in 1952; Barkatullah Khan remains the only Chief Minister of Rajasthan to die while holding office; Jagannath Pahadia served as the state's first Dalit Chief Minister; and Vasundhara Raje became the first woman Chief Minister.

62. (B) Must hold a university degree in any discipline
Article 173 of the Constitution outlines qualifications for membership in state legislatures. Candidates must be citizens of India, registered voters, at least 25 years old for the Assembly, and fulfill conditions prescribed by Parliament under the Representation of the People Act. Educational qualifications, such as university degrees, are not prescribed under constitutional criteria.

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42. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Parliamentary terms possess distinct constitutional meanings within legislative procedure. Prorogation terminates a session of the House without dissolving it. Adjournment suspends a sitting for a specified duration. Dissolution ends the life of the Legislative Assembly completely, requiring fresh general elections. Summoning is the act of official convocation calling the House to meet.

43. (D) To review and suggest reforms in state laws
The State Law Commission functions as a specialized advisory body tasked with reviewing existing state legislation, recommending statutory legal reforms, repealing obsolete enactments, and harmonizing state laws with constitutional principles and contemporary requirements, thereby enhancing statutory clarity and operational legal efficiency within the state's legal framework and administrative governance infrastructure.

44. (A) Habeas Corpus
Under Article 226, the High Court issues the writ of Habeas Corpus to protect individual liberty against unlawful detention. Translating literally to "to have the body of," this legal writ directs the detaining authority to present the detained person before the court to examine the legal validity and justification of their detention.

45. (B) The Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
Under Article 179(b) of the Constitution of India, a member holding office as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may resign from office by writing under his or her hand addressed directly to the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, thereby ensuring internal administrative continuity of the legislative body's presiding leadership hierarchy.

46. (C) 6 months
Article 164(4) of the Indian Constitution specifies that a Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the State Legislature shall, at the expiration of that period, cease to be a Minister. Thus, an non-member appointee must secure election within six months to remain in office.

47. (B) 1949
The Rajasthan High Court was formally inaugurated on August 29, 1949, by Rajpramukh Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur at Jodhpur. It consolidated various judicial structures operating across integrating princely states into a unified High Court system, laying the structural foundation for modern judicial administration throughout the state of Rajasthan.

48. (D) I, II and III
Under Article 167, the Chief Minister acts as the principal communication link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister advises the Governor regarding constitutional appointments, including the Advocate General, and represents executive leadership on the floor of the House by announcing government policies and key legislative decisions.

49. (C) 15 percent
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 inserted Article 164(1A), capping the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a State Council of Ministers at fifteen percent of the total membership strength of the Legislative Assembly. This reform prevented oversized cabinets and reduced unnecessary administrative expenditure in state governance.

50. (B) 12
As mandated by Article 164(1A) introduced via the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state government shall not be less than twelve. This floor requirement ensures sufficient administrative functioning and departmental distribution within smaller state legislative bodies across India's political system.

51. (B) Jyoti Nagar
The modern building of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is situated in Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur. Inaugurated in March 2001 by President K.R. Narayanan, the impressive complex incorporates traditional Rajasthani architectural heritage with modern legislative infrastructure, replacing the former historical assembly venue located within the City Palace precinct at Old Town Hall.

52. (D) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Under Article 199(3) of the Constitution of India, if any question arises whether a bill introduced in the State Legislature is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is final. The Speaker endorses a

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CHAPTER 23
Constitutional and Statutory Commissions

1. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) established?
(A) Article 315
(B) Article 320
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 330

2. Who appoints the Chairman and members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(B) President of India
(C) Governor of Rajasthan
(D) Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court

3. The State Election Commission of Rajasthan is a:
(A) Constitutional body
(B) Statutory body
(C) Non-governmental organization
(D) Executive body

4. Which of the following authorities is consulted by the Governor while appointing the Lokayukta in Rajasthan?
(A) Chief Minister and Home Minister
(B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Chief Minister
(C) Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission and Chief Secretary
(D) Chief Justice of the High Court and Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Institution)
P. State Finance Commission
Q. State Election Commission
R. State Information Commission
S. State Human Rights Commission
List II: (Relevant Constitutional Article / Year of Establishment in Rajasthan)
1. Article 243-K
2. Article 243-I
3. Year 2000 (became functional)
4. Year 2006 (constituted)

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

6. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajasthan Public Service Commission
(B) State Election Commission
(C) Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission
(D) State Finance Commission

7. What is the normal tenure of a member of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) 5 years or up to the age of 60 years
(B) 6 years or up to the age of 62 years
(C) 6 years or up to the age of 65 years
(D) 5 years or up to the age of 65 years

8. Who constitutes the State Finance Commission in Rajasthan every five years?
(A) The Governor
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Minister
(D) The State Finance Minister

9. In which year was the Rajasthan State Commission for Women constituted?
(A) 1995
(B) 1999
(C) 2001
(D) 2005

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC):
I. The members of RPSC can be removed by the Governor of Rajasthan.
II. The conditions of service of RPSC members are determined by the Governor.
III. RPSC submits its annual report to the Governor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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self-governments, namely rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities.

21. (A) 1973
The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was enacted in the year 1973 to create an independent anti-corruption institution in the state. Following the passage of this legislation, Rajasthan established the office of the Lokayukta to receive and investigate complaints of corruption and administrative misconduct against specific categories of public servants.

22. (A) I, IV, II, III
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission was established in August 1949. Following constitutional amendments, the State Election Commission was created in July 1994. Later, the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission was constituted in January 1999 and became functional in 2000. Finally, the Rajasthan State Information Commission was formally established in April 2006.

23. (D) S.K. Ghosh
Sir S.K. Ghosh, who served as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, was appointed as the first Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission upon its inauguration in December 1949. He led the commission during its initial foundational period following the integration of the princely states into Rajasthan.

24. (A) State Chief Information Commissioner - Chief Minister
Under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the formal appointing authority for the State Chief Information Commissioner is the Governor of the state, not the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister heads the statutory recommendation committee, but the actual appointment warrant is officially issued and signed by the Governor.

25. (B) In the same manner as a judge of a High Court
Article 243-K of the Constitution specifies that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court. This safeguard requires a presidential order passed after parliamentary address, preserving complete independence from state executive control.

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26. (B) Section 15
Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, explicitly provides for the constitution of a State Information Commission by state governments through an official gazette notification. It outlines the composition, appointment procedure, and structural organization of the commission to hear second appeals and investigate complaints within the state jurisdiction.

27. (A) Determining reservation percentages for backward classes
Article 320 of the Constitution details the functions of the State Public Service Commission, which include conducting recruitment examinations and advising on disciplinary and promotion matters. Determining reservation percentages for backward classes is a policy decision made by the State Legislature and executive government, outside the administrative scope of the commission.

28. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Recommending tax devolution between state and local government entities is the primary constitutional role of the State Finance Commission. Investigating public corruption complaints is performed by the Lokayukta. Conducting local body elections falls under the State Election Commission, and safeguarding child rights is monitored by the State Child Protection Commission.

29. (D) Kanta Khaturia
Kanta Khaturia served as the inaugural Chairperson of the Rajasthan State Commission for Women after its statutory establishment in 1999. Under her early leadership, the newly created state commission began its mandate to investigate formal complaints regarding atrocities against women, safeguard constitutional protections, and promote comprehensive gender equality initiatives throughout Rajasthan.

30. (C) To monitor and safeguard child rights defined by law
The Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights acts as a specialized oversight body tasked with guaranteeing that all laws, policies, and administrative programs align with child rights frameworks. It reviews existing safeguards, inquires into rights violations, and suggests effective policy measures to ensure total child protection and welfare.

22. Arrange the establishment of the following institutions in Rajasthan in chronological order (earliest to latest):
I. Rajasthan Public Service Commission
II. Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission
III. Rajasthan State Information Commission
IV. State Election Commission
(A) I, IV, II, III
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) I, IV, III, II

23. Who was the first Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) Amarnath Mathur
(B) D.S. Tiwari
(C) K.L. Varma
(D) S.K. Ghosh

24. Which of the following pairs regarding the appointing authority of State Commissions is incorrectly matched?
(A) State Chief Information Commissioner - Chief Minister
(B) Chairman of Rajasthan Public Service Commission - Governor
(C) State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan - Governor
(D) Chairman of State Human Rights Commission - Governor

25. How can the State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan be removed from office?
(A) By an executive order issued by the Chief Minister
(B) In the same manner as a judge of a High Court
(C) By the Governor acting on the advice of the State Council of Ministers
(D) By a simple majority resolution passed in the State Legislative Assembly

26. The Rajasthan State Information Commission is established under which section of the Right to Information Act, 2005?
(A) Section 12
(B) Section 15
(C) Section 18
(D) Section 20

27. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) Determining reservation percentages for backward classes
(B) Conducting examinations for appointments to the services of the state
(C) Advising the government on matters relating to methods of recruitment
(D) Advising the government on disciplinary matters affecting civil servants

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28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Function)
P. Recommending devolution of taxes
Q. Investigating complaints of corruption against public servants
R. Conducting local body elections
S. Monitoring safeguards for child rights
List II: (Commission)
1. State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
2. State Finance Commission
3. State Election Commission
4. Lokayukta
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

29. Who was the first Chairperson of the Rajasthan State Commission for Women?
(A) Girija Vyas
(B) Suman Sharma
(C) Mamta Bhupesh
(D) Kanta Khaturia

30. What is the primary objective of the Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights?
(A) To provide free higher and vocational education to all teenagers in the state
(B) To manage and run government orphanages across all districts of the state
(C) To monitor and safeguard child rights defined by law
(D) To distribute mid-day meals and nutritional supplements in primary schools

31. According to the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, the State Human Rights Commission consists of a Chairperson and how many other members?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

ANSWERS

1. (A) Article 315
Article 315 of the Constitution of India mandates the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each State. Under this constitutional provision, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission was constituted to conduct examinations for recruitment to civil services and state posts, ensuring merit-based selection and administrative efficiency across various state departments.

2. (C) Governor of Rajasthan
Under Article 316 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of the state holds the authority to appoint the Chairman and other members of the State Public Service Commission. Although appointed by the Governor, these members can only be removed from office by the President of India following a prescribed constitutional procedure and inquiry.

3. (A) Constitutional body
The State Election Commission of Rajasthan was created under Article 243-K and Article 243-ZA of the Constitution of India following the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Acts. Because its establishment is directly mandated by specific constitutional provisions, it operates as an independent, autonomous constitutional body responsible for local governance elections.

4. (D) Chief Justice of the High Court and Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, the Governor appoints the Lokayukta after statutory consultation with specific dignitaries. The Governor must consult the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly to ensure a non-partisan, transparent, and balanced selection process.

5. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The State Finance Commission is established under Article 243-I, while the State Election Commission is set up pursuant to Article 243-K. In Rajasthan, the State Information Commission was constituted in the year 2006, and the State Human Rights Commission became fully functional in the year 2000 after its initial formation.

6. (C) Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission
Constitutional bodies are established directly by explicit provisions within the Constitution of India, such as the Public Service Commission, State Election Commission, and State Finance Commission. The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission is a statutory body created under an Act of Parliament, specifically the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993.

7. (B) 6 years or up to the age of 62 years
Under Article 316 of the Constitution of India, a member of a State Public Service Commission holds office for a term of six years from the date of assuming office or until reaching sixty-two years of age, whichever occurs earlier. This tenure ensures independence and stability in managing public service recruitments.

8. (A) The Governor
Article 243-I and Article 243-Y of the Constitution of India mandate that the Governor of a state shall constitute a State Finance Commission at the expiration of every five years. The commission reviews the financial position of local bodies and recommends principles governing the distribution of tax revenues between state and local government institutions.

9. (B) 1999
The Rajasthan State Commission for Women was constituted on May 15, 1999, as a statutory body under the Rajasthan State Commission for Women Act, 1990. The commission was established to investigate issues concerning women's rights, address grievances related to gender discrimination, and monitor the implementation of legal safeguards protecting women across the state.

10. (B) II and III only
The conditions of service for members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission are determined by the Governor, and the commission submits its annual report to the Governor.

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of one year for initiating inquiries by the Commission.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

43. If the Rajasthan Public Service Commission needs to hand over a particular recruitment function to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), who can request the UPSC to do so?
(A) The Governor, with approval of the President
(B) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan acting through the State Cabinet
(C) The Chairman of RPSC acting independently through a written request
(D) The State Legislative Assembly passing a resolution by a special majority

44. Which of the following powers does the Lokayukta of Rajasthan possess during an investigation?
(A) Power to issue non-bailable arrest warrants against public servants
(B) Power to suspend any corrupt public servant directly from government service
(C) Civil court powers to summon and examine on oath
(D) Power to initiate criminal proceedings directly in the High Court of Rajasthan

45. Which statement is correct regarding the First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan?
(A) It was constituted in 1990 under the chairmanship of Bhairon Singh Shekhawat.
(B) It was constituted in 2000 under the chairmanship of Hiralal Devpura.
(C) It was constituted in 1994 under the chairmanship of Manik Chand Surana.
(D) It was constituted in 1995 under the chairmanship of K.K. Goyal.

46. Who has the authority to issue the final order to remove the State Chief Information Commissioner on grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(C) The Governor of Rajasthan
(D) The Chief Justice of India

47. Statutory and Constitutional Commissions in Rajasthan primarily contribute to 'Good Governance' by acting as:
(A) Commercial profit-making entities established for the state treasury
(B) Accountability and grievance redressal bodies
(C) Independent legislative bodies that enact new state civil laws
(D) Executive administrative branches controlling the state police force

48. Select the correct sequence of the Chairmen of the Rajasthan State Finance Commission in chronological order:
(A) K.K. Goyal, Hiralal Devpura, Manik Chand Surana, B.D. Kalla
(B) B.D. Kalla, K.K. Goyal, Manik Chand Surana, Hiralal Devpura
(C) K.K. Goyal, Manik Chand Surana, Hiralal Devpura, B.D. Kalla
(D) Manik Chand Surana, K.K. Goyal, B.D. Kalla, Hiralal Devpura

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49. The Rajasthan State Commission for Women consists of a Chairperson and how many other regular members?
(A) Two members
(B) Three members
(C) Four members
(D) Five members

50. Which statement is INCORRECT regarding the State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan?
(A) He is appointed by the Governor.
(B) His conditions of service cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.
(C) He can be removed by the Governor at any time without any formal inquiry.
(D) He directs the preparation of electoral rolls for Panchayats.

51. Who is eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission?
(A) A retired High Court Chief Justice or Judge
(B) Any retired principal judge of a State District Court
(C) Any retired officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
(D) Any senior practicing advocate of the Supreme Court of India

52. Identify the office that is EXCLUDED from the investigatory purview of the Rajasthan Lokayukta:
(A) Ministers of State in the cabinet
(B) Administrative Secretaries to the State Government
(C) Elected Heads of Zila Parishads (Zila Pramukhs)
(D) Chairman and Members of the RPSC

53. While the RPSC is responsible for selecting candidates for state civil services, the responsibility for their final appointment and posting usually lies with the:
(A) The office of the State Governor directly
(B) State Department of Personnel
(C) The High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan
(D) The Chairman and Members of the RPSC

54. The State Finance Commission is established under which Parts of the Constitution of India?
(A) Part VIII and IX
(B) Part X and XI
(C) Part IX and IXA
(D) Part XI and XII

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Office)
P. State Chief Information Commissioner
Q. Member of Rajasthan Public Service Commission
R. Chairperson of State Human Rights Commission
S. State Election Commissioner (Rajasthan)
List II: (Term of Office as per current rules)
1. 6 years or 62 years of age
2. 3 years or 70 years of age
3. As prescribed by Central Government
4. 5 years or 65 years of age
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

56. Which of the following is NOT a defined function of the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights?
(A) Setting question papers for final board examinations of schools
(B) Inquiring into complaints of violation of child rights
(C) Inspecting juvenile homes and suggesting improvements
(D) Spreading child rights literacy among various sections of society

57. How many Information Commissioners can be appointed in the Rajasthan State Information Commission besides the Chief Information Commissioner, as per the maximum limit of the RTI Act?
(A) Not exceeding 5
(B) Not exceeding 10
(C) Not exceeding 15
(D) Not exceeding 20

58. Which of the following is a common challenge faced by statutory commissions like the State Human Rights Commission in Rajasthan?
(A) Possession of excessive judicial powers to award capital punishment to offenders
(B) Lack of financial autonomy and binding powers
(C) Being purely commercial state entities that focus exclusively on revenue generation
(D) Their decisions being automatically enforceable without state government approval

59. The Chairperson of the Rajasthan State Scheduled Caste Commission is appointed by the:
(A) State Government
(B) President of India
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(D) Governor of Rajasthan

60. Consider the following statements regarding the State Human Rights Commission:
I. It can intervene in court proceedings involving human rights violations with the court's approval.
II. It has the power to recommend compensation for victims of human rights violations.
III. It has the power to sentence guilty public servants to imprisonment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. The term of office of the Lokayukta in Rajasthan was reduced back to 5 years from 8 years in which recent year?
(A) 2017
(B) 2019

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(C) 2021
(D) 2023

62. The Chairperson of the Rajasthan State Women's Commission generally holds office for a term of:
(A) 2 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 4 years
(D) 5 years

63. Under which Article of the Constitution does the State Election Commission direct and control the preparation of electoral rolls for Municipalities?
(A) Article 243-K
(B) Article 243-ZA
(C) Article 243-I
(D) Article 243-Y

64. Under the RTI Act, who is the First Appellate Authority for a citizen if they do not receive information from the Public Information Officer?
(A) The State Chief Information Commissioner in the Information Commission
(B) The Chief Minister's Grievance Redressal Cell
(C) The Registrar General of the State High Court
(D) A senior officer in the same public authority

65. Given below are two statements: one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) are appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The Governor of Rajasthan also has the sole authority to remove the members of the RPSC on grounds of misbehavior.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Which of the following is NOT taken into consideration by the State Finance Commission while making its recommendations?
(A) The financial position and revenue generation capacities of rural Panchayats
(B) The devolution of state-collected taxes and duties to rural and urban local bodies
(C) National defense budget allocations in the state
(D) The grants-in-aid provided to Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State

67. Which reform is most frequently suggested by experts to make the State Human Rights Commission more effective?
(A) Making its recommendations binding rather than merely advisory
(B) Abolishing the commission and transferring its duties to the military
(C) Prohibiting citizens from filing direct complaints
(D) Restricting its jurisdiction only to capital cities

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68. Who among the following was the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan?
(A) K.P.U. Menon
(B) M.L. Shrimal
(C) D.P. Gupta
(D) I.D. Dua

69. The State Election Commission increasingly uses EVMs for local body elections. What does EVM stand for?
(A) Election Validation Mechanism
(B) Electronic Voting Machine
(C) Electoral Vote Meter
(D) Electronic Voter Monitor

70. According to Article 323 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission to present an annual report to the Governor. What does the Governor do with this report?
(A) Sends the annual report directly to the President of India for parliamentary consideration
(B) Approves the annual report and publishes it independently in the official State Gazette
(C) Lays it before the State Legislature with a non-acceptance memorandum
(D) Returns the entire report back to the Commission for mandatory administrative revision

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32. Identify the odd one out regarding the bodies whose elections are conducted by the Rajasthan State Election Commission:
(A) Gram Panchayat bodies
(B) Panchayat Samiti institutions
(C) Zila Parishad administrative councils
(D) State Legislative Assembly

33. Which of the following functionaries does NOT fall under the investigatory jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Lokayukta?
(A) Judicial officers of the state
(B) Ministers of the State Council of Ministers
(C) Elected Zila Pramukhs of Panchayati Raj
(D) Mayor of a Municipal Corporation in the state

34. A statutory commission is best defined as one that is created by:
(A) A direct provision in the Constitution of India
(B) An executive order of the Governor
(C) An Act of Parliament or State Legislature
(D) A ruling of the Supreme Court

35. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission in Rajasthan:
I. It is a constitutional body.
II. It recommends principles for grants-in-aid to Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.
III. Its recommendations are legally binding on the State Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

36. Most state commissions submit their annual reports to the State Government. What is the subsequent legal step taken with these reports?
(A) The reports are published in major local newspapers across the state for public debate
(B) The reports are sent directly to the President of India for review and final approval
(C) The reports are kept strictly confidential within the office of the Chief Minister
(D) Laid before the State Legislature with an action taken memorandum

37. What is a major function of the State Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Commission?
(A) To reserve legislative seats for backward classes during general state elections
(B) To monitor constitutional safeguards provided for SCs and STs
(C) To strictly verify and issue official caste certificates to eligible citizens
(D) To recruit candidates directly for administrative government jobs reserved for SCs/STs

38. What is the maximum total penalty that the State Information Commission can impose on a Public Information Officer for unreasonable delay in providing information?
(A) Rs. 10,000
(B) Rs. 25,000
(C) Rs. 50,000
(D) Rs. 1,00,000

39. Currently, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission consists of a Chairman and how many other members?
(A) Four
(B) Five
(C) Six
(D) Seven

40. Which of the following is NOT a function of the State Women's Commission?
(A) Passing final judgments in domestic violence cases
(B) Investigating matters relating to various legal safeguards provided for women
(C) Taking suo motu notice of matters relating to systemic deprivation of women's rights
(D) Inspecting local jails, lock-ups, and remand homes where women prisoners are kept

41. The State Election Commission exercises its powers under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which deals primarily with:
(A) Urban Municipal Corporations
(B) Panchayati Raj bodies
(C) Rural Cooperative Societies
(D) State Legislative Councils

42. Given below are two statements: one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the human rights violation occurred.
Reason (R): The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, imposes a strict limitation period

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However, members cannot be removed by the Governor; they can only be removed by the President of India after a Supreme Court inquiry on grounds of misbehavior.

11. (A) State and Concurrent Lists
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, a State Human Rights Commission is empowered to inquire into violations of human rights only in respect of matters listed under the State List and the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, provided no national commission is already investigating the matter.

12. (C) To conduct elections for Panchayati Raj and urban local bodies
The State Election Commission in Rajasthan was constituted to superintend, direct, and control the preparation of electoral rolls and conduct all elections to local self-government institutions. These include rural Panchayati Raj institutions like Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zila Parishads, as well as urban local bodies including Municipalities and Corporations.

13. (D) Chief Minister
Under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a statutory selection committee. This committee consists of the Chief Minister as the Chairperson, the Leader of the Opposition, and a Cabinet Minister nominated by Chief Minister.

14. (C) Statutory body
The Rajasthan State Scheduled Caste Commission is created by an enactment of the State Legislature, making it a statutory body rather than a constitutional one. It functions to safeguard the rights and interests of Scheduled Castes, evaluate their socio-economic development, and examine complaints regarding the denial of legal protections in the state.

15. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, the Lokayukta is empowered to investigate allegations of corruption, abuse of position, and maladministration against public servants. However, specific high authorities are explicitly excluded from its investigatory jurisdiction, including the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, sitting High Court judges, and members of the RPSC.

16. (D) The State Government
Under Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Rajasthan State Information Commission prepares an annual report on the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The commission submits this annual report to the State Government, which then lays the report before the State Legislative Assembly along with action taken details.

17. (A) Power to punish the violators of human rights
The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission is primarily a recommendatory and advisory body under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It possesses civil court powers to summon witnesses, examine evidence, recommend monetary compensation, and inspect jails, but it does not have the administrative authority or judicial power to directly punish human rights violators.

18. (C) Expenses of RPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State
Under Article 322 of the Constitution of India, all administrative expenses of the State Public Service Commission, including salaries, allowances, and pensions payable to or in respect of members and staff, are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State. This provision prevents legislative voting and protects the financial independence of the commission.

19. (A) Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
The Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights was established in accordance with Section 17 of the central Parliament legislation known as the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The statutory body works to ensure child welfare, promote children's rights, and oversee the execution of child protection laws across the state.

20. (D) Panchayats and Municipalities
According to Article 243-I and Article 243-Y of the Constitution of India, the primary duty of the State Finance Commission is to make recommendations to the Governor regarding the allocation of net tax proceeds levied by the state between state government authorities and local

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11. The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violations of human rights related to subjects covered under the:
(A) State and Concurrent Lists
(B) Union List subjects only
(C) Union and State Lists only
(D) Concurrent List subjects only

12. What is the primary function of the State Election Commission in Rajasthan?
(A) To conduct elections for the State Legislative Assembly and Council
(B) To conduct elections for parliamentary Lok Sabha seats in Rajasthan
(C) To conduct elections for Panchayati Raj and urban local bodies
(D) To resolve internal leadership disputes among state political parties

13. The Chief Information Commissioner of Rajasthan is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee headed by the:
(A) Home Minister
(B) Chief Justice of the High Court
(C) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(D) Chief Minister

14. The Rajasthan State Scheduled Caste Commission is an example of a:
(A) Constitutional body
(B) Corporate body
(C) Statutory body
(D) Non-governmental organization

15. Given below are two statements: one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Lokayukta in Rajasthan investigates cases of corruption against public servants.
Reason (R): The Chief Minister of Rajasthan falls fully under the investigatory jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Lokayukta.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. To whom does the Rajasthan State Information Commission submit its annual report?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Central Information Commission
(C) The Legislative Assembly directly
(D) The State Government

17. Which of the following powers is NOT possessed by the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission?
(A) Power to punish the violators of human rights
(B) Power to summon witnesses
(C) Power to recommend compensation for the victim
(D) Power to visit jails to study living conditions of inmates

18. Which provision ensures the financial independence of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) The administrative expenses of the RPSC are voted annually by the State Legislature
(B) The members receive salaries derived from a percentage of state examination fees
(C) Expenses of RPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State
(D) The Central Government directly provides annual budgetary funds for the RPSC

19. Under which Act was the Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted?
(A) Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
(B) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
(C) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
(D) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

20. The State Finance Commission recommends the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the State Government and the:
(A) Central Government ministries
(B) State Public Sector Undertakings
(C) Regional Special Economic Zones
(D) Panchayats and Municipalities

21. In which year was the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act passed?
(A) 1973
(B) 1985
(C) 1992
(D) 2001

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31. (B) Two
The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, revised the structural composition of the State Human Rights Commission. Under the amended statutory framework, the commission comprises a Chairperson and two other members, one of whom must possess judicial experience while the other has practical experience in practical human rights matters.

32. (D) State Legislative Assembly
The State Election Commission of Rajasthan is specifically mandated by Articles 243-K and 243-ZA of the Constitution to conduct elections only for local self-government institutions, including Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads, and Municipalities. In contrast, elections for the State Legislative Assembly and Parliament are managed by the Election Commission of India.

33. (A) Judicial officers of the state
Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, judicial officers of the state courts are strictly excluded from the investigatory scope of the Lokayukta to preserve judicial independence. The Lokayukta retains statutory authority to investigate corruption complaints involving state ministers, elected local heads like Zila Pramukhs, and municipal corporation officers.

34. (C) An Act of Parliament or State Legislature
A statutory commission is defined as an authority established through formal legislation enacted by Parliament or a State Legislature rather than through explicit provisions in the Constitution. Such bodies derive their operational powers, structural framework, and functional mandates from specific statutory acts created by legislative assemblies to address targeted governance responsibilities.

35. (A) I and II only
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body created under Articles 243-I and 243-Y of the Constitution. It recommends principles for distributing revenues and allocating grants-in-aid to Panchayats and Municipalities from state funds. However, its financial recommendations are advisory in nature and are not legally binding upon the State Government.

36. (D) Laid before the State Legislature with an action taken memorandum
Statutory and constitutional commissions in Rajasthan submit their annual performance reports directly to the State Government. According to legal mandates, the state government must subsequently lay these reports before the State Legislative Assembly along with an Action Taken Memorandum explaining how recommendations were implemented or providing official reasons for non-acceptance.

37. (B) To monitor constitutional safeguards provided for SCs and STs
The State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes acts as a monitoring authority tasked with overseeing the implementation of protective measures and rights guarantees. It evaluates social development schemes, investigates specific complaints of discrimination or oppression, and advises government agencies on effective welfare measures for these socio-economically marginalized communities.

38. (B) Rs. 25,000
Under Section 20 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Information Commission can impose a penalty of 250 rupees per day on a Public Information Officer for unreasonable delay, refusal, or bad faith denial of information. However, the cumulative maximum total penalty that can be levied is capped at 25,000 rupees.

39. (D) Seven
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission initially started with a Chairman and two members in 1949. Over time, its composition was progressively expanded to handle increased administrative workload. Under current administrative regulations, the commission's sanctioned strength consists of one Chairman and up to seven other members appointed by the Governor.

40. (A) Passing final judgments in domestic violence cases
The State Women's Commission is an advisory, investigatory, and monitoring body tasked with protecting female rights, inspecting welfare facilities, and investigating complaints of gender discrimination. It lacks judicial authority to conduct criminal trials or pass final binding court judgments in domestic violence cases,

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guests, VIPs, and ministers on behalf of the administration?
(A) Chief Medical and Health Officer
(B) District Collector (or a designated ADM)
(C) Superintendent of Police
(D) Treasury Officer

53. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) normally belongs to which of the following civil service cadres?
(A) Officers belonging to the Indian Police Service (IPS) or Rajasthan Police Service
(B) Officers belonging to the Indian Forest Service (IFS) or State Forest Services
(C) Indian Administrative Service (IAS) or Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS)
(D) Officers belonging to the Indian Revenue Service (IRS) or Income Tax Cadres

54. Which among the following is the highest civil service post achievable by an IAS officer within the state government?
(A) Director General of Police
(B) Chairman, Board of Revenue
(C) Divisional Commissioner
(D) Chief Secretary

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM):
I. The SDM exercises magisterial powers to maintain law and order in the sub-division.
II. The SDM hears first appeals against the revenue orders passed by a Tehsildar.
III. The SDM directly supervises the functioning of the State Secretariat.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

56. Which of the following portals is used by the state administration specifically for bringing transparency to the public distribution system (ration distribution)?
(A) Shala Darpan
(B) e-PDS
(C) Apna Khata
(D) RajKaaj

57. The authority to sanction the mutation of a property or agricultural land record at the initial Tehsil level normally rests with the:
(A) Patwari
(B) Tehsildar
(C) Superintendent of Police
(D) District Judge

58. The Superintendent of Police (SP) exercises his authority over the district police force under the general control and direction of the:
(A) District Judge
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Tehsildar
(D) District Magistrate (Collector)

59. What does the term "OIC" refer to in the context of district collectorate administration?
(A) Officer-in-Charge of a specific section or cell (like election or revenue)
(B) Official Indian Citizen representing civil governance in municipal matters
(C) Organizational Officer for Inter-Departmental Control and Audits
(D) Executive Officer for Industrial Development and Commercial Affairs

60. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Board of Revenue does not have jurisdiction over civil and criminal judicial matters.
Reason (R): The Board of Revenue was established specifically to function as the highest appellate authority solely for land revenue and tenancy matters.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

61. Identify the correct statement regarding the functioning of a Divisional Commissioner in Rajasthan:
(A) He serves as a direct judicial appellate authority exercising jurisdiction over High Court decisions
(B) He serves as the chief political head of the administrative division elected by direct public vote
(C) He oversees urban local bodies exclusively and possesses no mandate over rural local administration
(D) He supervises and coordinates the work of the District Collectors within his division

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51. (A) A retired High Court Chief Justice or Judge
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, as amended in 2019, any person who has been a Chief Justice or a Judge of a High Court is eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission. This ensures judicial expertise at the highest leadership level of the commission.

52. (D) Chairman and Members of the RPSC
The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, specifically excludes certain constitutional functionaries and autonomous bodies from the Lokayukta's jurisdiction. Among these excluded entities are the Chairman and Members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, sitting judges, the Chief Minister, and officers belonging to the state judicial service hierarchy in Rajasthan.

53. (B) State Department of Personnel
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission acts strictly as a selection and advisory agency that conducts examinations and recommends successful candidates. The formal issuance of appointment orders, cadre allocation, service condition enforcement, and final postings are executive actions executed by the Department of Personnel of the executive State Government.

54. (C) Part IX and IXA
The State Finance Commission is established under Part IX (Article 243-I) for rural Panchayats and Part IXA (Article 243-Y) for urban Municipalities. These constitutional provisions were incorporated through the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Acts to strengthen local self-government institutions through periodic financial review and equitable resource distribution.

55. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Under current regulations, the tenure of State Information Commissioners is prescribed by the Central Government. RPSC members hold office for six years or up to age 62 under Article 316. State Human Rights Commission members serve for three years or up to age 70, and the State Election Commissioner serves for five years or age 65.

56. (A) Setting question papers for final board examinations of schools
The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights focuses on monitoring statutory rights, inspecting care institutions, inquiring into rights violations, and raising public awareness. Preparing examination question papers for educational institutions is an academic and administrative function managed by educational boards, falling completely outside the purview of the protection commission.

57. (B) Not exceeding 10
Section 15(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, lays down the numerical structure of the State Information Commission. It specifies that the commission shall consist of the State Chief Information Commissioner and such number of State Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary and officially notified by government.

58. (B) Lack of financial autonomy and binding powers
Statutory commissions like the State Human Rights Commission frequently face operational limitations due to reliance on state government funding, inadequate independent investigative staff, and the non-binding advisory nature of their recommendations. Without direct enforcement authority or independent budgets, converting their findings into enforceable administrative actions remains a significant structural challenge.

59. (A) State Government
The Rajasthan State Scheduled Caste Commission is a statutory body established under state legislation. Consequently, the appointment of its Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and non-official members is made directly by the State Government through formal notification, rather than by the President of India or central statutory authorities in New Delhi.

60. (A) I and II only
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the State Human Rights Commission can intervene in court proceedings involving human rights allegations with judicial leave and can recommend financial compensation or interim relief to victims. However, it functions as an advisory commission and lacks powers to sentence public servants to imprisonment.

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(A) District Collector
(B) Tehsildar
(C) Superintendent of Police
(D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

33. Which officer functions at the village level and is responsible for updating the daily land records, crop inspections, and assisting in revenue collection?
(A) Block Development Officer
(B) Patwari
(C) Tehsildar
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

34. What is the main objective of the District Vigilance Committee?
(A) To conduct elections and manage voter registration for Gram Panchayats and local councils
(B) To review public grievances regarding corruption and administrative delays in offices
(C) To prepare, analyze, and monitor the annual budget of state government departments
(D) To conduct trials, evaluate legal evidence, and pass judicial sentences in criminal cases

35. Consider the following statements about the Patwari in Rajasthan:
I. He is the lowest functionary in the state revenue administration hierarchy.
II. He maintains the village land records and conducts crop inspections.
III. He is an elected representative chosen by the Gram Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

36. Which district-level officer writes the Annual Confidential Report (ACR) of the Superintendent of Police?
(A) Divisional Commissioner
(B) Inspector General of Police
(C) District Collector
(D) Home Secretary

37. Which state-level officer presides over the periodic conferences of District Collectors in Rajasthan?
(A) Governor
(B) Director General of Police
(C) Home Minister
(D) Chief Secretary

38. In the context of women and child welfare in the district, which administrative officer is primarily responsible for monitoring schemes like Anganwadi and Poshan Abhiyan?
(A) Deputy Director of Women and Child Welfare
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the local administrative unit
(C) Chief Medical and Health Officer of the district jurisdiction
(D) District Education Officer in charge of primary schools

39. Who acts as the Chairman of the District Health Society to coordinate and implement the National Health Mission at the district level?
(A) Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO)
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) District Collector
(D) Superintendent of Police

40. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary plays a vital role in resolving inter-departmental conflicts in the State Secretariat.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary acts as the Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries and coordinates the working of all government departments.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

41. The toll-free helpline number associated with the Rajasthan Sampark public grievance redressal system is:
(A) 100
(B) 104
(C) 108
(D) 181

42. In order to ensure coordination between the District Administration and local self-government for rural development, the District Collector interacts primarily with which official of the Zila Parishad?

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CHAPTER 24

State Secretariat and District Administration

1. Who is the administrative head of the State Secretariat in Rajasthan?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Chief Secretary
(C) Governor
(D) Cabinet Secretary

2. Under the file management system of the State Secretariat, what is the primary purpose of the 'Dak Register'?
(A) To record incoming official letters and documents
(B) To record outgoing official policy dispatches and orders
(C) To maintain state employee service record books
(D) To track daily attendance of secretariat staff

3. Following the 2023 reorganization, what is the present number of districts and administrative divisions in Rajasthan?
(A) 33 districts and 7 divisions
(B) 50 districts and 7 divisions
(C) 50 districts and 10 divisions
(D) 53 districts and 10 divisions

4. Who serves as the primary link between the State Government and the District Administration in Rajasthan?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Tehsildar
(D) Divisional Commissioner

5. The Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) officers, who form the backbone of the state administration, are recruited through competitive examinations conducted by the:
(A) Union Public Service Commission of India (UPSC)
(B) Rajasthan Staff Selection Board Agency (RSSB)
(C) Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
(D) Board of Revenue for the State of Rajasthan

6. What is the fundamental role of a Departmental Secretary in the State Secretariat?
(A) To conduct trials and resolve civil judicial disputes within the state
(B) To advise ministers on policies and ensure departmental implementation
(C) To audit and verify financial accounts of rural local bodies directly
(D) To act as the executive political representative of the department

7. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in Rajasthan works in close coordination with and has been merged into which institution at the district level?
(A) Municipal Corporation
(B) Board of Revenue
(C) District Police Department
(D) Zila Parishad

8. In the context of disaster management, who acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority?
(A) District Collector
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Chief Medical and Health Officer
(D) Divisional Commissioner

9. Identify the correct statement regarding the functioning of the State Secretariat:
(A) The Secretariat is primarily a policy-implementation agency working at the village level.
(B) The Secretariat consists exclusively of elected politicians and no civil servants.
(C) The Secretariat acts as a think-tank and policy-making body for the State Government.
(D) The Secretariat directly collects land revenue from farmers.

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61. (B) 2019
In 2013, the tenure of the Lokayukta in Rajasthan was extended from five years to eight years through an amendment act. However, in 2019, the State Legislature passed the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, reversing the tenure back to five years to align with earlier administrative statutory standards.

62. (B) 3 years
According to the provisions governing the Rajasthan State Commission for Women, the Chairperson and non-official members hold office for a tenure of three years from the date they assume office. This fixed tenure enables effective leadership continuity while allowing periodic updates to the executive leadership of the statutory body.

63. (B) Article 243-ZA
Article 243-ZA of the Constitution of India specifies that the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission. This mirrors Article 243-K, which governs elections to rural Panchayati Raj institutions across the state.

64. (D) A senior officer in the same public authority
Under Section 19(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, any person who does not receive an information decision within the stipulated time, or is aggrieved by a decision of the Public Information Officer, may prefer a first appeal to an officer senior in rank to the Public Information Officer in the same public authority.

65. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Under Article 316 of the Constitution of India, members of a State Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor. However, under Article 317, the Governor does not possess the power to remove them; they can only be removed by the President of India following a reference to and inquiry by the Supreme Court.

66. (C) National defense budget allocations in the state
Article 243-I mandates that the State Finance Commission evaluate local financial governance, tax devolution, tax sharing between state and local bodies, and municipal grants-in-aid. National defense budget allocations fall under Union subject jurisdiction in the Seventh Schedule, falling entirely outside the purview and financial scope of a state finance commission.

67. (A) Making its recommendations binding rather than merely advisory
Expert panels and governance reform committees frequently recommend making the findings and recommendations of the State Human Rights Commission binding on state authorities rather than advisory. Currently, state governments can accept or reject recommendations, which can diminish the operational impact and enforcement power of human rights investigations and institutional oversight.

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68. (D) I.D. Dua
Justice I.D. Dua, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan in August 1973 following the enactment of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act. He established the operational procedures and anti-corruption framework for receiving administrative complaints across the state of Rajasthan.

69. (B) Electronic Voting Machine
EVM stands for Electronic Voting Machine, an electronic device used to record and count votes in Indian democratic elections. The State Election Commission of Rajasthan utilizes EVMs in local self-government elections to Panchayats and Municipalities to ensure efficient, secure, transparent, and prompt polling and result tabulation processes during local elections.

70. (C) Lays it before the State Legislature with a non-acceptance memorandum
Under Article 323(2) of the Constitution of India, the Governor places the annual report of the State Public Service Commission before the State Legislature. This is accompanied by a memorandum explaining cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted by the State Government, along with the reasons for such non-acceptance.

(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

21. Which officer acts as the District Election Officer during the general elections for the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha?
(A) District Judge
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad
(D) District Collector

22. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the District Administration in Rajasthan:
(A) The District Collector acts as the principal agent of the State Government in the district.
(B) The District Collector is a directly elected representative of the people.
(C) The district is the basic unit of territorial administration in the state.
(D) The district administration coordinates various developmental and regulatory functions.

23. During a drought or famine situation in a district, who serves as the principal officer responsible for coordinating relief operations?
(A) District Collector
(B) Tehsildar
(C) Patwari
(D) Superintendent of Police

24. Which of the following is NOT a core function of the State Secretariat?
(A) Assisting ministers in policy formulation
(B) Drafting legislation and rules
(C) Budget formulation and financial control
(D) Conducting the trials of criminal cases

25. Which of the following represents the correct descending administrative hierarchy of revenue administration in Rajasthan?
(A) Division → District → Sub-division → Tehsil → Village
(B) District → Division → Tehsil → Sub-division → Village
(C) Division → Sub-division → District → Tehsil → Village
(D) Division → District → Tehsil → Sub-division → Village

26. To access computerized land records (Jamabandi) online in Rajasthan, citizens use which e-Governance portal?
(A) E-Mitra
(B) Apna Khata
(C) RajKaaj
(D) Shala Darpan

27. The concept of the Divisional Commissioner in Rajasthan was abolished in 1962 and later revived by the State Government in which year?
(A) 1977
(B) 1982
(C) 1987
(D) 1992

28. Which of the following is NOT an administrative division of Rajasthan following the 2023 reorganization?
(A) Bhilwara
(B) Sikar
(C) Pali
(D) Banswara

29. The power to issue orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) to prevent unlawful assembly in a district lies with the:
(A) Superintendent of Police presiding over the district headquarters
(B) District Judge presiding over the district civil court
(C) District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(D) Station House Officer managing the local police station

30. Who is the administrative head of a Tehsil, primarily responsible for the collection of land revenue and maintenance of land records?
(A) Tehsildar
(B) Patwari
(C) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(D) District Collector

31. Under the e-Governance initiatives of the state, what is the primary purpose of the 'e-Mitra' project?
(A) To provide free medical consultations and health services via video links
(B) To strictly manage and archive all internal Secretariat governance files
(C) To issue official electronic driving licenses and vehicle registration passes
(D) To deliver various government and citizen services under a single roof

32. At the block/tehsil level, who usually hears first appeals against the land record orders passed by a Patwari or Girdawar?

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10. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan:
I. He is the principal advisor to the Chief Minister on all administrative matters.
II. He serves as the Secretary to the State Cabinet.
III. He is an elected member of the State Legislative Assembly.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. What does the term "Magisterial powers" of a District Collector primarily involve?
(A) Powers to formulate, review, and pass the annual state budget
(B) Powers to appoint the Chief Minister and the state cabinet ministers
(C) Powers to declare war and command military forces against other states
(D) Powers to maintain public order and preventive security under CrPC

12. At the district level, the implementation of the 20-Point Programme and other major developmental plans is closely monitored by the:
(A) District Education Officer
(B) District Collector
(C) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(D) Superintendent of Police

13. Which e-Governance portal is specifically established by the Government of Rajasthan for the centralized registration and redressal of public grievances?
(A) Apna Khata
(B) RajKaaj
(C) Rajasthan Sampark
(D) Shala Darpan

14. Which district-level officer is responsible for overseeing law and order, crime control, and managing the police force?
(A) District Collector
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(D) Superintendent of Police

15. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The District Collector is often referred to as the District Magistrate (DM).
Reason (R): The Collector is vested with magisterial powers to maintain peace and order within the district jurisdiction.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. In Rajasthan, the highest appellate authority for disputes related to land revenue, tenancy, and agricultural land is the:
(A) Rajasthan High Court
(B) Board of Revenue
(C) State Human Rights Commission
(D) District Court

17. Where is the permanent headquarters of the Board of Revenue of Rajasthan situated?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Ajmer
(D) Udaipur

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18. Who appoints the Tehsildar in the state of Rajasthan?
(A) Board of Revenue
(B) Chief Minister
(C) District Collector
(D) Divisional Commissioner

19. The regular inspection of crops for the purpose of maintaining agricultural statistics and land records is technically known in Rajasthan as:
(A) Jamabandi
(B) Mutation
(C) Girdawari
(D) Kharij

20. Match the officers in List I with their primary administrative jurisdiction in List II:
List I: Officers
P. Divisional Commissioner
Q. District Collector
R. Sub-Divisional Magistrate
S. Tehsildar
List II: Administrative Jurisdiction
1. Tehsil
2. Sub-division
3. District
4. Division
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

(A) Zila Pramukh
(B) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
(C) Block Development Officer (BDO)
(D) Gram Sevak

43. Which of the following is NOT an appellate court for land revenue cases in Rajasthan?
(A) Court of the Tehsildar
(B) Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Board of Revenue
(D) Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate

44. What is the meaning of a 'Note Sheet' in the Secretariat file management system?
(A) The durable paper wrapping used to secure and preserve historical official file bundles
(B) The official printed state gazette notification publishing finalized executive policies
(C) The master departmental index page listing personnel details and employee designations
(D) The file section where officials record analysis, remarks, and decision suggestions

45. Match the e-Governance portal/initiative in List I with its main purpose in List II:
List I: Portal/Initiative
P. Rajasthan Sampark
Q. Apna Khata
R. e-Mitra
S. RajKaaj
List II: Main Purpose
1. Access to online land records (Jamabandi)
2. Registration and redressal of public grievances
3. Electronic file management system in government offices
4. Delivery of multiple citizen services through kiosks
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

46. The first Chief Secretary of the state of Rajasthan was:
(A) Bhagwant Singh Mehta
(B) K. Radhakrishnan
(C) V. B. L. Mathur
(D) Meetha Lal Mehta

47. Who appoints the District Collector in Rajasthan?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Union Public Service Commission
(C) The State Government
(D) The Board of Revenue

48. Identify the odd one out among the following officials based on their non-involvement in the direct chain of land revenue administration:
(A) Station House Officer (SHO)
(B) Patwari
(C) Tehsildar
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)

49. The foundational training for the newly selected officers of the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) is primarily conducted at:
(A) The Central State Police Academy and Training Centre located at Jaipur
(B) HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (RIPA), Jaipur
(C) The Revenue and Judicial Officers Administrative Board Centre at Ajmer
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Telangana

50. Arrange the following police administration officers in descending order of their rank (from highest to lowest) at the district level:
1. Sub-Inspector (SI)
2. Superintendent of Police (SP)
3. Additional Superintendent of Police (Addl. SP)
4. Circle Officer / Deputy Superintendent of Police (DySP)
Choose the correct order:
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

51. The primary purpose of the District Planning Committee (DPC) is:
(A) To review administrative allowances and fix official salary scales of district civil servants
(B) To consolidate rural and urban local plans into a comprehensive draft district development plan
(C) To formulate external bilateral trade policy and handle foreign diplomatic relations of the state
(D) To manage recruitment examinations and operational deployments of the state police cadre

52. Which district-level officer functions as the primary protocol officer to receive state

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which remain within the exclusive domain of judicial courts.

41. (B) Panchayati Raj bodies
The Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Part IX into the Constitution of India, establishing standard provisions for Panchayati Raj bodies in rural areas. Article 243-K was created as part of this amendment to set up an independent State Election Commission responsible for superintending and conducting democratic elections to rural local institutions.

42. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Section 36(2) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the State Human Rights Commission is barred from inquiring into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the alleged violation occurred. This statutory limitation period ensures timely reporting and prevents inquiries into stale or ancient grievances.

43. (A) The Governor, with approval of the President
Under Article 315(4) of the Constitution of India, the Union Public Service Commission may agree to serve all or any administrative needs of a state if requested to do so by the Governor of that state, subject to obtaining the prior formal approval of the President of India.

44. (C) Civil court powers to summon and examine on oath
While investigating complaints under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, the Lokayukta is vested with powers equivalent to a civil court trying a suit. These include summoning witnesses, examining persons on oath, requiring the discovery and production of documents, and receiving written evidence on affidavits during inquiries.

45. (D) It was constituted in 1995 under the chairmanship of K.K. Goyal.
The First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan was constituted by the Governor in April 1995 under Article 243-I of the Constitution. Prominent leader K.K. Goyal was appointed as its first Chairman. The commission submitted its report covering recommendations for the financial devolution period spanning from the year 1995 to 2000.

46. (C) The Governor of Rajasthan
Under Section 17 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner can be removed from office by the Governor. This order is issued after a Supreme Court reference confirms misbehavior or incapacity following a formal inquiry conducted under the prescribed legal procedure.

47. (B) Accountability and grievance redressal bodies
Independent statutory and constitutional commissions play a vital role in good governance by enhancing administrative accountability, promoting transparency, and offering mechanisms for grievance redressal. By evaluating government actions, safeguarding citizen rights, and checking administrative excesses, these bodies build public trust and ensure that executive departments remain answerable to the rule of law.

48. (A) K.K. Goyal, Hiralal Devpura, Manik Chand Surana, B.D. Kalla
The State Finance Commissions in Rajasthan were headed successively by distinguished figures across different financial terms. The First Commission was chaired by K.K. Goyal, followed by Hiralal Devpura for the Second, Manik Chand Surana for the Third, and Dr. B.D. Kalla for the Fourth State Finance Commission in chronological order.

49. (B) Three members
Under the Rajasthan State Commission for Women Act, 1990, the commission consists of a Chairperson and three nominated regular members. In addition, the Member Secretary functions as the executive head to manage administrative operations, implement policy decisions, and facilitate investigations into women's welfare complaints across the entire state of Rajasthan.

50. (C) He can be removed by the Governor at any time without any formal inquiry.
According to Article 243-K of the Constitution, the State Election Commissioner cannot be removed by the Governor at will or without due process. Instead, removal requires the same constitutional procedure and grounds as a High Court judge, involving an address by Parliament and an order passed by the President of India.

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62. To improve administrative efficiency, the Government of Rajasthan frequently organizes "Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang" campaigns. What is the primary focus of these campaigns?
(A) To resolve pending public grievances and deliver essential citizen services directly at village camps
(B) To encourage foreign direct investment and set up large multinational industrial hubs in rural areas
(C) To conduct direct physical fitness tests and recruit police constables from various village panchayats
(D) To construct administrative secretariat branch buildings and IT centers across all village panchayats

63. Which district-level officer manages the financial treasury, processing of bills, and pension distributions on behalf of the state government?
(A) Superintendent of Police
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) District Treasury Officer
(D) Patwari

64. A Sub-Division in Rajasthan is geographically constituted by grouping together a few:
(A) Districts
(B) Tehsils
(C) Divisions
(D) Zila Parishads

65. Match the administrative function in List I with the responsible authority in List II:
List I: Administrative Function
P. Administrative head of the State civil services
Q. Highest appellate body for revenue cases
R. District head of police administration
S. Maintenance of land records at the village level
List II: Responsible Authority
1. Board of Revenue
2. Superintendent of Police (SP)
3. Patwari
4. Chief Secretary
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

66. The transfer of policy guidelines from the State Secretariat to the district administration for execution is generally channeled through the:
(A) Directorate or Commissionerate of the department
(B) District Police Headquarters and Law Enforcement Directorate
(C) High Court Registry and Judicial Administration Officers
(D) Legislative Assembly Secretariat and Parliamentary Committee

67. Identify the incorrect pair from the following administrative units and their respective heads:
(A) Sub-division — Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
(B) Division — Divisional Commissioner
(C) State Secretariat — Chief Secretary
(D) Zila Parishad — Tehsildar

68. The primary function of the 'RajKaaj' digital portal implemented in the State Secretariat and district offices is:
(A) Procuring and distributing free smartphones, internet plans, and agricultural tools to rural farmers
(B) Facilitating electronic file tracking, leave approval, and digital governance in government offices
(C) Conducting competitive online auctions for selling state-owned commercial and agricultural land parcels
(D) Providing free online coaching classes, learning materials, and mentoring for civil service aspirants

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69. Which of the following powers is NOT held by the District Collector?
(A) Issuing arms licenses under the Arms Act
(B) Acting as the Returning Officer for parliamentary elections in the district
(C) Passing the death penalty in a murder case
(D) Requisitioning resources during natural disasters

70. In the context of coordination between the Secretariat and District Administration, what is the role of the District Collector?
(A) He acts as the eyes and ears of the State Government, implementing secretariat policies at the grassroots level.
(B) He operates completely independently of state executive authority and is not bound by Secretariat policy directions.
(C) He serves as the chief administrative authority responsible for reviewing and writing Annual Confidential Reports of

9. (C) The Secretariat acts as a think-tank and policy-making body for the State Government.
The State Secretariat functions as the central policy-making organ and administrative think-tank for the state executive. It is responsible for analyzing complex public issues, formulating executive policies, drafting administrative legislation, allocating departmental budgets, and assisting ministers in decision-making, while operational execution of these policies is left to executive directorates and field offices.

10. (A) I and II only
The Chief Secretary is an appointed senior officer from the Indian Administrative Service who serves as the chief administrative advisor to the Chief Minister and ex-officio Secretary to the Cabinet. This non-elected civil servant coordinates administrative affairs across departments and takes minutes during cabinet meetings without holding membership in the State Legislative Assembly.

11. (D) Powers to maintain public order and preventive security under CrPC
Magisterial powers vested in a District Collector under the Code of Criminal Procedure pertain to maintaining public peace, tranquility, and law and order. These executive powers authorize the officer to issue orders suppressing unlawful assemblies, deploy police forces, control public emergencies, grant executive approvals, and enforce preventive detention measures within district administrative boundaries.

12. (B) District Collector
The District Collector serves as the chief coordinator for economic planning and social development at the district level. Responsibilities include regularly monitoring implementation, inter-departmental convergence, and progress of central and state developmental schemes, including the prominent 20-Point Programme designed to eradicate poverty, improve infrastructure, and elevate living standards across local populations.

13. (C) Rajasthan Sampark
Rajasthan Sampark is a flagship e-Governance initiative implemented by the state government to establish a unified public grievance redressal mechanism. The portal provides citizens with a transparent, digitized platform to lodge complaints against public departments, track grievance statuses online, and receive resolution updates, thereby improving administrative accountability and public service responsiveness.

14. (D) Superintendent of Police
The Superintendent of Police serves as the administrative and operational head of the police organization at the district level. This officer is directly responsible for preventing crime, investigating offences, deploying force personnel, maintaining public order, and supervising police stations, operating under the overall general control and direction of the District Magistrate.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The District Collector is designated as the District Magistrate because executive magisterial authority is vested in the position under the law. Vested with powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the officer maintains public order, prevents civil unrest, and oversees local police operations, directly justifying the dual title and functional administrative responsibilities.

16. (B) Board of Revenue
The Board of Revenue, established under revenue legislation, serves as the highest judicial appellate authority for land revenue, tenancy, and agricultural boundary disputes in Rajasthan. It exercises supervisory jurisdiction over revenue courts across the state, reviewing appeals against decisions rendered by revenue officers such as Divisional Commissioners, Collectors, and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.

17. (C) Ajmer
The permanent headquarters of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan is located in Ajmer. As the supreme revenue authority in the state, this statutory body determines revenue policies, manages land records administration, and adjudicates high-level revenue appeals involving tenancy, land settlement, and agricultural property holdings across all districts of the state.

18. (A) Board of Revenue
In Rajasthan, the power to recruit, appoint, and control Tehsildars rests with the Board of Revenue. As members of the Rajasthan Tehsildar Service, these revenue officials are appointed to head tehsils, where they manage land revenue collection, maintain land records, oversee local

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary serves as the administrative head of the State Secretariat in Rajasthan. Positioned as the topmost executive civil servant in the state administration, this official exercises overall control over all administrative departments, advises the Chief Minister on policy matters, coordinates inter-departmental operations, and acts as the principal communication link between state and central government authorities.

2. (A) To record incoming official letters and documents
The Dak Register in the file management system of the State Secretariat is specifically maintained to log and track all incoming official letters, correspondence, and external communications received by an office. Maintaining this systematic documentation ensures accountability, prevents loss of official documents, and facilitates structured workflow movement prior to placing matters into active departmental files.

3. (C) 50 districts and 10 divisions
Following the administrative reorganization undertaken by the state government in 2023, Rajasthan expanded its territorial administrative framework to encompass 50 districts organized across 10 administrative divisions. This restructuring aimed to facilitate decentralized governance, bring administration closer to citizens, improve public service delivery, and enhance monitoring across various regional units throughout the state territory.

4. (D) Divisional Commissioner
The Divisional Commissioner acts as the vital administrative bridge linking the central State Government and district-level administrative machinery in Rajasthan. Positioned above District Collectors within a division, this senior civil servant oversees, coordinates, and supervises revenue collection, law and order maintenance, and development programs across all districts falling under that specified administrative division.

5. (C) Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission, headquartered in Ajmer, is the constitutional body mandated with recruiting state civil servants in Rajasthan. It conducts combined competitive examinations to recruit candidates for prestigious administrative posts, including the Rajasthan Administrative Service, which forms the executive core responsible for implementing policy directives across revenue, sub-divisional, and state-level departments.

6. (B) To advise ministers on policies and ensure departmental implementation
A Departmental Secretary in the State Secretariat functions as the administrative head of a government department. The primary role of this civil servant is to assist and advise the cabinet minister in policy formulation, oversee budget preparation, ensure execution of policy decisions across subordinate directorates, and coordinate departmental operations to maintain efficient administrative functioning.

7. (D) Zila Parishad
In Rajasthan, the District Rural Development Agency was merged into the Zila Parishad to ensure integrated rural development planning and administrative cohesion. This structural integration allows the Panchayati Raj institution to directly oversee, execute, and monitor various central and state poverty alleviation, wage employment, and infrastructure development schemes across rural areas of the district.

8. (A) District Collector
Under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the District Collector serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority. In this capacity, the officer leads disaster preparedness, coordinates emergency relief operations, manages resource allocation, and directs all district-level government departments during natural or man-made calamities to ensure prompt public response.

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State Ministers.

(D) He acts as the chief constitutional advocate who legally represents the State Government before the Supreme Court.

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crop assessments, and exercise executive revenue magistrate jurisdictions.

19. (C) Girdawari
Girdawari refers to the periodic field inspection of agricultural land conducted by revenue officials, primarily Patwaris, to record crop patterns, land cultivation details, and ownership status. These physical inspections are conducted twice or thrice yearly to generate accurate agricultural statistics, evaluate crop losses during natural disasters, and update official land records.

20. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Administrative governance in Rajasthan is structured hierarchically across distinct geographical jurisdictions. The Divisional Commissioner oversees an entire administrative division comprising multiple districts. The District Collector manages administrative operations across a single district. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate exercises jurisdiction over a sub-division, while the Tehsildar directs revenue and local administration at the tehsil level.

21. (D) District Collector
During general elections for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly, the District Collector functions as the District Election Officer. In this statutory capacity under election laws, the officer supervises electoral roll preparation, oversees polling station arrangements, manages logistics, enforces the model code of conduct, and coordinates voting processes across the district.

22. (B) The District Collector is a directly elected representative of the people.
The District Collector is a career civil servant appointed by the state executive from the Indian Administrative Service, rather than a politician elected through popular vote. As the chief administrative executive, the officer acts as the representative of the state government, directing development, maintaining law and order, and coordinating revenue services.

23. (A) District Collector
In times of natural calamities such as droughts, famines, or floods, the District Collector acts as the principal relief officer for the district. The Collector coordinates relief operations, mobilizes government machinery, manages distribution of emergency funds and food supplies, coordinates with humanitarian agencies, and ensures immediate mitigation of distress among affected citizens.

24. (D) Conducting the trials of criminal cases
The State Secretariat is exclusively a policy-formulating, legislative drafting, and administrative advisory body for the state government. Exercising judicial functions, such as conducting criminal trials and awarding legal punishments, falls under the constitutional domain of the independent judiciary and criminal courts, remaining completely outside the administrative mandate of the Secretariat.

25. (A) Division → District → Sub-division → Tehsil → Village
The revenue administrative hierarchy in Rajasthan follows a structured descending territorial order. The highest regional authority is the Division, headed by a Divisional Commissioner. Below it lies the District, followed by the Sub-division, then the Tehsil managed by a Tehsildar, and ultimately the Village level administered by local Patwaris.

26. (B) Apna Khata
Apna Khata, also known as the E-Dharti portal, is the official e-Governance platform launched by the Rajasthan Revenue Department. It enables citizens to access digitally signed land records, view Jamabandi land rights copies online, inspect mutation entries, and verify land ownership details transparently without physically visiting government revenue offices.

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27. (C) 1987
The post of Divisional Commissioner was abolished in Rajasthan in 1962 during the tenure of Chief Minister Mohan Lal Sukhadia to streamline administrative layers. However, recognizing the need for effective regional supervision and administrative coordination over districts, the system was officially revived by the state government in January 1987.

28. (A) Bhilwara
Following the administrative boundary reorganization in 2023, Rajasthan consists of ten administrative divisions: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Sikar, Pali, and Banswara. Bhilwara remains a district situated within the Ajmer division and does not hold status as an administrative

68. (B) Facilitating electronic file tracking, leave approval, and digital governance in government offices

RajKaaj is an enterprise e-Office portal implemented across government departments and administrative offices in Rajasthan. It automates internal workflow management by enabling electronic file creation, digital file tracking, online leave approvals, performance appraisal processing, and paperless administrative operations, thereby improving speed, transparency, and operational efficiency within state administration offices.

69. (C) Passing the death penalty in a murder case

The District Collector possesses broad administrative, revenue, and magisterial powers, including issuing arms licenses, managing disaster relief, and acting as Returning Officer during parliamentary elections. However, trial of capital offenses and passing criminal sentences, such as the death penalty, belong exclusively to independent judicial authorities, specifically Sessions Courts.

70. (A) He acts as the eyes and ears of the State Government, implementing secretariat policies at the grassroots level.

The District Collector serves as the crucial operational bridge connecting the State Secretariat with local field governance. Functioning as the executive agent of the state government in the district, this officer ensures that policy decisions, welfare schemes, and administrative instructions formulated in the Secretariat are effectively executed across grassroots public administration units.

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care, and maternal health schemes under the Poshan Abhiyan framework.

39. (C) District Collector
The District Collector serves as the Chairman of the District Health Society, providing administrative leadership and inter-departmental convergence for public health programs. Working alongside health officials, the Collector monitors the execution of the National Health Mission, oversees healthcare infrastructure development, allocates funds, and ensures effective delivery of medical services across the district.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chief Secretary plays a decisive role in resolving administrative conflicts between different state departments because of holding the position of Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries. In this leadership role, the Chief Secretary coordinates executive actions, harmonizes inter-departmental policies, and streamlines administrative decision-making throughout the State Secretariat hierarchy.

41. (D) 181
The toll-free helpline number 181 is established under the Rajasthan Sampark portal to register public grievances and administrative complaints. Citizens across the state can dial this number directly to log complaints against various government services, request administrative intervention, track grievance status, and receive centralized assistance without visiting government offices.

42. (B) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
To maintain seamless alignment between civil district administration and rural local governance, the District Collector coordinates directly with the Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad. As the executive officer of the apex rural local body, the Chief Executive Officer facilitates joint implementation of development projects and government welfare schemes.

43. (D) Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate
The Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate operates strictly within the criminal judicial branch and does not hear land revenue or agricultural tenancy cases. Land revenue disputes in Rajasthan are adjudicated exclusively through specialized revenue courts, including the Tehsildar Court, Sub-Divisional Magistrate Court, Collectorate Court, and the Board of Revenue.

44. (D) The file section where officials record analysis, remarks, and decision suggestions
In the Secretariat file management system, a Note Sheet forms the internal written record of an administrative file. It is used by dealing assistants, section officers, and departmental secretaries to write official summaries, analyze legal and policy aspects, record opinions, offer recommendations, and obtain official approval from higher executive authorities.

45. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Rajasthan's e-Governance framework utilizes specialized portals for distinct functions: Rajasthan Sampark handles public grievance redressal; Apna Khata provides online access to land records like Jamabandi; e-Mitra delivers diverse citizen services through unified kiosks; and RajKaaj acts as an integrated digital file and human resource management platform for government offices.

46. (B) K. Radhakrishnan
K. Radhakrishnan served as the first Chief Secretary of Rajasthan following the formation and administrative integration of the state. Appointed in September 1949, this senior administrative officer laid the foundation for administrative structures, civil service integration, and executive governance mechanisms in the newly unified state of Rajasthan.

47. (C) The State Government
The State Government holds the sole administrative authority to post, transfer, and appoint District Collectors across all districts in Rajasthan. District Collectors are selected from senior officers of the Indian Administrative Service, and their appointments are officially issued by the Department of Personnel under the authority of the state executive.

48. (A) Station House Officer (SHO)
The Station House Officer is a police officer responsible for managing a local police station and handling law enforcement, crime investigation, and public safety duties. Unlike Patwaris, Tehsildars, and Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the Station House Officer operates completely outside the specialized executive

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divisional headquarters in the reorganized structural setup.

29. (C) District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate
Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure empowers an executive magistrate, specifically the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to issue urgent temporary directions to prevent public disorder. This includes restricting assemblies, prohibiting carrying weapons, or imposing curfews in areas facing threats of danger, riots, or public disturbance.

30. (A) Tehsildar
The Tehsildar serves as the administrative head of a tehsil, functioning as the key official for land revenue collection and record management. Working under the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, this officer supervises land revenue records, oversees Patwaris, issues statutory certificates, and acts as an executive revenue magistrate within the local jurisdiction.

31. (D) To deliver various government and citizen services under a single roof
The e-Mitra project in Rajasthan is a public-private partnership e-Governance initiative designed to deliver a wide spectrum of government-to-citizen and business-to-citizen services under one roof. Through centralized physical kiosks and online platforms, citizens can pay utility bills, apply for official certificates, access welfare schemes, and obtain government documents conveniently.

32. (B) Tehsildar
The Tehsildar acts as the primary appellate authority at the tehsil level regarding initial revenue and land record disputes. When entry errors, field measurement disputes, or mutation order issues are raised against lower revenue staff like Patwaris or Girdawars, the Tehsildar hears first appeals and issues corrective legal orders.

33. (B) Patwari
The Patwari is the primary grass-roots revenue official operating at the village level within a defined circle. Responsible for maintaining updated land record registers, documenting ownership changes, conducting periodic crop inspections, and assisting in local revenue collection, this official acts as the vital link between village communities and state administration.

34. (B) To review public grievances regarding corruption and administrative delays in offices
The District Vigilance Committee functions at the district level to oversee administrative integrity and enhance public accountability. Chaired by the District Collector, the committee regularly reviews public complaints regarding official corruption, administrative delays, red tape, and malpractices across government departments, recommending corrective or disciplinary actions against negligent officials.

35. (C) III only
The Patwari is a civil servant appointed by the state administration, functioning as the lowest official in the revenue department hierarchy to maintain village land records and inspect crops. This position is purely an administrative government post and is not an elected office chosen by the Gram Sabha or village residents.

36. (C) District Collector
The District Collector writes the primary Annual Confidential Report evaluating the administrative performance and operational coordination of the Superintendent of Police. This supervisory role ensures that police leadership remains accountable to executive civil authority, maintaining harmonious coordination between law enforcement and overall civil district administration for law and order.

37. (D) Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary, as the topmost administrative officer of the state government, presides over periodic conferences of District Collectors in Rajasthan. These high-level meetings serve to review state development programs, evaluate law and order situations, align district administrative priorities with government policies, and resolve cross-departmental operational challenges.

38. (A) Deputy Director of Women and Child Welfare
The Deputy Director of Women and Child Welfare serves as the key departmental officer at the district level responsible for executing social welfare initiatives. This official directly supervises, monitors, and coordinates grassroots welfare programs, including Anganwadi operations, supplementary nutrition, early child

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enforcement actions to ensure overall public order and administrative harmony across the district.

59. (A) Officer-in-Charge of a specific section or cell (like election or revenue)
In district collectorate administrative parlance, OIC stands for Officer-in-Charge. Senior administrative staff or Assistant Collectors are assigned specific functional branches or cells—such as elections, revenue, relief, or judicial matters—acting as the Officer-in-Charge responsible for supervising file processing, routine management, and administrative decisions within that dedicated section.

60. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Board of Revenue was created specifically as a specialized statutory tribunal focusing exclusively on land revenue, tenancy rights, and agricultural land litigation in Rajasthan. Because its statutory jurisdiction is limited strictly to revenue administration and related land laws, it exercises no judicial authority over ordinary civil or criminal court matters.

61. (D) He supervises and coordinates the work of the District Collectors within his division
A Divisional Commissioner serves as the senior administrative head supervising multiple districts within an administrative division in Rajasthan. Drawn from senior rank IAS officers, this authority acts as an administrative coordinator, inspecting collectorates, guiding District Collectors, overseeing major state programs, and ensuring effective multi-district administrative coordination across regional boundaries.

62. (A) To resolve pending public grievances and deliver essential citizen services directly at village camps
The "Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang" initiative is a major administrative outreach campaign organized by the Rajasthan government to bring public services directly to rural citizens. Special mobile camps are set up in village panchayats where multi-departmental teams resolve pending land record issues, issue certificates, approve welfare pensions, and settle grievances on the spot.

63. (C) District Treasury Officer
The District Treasury Officer heads the district treasury, operating under the state Finance Department to manage government financial administration locally. Responsibilities include auditing and passing departmental expenditure bills, supervising public disbursements, processing government employee salaries, disbursing monthly pensions, and maintaining accurate financial accounting records for all district executive offices.

64. (B) Tehsils
In the administrative hierarchy of Rajasthan, a Sub-Division is formed by grouping together two or more contiguous tehsils within a district. Positioned between the district and tehsil levels, the sub-division is headed by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate who exercises administrative, revenue, and executive magisterial oversight across those grouped tehsils.

65. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Administrative governance roles are distributed systematically: the Chief Secretary serves as the administrative head of state civil services; the Board of Revenue functions as the apex appellate body for land revenue cases; the Superintendent of Police commands district law enforcement; and the Patwari handles grass-roots land record maintenance at the village level.

66. (A) Directorate or Commissionerate of the department
Policy directions approved by ministers in the State Secretariat are transmitted to field offices through executive Directorates or Commissionerates. Headed by executive directors, these specialized departmental bodies translate broad secretariat policies into actionable administrative instructions, operational guidelines, and field orders for execution by district and local administration units.

67. (D) Zila Parishad — Tehsildar
A Tehsildar is a revenue officer who heads a tehsil within the state revenue framework, whereas a Zila Parishad is the top-tier Panchayati Raj rural local body headed administratively by a Chief Executive Officer and politically by an elected Zila Pramukh. Assigning a Tehsildar as administrative head of a Zila Parishad is factually incorrect.

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hierarchy responsible for land revenue collection and land record administration.

49. (B) HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (RIPA), Jaipur
Newly appointed officers of the Rajasthan Administrative Service receive their foundational and institutional training at the HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration in Jaipur. This premier state academy provides training in administrative law, land revenue management, financial rules, public administration, and field governance to prepare officers for executive roles.

50. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Police administration at the district level follows a precise hierarchy of operational rank. The Superintendent of Police holds the highest position, followed immediately by the Additional Superintendent of Police. Below them is the Circle Officer or Deputy Superintendent of Police, while the Sub-Inspector serves as a subordinate officer managing police station operations.

51. (B) To consolidate rural and urban local plans into a comprehensive draft district development plan
Under Article 243ZD of the Constitution, the primary objective of the District Planning Committee is to consolidate development plans prepared by rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities across the district. This committee synthesizes local priorities into a unified draft district development plan to ensure balanced economic growth and efficient resource allocation.

52. (B) District Collector (or a designated ADM)
The District Collector, often delegating duties to an Additional District Magistrate, serves as the principal protocol officer for the district administration. Responsible for maintaining official protocol, this officer receives visiting dignitaries, state ministers, foreign delegates, and high-ranking constitutional authorities, ensuring appropriate security, accommodation, and administrative arrangements during their visit.

53. (C) Indian Administrative Service (IAS) or Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS)
A Sub-Divisional Magistrate heading a sub-division in Rajasthan is drawn either from the Indian Administrative Service or the Rajasthan Administrative Service. These cadre civil servants are posted by the state government to manage revenue executive administration, oversee local development projects, and exercise magisterial powers for maintaining public order locally.

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54. (D) Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary represents the highest executive civil service post accessible to an Indian Administrative Service officer within the state government framework. Functioning as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister, head of the state civil service, and leader of the Secretariat administrative apparatus, this official outranks all other state bureaucrats.

55. (A) I and II only
The Sub-Divisional Magistrate functions as an executive magistrate within a sub-division, maintaining local law and order while hearing first appeals against revenue decisions issued by Tehsildars. Direct supervision over the central State Secretariat, however, is exercised by the Chief Secretary and departmental secretaries, completely outside sub-divisional administrative boundaries.

56. (B) e-PDS
The e-PDS portal is an e-Governance platform created by the Food and Civil Supplies Department of Rajasthan to manage the public distribution system. It digitizes ration card management, automates supply chain logistics, tracks fair price shop distributions, and ensures transparent allocation of subsidized food grains to eligible beneficiary families.

57. (B) Tehsildar
The Tehsildar holds primary statutory authority at the local level to sanction land mutations, formalizing ownership transfers and title updates in official revenue records. After verifying land transfer documents, succession claims, or sale deeds submitted by field staff, the Tehsildar issues formal orders updating property rights in government registers.

58. (D) District Magistrate (Collector)
While the Superintendent of Police retains direct operational control over police personnel and crime investigation, this authority is exercised under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate maintains supervisory authority over police law

CHAPTER 25
Local Self Government and Panchayati Raj

1. What is the primary constitutional objective of establishing local self-government in India?
(A) To generate financial revenue for the state government administration
(B) To promote democratic decentralization at the local level
(C) To reduce the pending case burden on lower and higher judiciary
(D) To provide permanent government employment to rural youth

2. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act added which Part to the Constitution of India?
(A) Part IX
(B) Part VIII
(C) Part IX-A
(D) Part X

3. In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system established in Rajasthan, which of the following is the intermediate tier?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Panchayat Samiti
(D) Zila Parishad

4. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the formation of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) It consists of a Sarpanch and directly elected Ward Panchs.
(B) It is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj system.
(C) It is constituted for a village or a group of villages.
(D) Its members are nominated by the District Collector.

5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Local self-government institutions strengthen the roots of democracy in India.
Reason (R): They enable ordinary citizens to directly participate in local planning and administration.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Who presides over the meetings of the Gram Panchayat?
(A) Village Development Officer
(B) Sarpanch
(C) Block Development Officer
(D) Pradhan

7. The Panchayat Samiti acts as a crucial connecting link between which two institutions?
(A) Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat
(B) Zila Parishad and State Legislature
(C) State Government and Central Government
(D) Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad

8. Who is the elected political head of a Panchayat Samiti?
(A) Pradhan
(B) Sarpanch
(C) Zila Pramukh
(D) Mayor

9. In Rajasthan, what is the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj system at the district level?
(A) Municipal Council
(B) Panchayat Samiti
(C) Zila Parishad
(D) Gram Panchayat

10. Consider the following statements regarding the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It provides constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
II. It mandates a five-year term for all Panchayats.
III. It deals with the administration of urban local bodies like Municipalities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

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revenue collection, and industrial concentration. Municipal Corporations are constituted for larger urban areas with high population density and substantial civic revenues, whereas Municipal Councils govern smaller urban areas. Additionally, Corporations are headed by Mayors, whereas Councils are led by Chairpersons or Sabhapatis within municipal framework rules.

19. (C) Chairman or Sabhapati
The elected political head presiding over a Municipal Council or Nagar Parishad is designated as the Chairman or Sabhapati. This elected official leads the municipal board, guides policy deliberations, manages civic development projects, oversees municipal budget execution, and coordinates local civic governance matters with state municipal administration departments and local administrative officers.

20. (D) Directly elected by the registered voters of the respective ward
A Ward Councillor or Parshad in Rajasthan's municipal governance system is directly elected by registered citizens residing within that specific municipal ward through adult suffrage. These secret ballot democratic elections are conducted under the supervision of the State Election Commission to ensure direct popular representation and democratic accountability in urban civic planning and local governance.

21. (C) Corporate Income Tax
Corporate Income Tax is a direct central tax levied and collected exclusively by the Union Government under constitutional distribution of powers, not by local institutions. Panchayati Raj Institutions derive financial revenues from local sources like property taxes, user fees, local licensing tariffs, alongside statutory grants-in-aid transferred directly by state governments and recommendations from finance commissions.

22. (B) State Finance Commission
Article 243I and Article 243Y mandate the Governor to constitute a State Finance Commission every five years. This statutory body evaluates the financial standing of Panchayats and Municipalities, recommending fiscal devolution principles, state tax sharing allocations, grant-in-aid distributions, and necessary statutory measures to enhance internal financial resource generation for local self-government institutions.

23. (C) 29
The Eleventh Schedule, inserted into the Constitution via the Seventy-third Amendment Act of 1992, contains twenty-nine functional subjects devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions. These subjects cover key areas including agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, rural housing, drinking water, roads, poverty alleviation, primary education, sanitation, health, and social welfare across rural areas.

24. (B) 18 items
The Twelfth Schedule, added to the Indian Constitution by the Seventy-fourth Amendment Act of 1992, enumerates eighteen specific functional responsibilities assigned to urban local bodies. These official municipal subjects encompass urban planning, land use regulation, roads, bridges, public health, sanitation, fire services, urban forestry, slum upgrading, and comprehensive civic amenity management.

25. (A) I and II only
The Gram Sabha is a permanent body comprising all registered voters within a Gram Panchayat area and forms the primary foundation of rural self-governance. While it oversees local planning and audits village development, civil administration officers like the District Collector are appointed by state authority and cannot be removed by local popular bodies.

26. (B) 21 years
Under Article 243V and Article 243F of the Constitution, along with the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, the minimum age requirement for contesting elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities is twenty-one years. Although voter registration requires reaching eighteen years, candidate eligibility for seeking election to local legislative seats is specifically fixed at twenty-one.

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27. (D) To extend Part IX provisions to Scheduled Areas with modifications
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 was enacted to extend Part IX panchayat provisions to Fifth Schedule areas. PESA modifies central rules to safeguard indigenous customs, empower Gram Sabhas over minor natural resources, protect traditional tribal institutions, and preserve community ownership over local economic activities in tribal belts.

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(C) Corporate Income Tax
(D) Grants-in-aid from the State Government

22. Which authority reviews the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities and recommends the sharing of state taxes?
(A) State Election Commission
(B) State Finance Commission
(C) Reserve Bank of India
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General

23. How many functional items are listed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution for Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) 18
(B) 22
(C) 29
(D) 35

24. The 12th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which contains the subjects for Municipalities, consists of how many items?
(A) 12 items
(B) 18 items
(C) 24 items
(D) 29 items

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Gram Sabha:
I. It is a permanent body and the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system.
II. It consists of all registered voters within the Gram Panchayat area.
III. It has the power to directly dismiss the District Collector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

26. In Rajasthan, what is the minimum age required for a candidate to contest Panchayati Raj or Municipal elections?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

27. The PESA Act was enacted in 1996 for which primary purpose?
(A) To abolish the Panchayati Raj system across all rural areas in India
(B) To privatize rural local governance and municipal administration
(C) To merge rural and urban local self-government administrative bodies
(D) To extend Part IX provisions to Scheduled Areas with modifications

28. Historically, on which date did Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurate the Panchayati Raj system in Nagaur, Rajasthan?
(A) 15th August 1947
(B) 26th January 1950
(C) 2nd October 1959
(D) 1st November 1956

29. Which e-governance portal was launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to strengthen digital governance and planning at the Panchayat level?
(A) e-NAM
(B) e-Pathshala
(C) e-Gram Swaraj
(D) e-Sanjeevani

30. Select the correct chronological order of the establishment of the following committees on Panchayati Raj:
1. Ashok Mehta Committee
2. L.M. Singhvi Committee
3. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(A) 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

31. What is the fundamental difference between the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat?
(A) The Gram Sabha comprises all voters, whereas the Gram Panchayat comprises elected representatives.
(B) The Gram Sabha is an elected executive body, whereas the Gram Panchayat is the general assembly of all voters.
(C) The Gram Sabha operates at the block administrative level, whereas the Gram Panchayat operates at the district level.
(D) There is no fundamental legal difference; they are simply two alternative names for the exact same local institution.

32. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner in Rajasthan?
(A) Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(B) Governor of Rajasthan
(C) President of India
(D) Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court

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33. Which of the following subjects is an obligatory function of a Municipality under the 12th Schedule?
(A) Space research and satellite launch operations
(B) Public health and sanitation
(C) International trade relations and diplomacy
(D) Operation and maintenance of national highways

34. In a Panchayat Samiti, who is responsible for executing the developmental schemes and acting as the administrative head?
(A) Block Development Officer
(B) Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat
(C) Zila Pramukh of the Zila Parishad
(D) District Magistrate and Collector

35. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 74th Amendment Act made it mandatory to constitute a District Planning Committee (DPC).
Reason (R): The DPC is required to consolidate the plans prepared by both Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Which of the following statements about the tenure of Panchayati Raj Institutions is correct?
(A) They have a fixed term of six years with one-third members retiring biennially.
(B) They are permanent constitutional bodies that cannot be dissolved under any circumstances.
(C) The tenure length is decided by the Chief Minister and varies from year to year.
(D) Five years, with fresh elections within six months if dissolved early.

37. To whom does the Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat submit their resignation in Rajasthan?
(A) Zila Pramukh of the Zila Parishad
(B) District Collector and Magistrate
(C) Block Development Officer
(D) Chief Minister of the State

38. The administrative head of a Municipal Corporation, typically an IAS officer appointed by the State Government, is called:
(A) Mayor of the Corporation
(B) Municipal Commissioner
(C) Sabhapati of the Council
(D) Chief Ward Councillor

39. In Rajasthan, a "Ward Sabha" is conceptually closest to which of the following institutions at the ward level?
(A) Zila Parishad
(B) State Legislative Assembly
(C) Panchayat Samiti
(D) Gram Sabha

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40. Match the Constitutional Articles in List I with their subjects in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Article)
P. Article 243D
Q. Article 243I
R. Article 243K
S. Article 243Q
List II: (Subject)
1. State Finance Commission
2. Constitution of Municipalities
3. Reservation of seats in Panchayats
4. State Election Commission
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

41. Which of the following best describes "Citizen Participation" in local self-government?
(A) Citizens paying annual income taxes directly to the central government treasury
(B) Only elected political representatives participating in government administration
(C) Direct involvement of citizens in decision-making in Gram Sabha meetings
(D) Citizens intentionally boycotting local elections to protest against public policies

42. Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, which of the following is a valid ground for disqualification from becoming a member?
(A) Having more than two children born after 27 November 1995
(B) Being a registered voter in the electoral roll of the Gram Panchayat
(C) Belonging to a recognized Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe category
(D) Attaining an age of over 60 years at the time of filing nomination

43. Who is the ex-officio Secretary of the Gram Panchayat responsible for maintaining records and funds?
(A) Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat
(B) Patwari of the local Revenue Circle
(C) Tehsildar of the Tehsil Office
(D) Village Development Officer (VDO)

44. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zila Parishad is usually drawn from which cadre?
(A) Directly elected Ward Panchs of the Panchayati Raj system
(B) IAS or State Administrative Service (RAS) officers
(C) Elected Members of Parliament representing the district
(D) Senior Village Development Officers working at block level

45. Consider the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the Gram Sabha:
I. It verifies the eligibility of persons for rural welfare schemes.
II. It passes the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat.
III. It conducts the board examinations for the local village schools.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

46. What is the minimum quorum required to hold a valid meeting of the Gram Sabha in Rajasthan?
(A) One-half of the total members
(B) One-third of the total members
(C) One-tenth of the total members
(D) One-twentieth of the total members

47. Who administers the oath of office to the directly elected Ward Councillors in a Municipality?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Returning Officer
(B) Governor of the State acting on behalf of the government
(C) Chief Minister of the State in an official ceremony
(D) Sitting High Court Judge of the state judiciary

48. In the event of a tie in votes during the meeting of a Gram Panchayat, who has the right to cast a casting (deciding) vote?
(A) Village Development Officer
(B) Sarpanch
(C) District Collector
(D) Senior-most Ward Panch

49. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) was originally appointed to examine the working of:
(A) The overall functioning of the Constitution of India in rural regions
(B) Community Development Programme and National Extension Service
(C) The financial performance of the banking sector in rural areas
(D) The structure and functions of the State Finance Commissions

50. Arrange the following Urban Local Bodies in the correct hierarchical order from the smallest urban area to the largest urban area:
1. Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
2. Nagar Panchayat (Municipal Board / Nagar Palika)
3. Municipal Council (Nagar Parishad)
Select the correct order:
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

51. The "Right to Recall" provision in Rajasthan's local self-government enables the citizens to:
(A) Demand immediate central government financial funding for village development
(B) Re-elect an elected Member of Legislative Assembly before their term ends
(C) Remove non-performing representatives like a Sarpanch through voting
(D) Request the State High Court to draft and enact specific local municipal laws

52. Which committee is famous for recommending a two-tier Panchayati Raj system instead of the three-tier system?
(A) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(C) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(D) Ashok Mehta Committee

53. Which schedule was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992?
(A) 9th Schedule
(B) 10th Schedule
(C) 11th Schedule

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(D) 12th Schedule

54. In a Zila Parishad, who represents the respective state legislative assembly constituencies of the district?
(A) All elected Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats in the district
(B) MLAs of the district as ex-officio members
(C) Sitting High Court Judges residing within the district boundaries
(D) Only the District Collector and District Magistrate

55. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The PESA Act empowers Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas to manage minor forest produce.
Reason (R): The primary objective of PESA is to protect the traditional rights and resources of tribal communities.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. Which of the following is NOT an obligatory duty of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) Operation of the regional railway network
(B) Maintenance of local roads and streetlights
(C) Provision of primary healthcare and sanitation
(D) Maintenance of public drinking water sources

57. Under digital governance initiatives, which software is widely used by Panchayati Raj Institutions for online accounting and financial management?
(A) DigiLocker
(B) Vahan
(C) PRIASoft
(D) e-Courts

58. How is the Up-Sarpanch (Deputy Sarpanch) elected in a Gram Panchayat in Rajasthan?
(A) Indirectly by elected Ward Panchs from amongst themselves
(B) Directly by all registered voters of the village in general election
(C) Nominated directly by the Block Development Officer of the block
(D) Appointed by the State Election Commission based on seniority

59. Find the odd one out concerning the tiers of the Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan:
(A) Zila Parishad
(B) Panchayat Samiti
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Municipal Council

60. To whom does the Zila Pramukh submit their resignation?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Divisional Commissioner
(C) Governor
(D) State Election Commissioner

61. Under the 74th Amendment Act, which body administers civic functions in military stations that are strictly outside standard municipal boundaries?
(A) Nagar Palika
(B) Panchayat Samiti
(C) Cantonment Board
(D) Port Trust

62. Which of the following describes a key role of the Mayor in a Municipal Corporation?
(A) Acting as the principal judicial officer of the city court
(B) Collecting state income tax directly from urban residents
(C) Appointing the Chief Minister and state cabinet ministers
(D) Presiding over Municipal Corporation meetings

63. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the reservation of seats in Panchayats:
(A) Women reservation applies only to Ward Panch, not Sarpanch.
(B) Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in proportion to their population.
(C) Seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population.
(D) At least half of total seats across all tiers are reserved for women in Rajasthan.

64. According to the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj rules, a no-confidence motion against a Sarpanch CANNOT be brought within what period from the assumption of office?
(A) First six months
(B) First one year
(C) First two years
(D) First four years

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65. Match the historical committees on local self-government in List I with their major recommendations in List II:

List I: (Committee)

P. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Q. Ashok Mehta Committee
R. L.M. Singhvi Committee
S. G.V.K. Rao Committee

List II: (Major Recommendation)

1. Constitutional recognition of Panchayati Raj
2. Administrative arrangement for rural development reducing bureaucratic dominance
3. Two-tier Panchayati Raj system
4. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

66. Who is popularly known as the "Father of Local Self-Government" in India due to his famous resolution of 1882?
(A) Lord Ripon
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Lord Curzon

67. The State Finance Commission submits its report and recommendations regarding local bodies to the:
(A) President of India
(B) State Legislature directly
(C) Governor of the State
(D) Union Finance Minister

68. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the e-Panchayat initiative?
(A) To ensure complete operational transparency in all Panchayat functioning
(B) To significantly reduce the existing digital divide across rural areas
(C) To track the real-time progress of rural development schemes digitally
(D) To replace physical Gram Sabha meetings with online chat rooms

69. In the context of Municipalities, urban planning and town planning are subjects mentioned in which Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) 7th Schedule
(B) 10th Schedule
(C) 11th Schedule
(D) 12th Schedule

70. How many mandatory ordinary meetings of the Gram Sabha are generally required to be held in a year in Rajasthan?
(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 12

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11. Who conducts the meetings of the Zila Parishad in the capacity of its chairperson?
(A) District Collector
(B) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
(C) Pradhan
(D) Zila Pramukh

12. In Rajasthan, what percentage of total seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) 25 percent
(B) 33 percent
(C) 50 percent
(D) 75 percent

13. On what basis are seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) Equal representation for all categories
(B) Fixed at 10 percent for each category regardless of population
(C) In proportion to their population in that Panchayat area
(D) Decided by the Chief Minister annually

14. Which Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities) in India?
(A) 72nd Amendment
(B) 73rd Amendment
(C) 74th Amendment
(D) 75th Amendment

15. Match the local self-government institutions in List I with their respective political heads in List II:
List I: (Institution)
P. Gram Panchayat
Q. Panchayat Samiti
R. Zila Parishad
S. Municipal Corporation
List II: (Political Head)
1. Zila Pramukh
2. Mayor (Mahapaur)
3. Sarpanch
4. Pradhan
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

16. According to the 74th Amendment, a Nagar Panchayat (Municipal Board) is constituted for which type of area?
(A) A rural area with predominantly agricultural activities
(B) A transitional area moving from rural to urban status
(C) A smaller urban area with established civic local bodies
(D) A larger urban area with a dense industrial population

17. In the classification of urban local bodies, a Municipal Council (Nagar Parishad) is generally formed for:
(A) Transitional rural-urban areas
(B) Smaller urban areas
(C) Metropolitan megacities
(D) Cantonment areas only

18. What is the primary difference between a Municipal Council and a Municipal Corporation?
(A) A Corporation serves larger urban areas, whereas a Council serves smaller urban areas.
(B) A Municipal Council is presided over by a Mayor, whereas a Corporation is headed by a Sabhapati.
(C) A Municipal Council relies entirely on state grants, whereas a Corporation collects independent taxes.
(D) A Municipal Corporation consists of elected members, whereas a Council consists of nominated members.

19. The elected political head of a Municipal Council (Nagar Parishad) is commonly known as:
(A) Mayor or Mahapaur of the Municipal Corporation
(B) Sarpanch of the local Gram Panchayat
(C) Chairman or Sabhapati
(D) District Magistrate or Collector

20. How is a Ward Councillor (Parshad) elected to a Municipality in Rajasthan?
(A) Nominated by the State Government
(B) Elected indirectly by the Members of the Legislative Assembly
(C) Selected by the State Election Commission based on educational merit
(D) Directly elected by the registered voters of the respective ward

21. Which of the following is NOT a direct source of financial revenue for Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Property tax and house tax
(B) Fines and fees collected at the local level

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9. (C) Zila Parishad
The Zila Parishad represents the apex tier within the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure of Rajasthan, functioning at the district level. It oversees district-wide developmental planning, coordinates administrative functions across various Panchayat Samitis, monitors welfare schemes, and maintains direct coordination with state government departments to ensure integrated rural development throughout the administrative district jurisdiction.

10. (A) I and II only
The Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act specifically accords constitutional status to rural Panchayati Raj Institutions and fixes their tenure at five years. Urban local bodies like municipalities are separately governed under the Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act. Therefore, provisions regarding urban local administration belong to a distinct constitutional framework rather than the seventy-third amendment legislation.

11. (D) Zila Pramukh
The Zila Pramukh is the elected political presiding officer of the Zila Parishad at the district level. Responsibilities include summoning meetings, directing administrative discussions, steering rural development agendas, supervising overall performance, and ensuring that developmental policies formulated by the district body are effectively executed across all intermediate blocks within the administrative boundary.

12. (C) 50 percent
Rajasthan amended its state Panchayati Raj legislation to increase gender reservation, securing fifty percent of all positions across Panchayati Raj Institutions for women. While the national constitutional baseline under Article 243D mandates thirty-three percent reservation, state-level progressive statutory amendments enhanced female political empowerment, leadership opportunities, and active decision-making involvement in local governance bodies.

13. (C) In proportion to their population in that Panchayat area
Under Article 243D of the Indian Constitution, seat reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes across local governance bodies are allocated strictly in proportion to their demographic ratio relative to the total population of that specific Panchayat area. This demographic principle ensures equitable political representation, fair social inclusion, and active democratic participation for historically disadvantaged communities.

14. (C) 74th Amendment
The Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 granted constitutional recognition to urban local bodies, establishing Part IX-A and the Twelfth Schedule. This legislation created a standardized framework for urban local governance comprising Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations, ensuring regular elections, statutory financial devolutions, and structured decentralization across towns and cities nationwide.

15. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each local government institution operates under a designated elected head. The Gram Panchayat is headed political officer called a Sarpanch at the village level. The Panchayat Samiti is led by a Pradhan at the block level. The Zila Parishad is chaired by a Zila Pramukh at the district level, while a Municipal Corporation is headed by a Mayor.

16. (B) A transitional area moving from rural to urban status
According to Article 243Q of the Indian Constitution introduced by the Seventy-fourth Amendment, a Nagar Panchayat or Municipal Board is explicitly constituted for a transitional area, which is an area undergoing transformation from a rural to an urban character based on factors like population density, non-agricultural employment, and economic revenue generation.

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17. (B) Smaller urban areas
In accordance with constitutional classification under Article 243Q, a Municipal Council or Nagar Parishad is established specifically for smaller urban areas. These localities possess a distinct urban character with medium population thresholds and commercial economic activity that exceed rural-urban transitional zones but do not reach the population size or civic infrastructure demands of major metropolitan cities.

18. (A) A Corporation serves larger urban areas, whereas a Council serves smaller urban areas.
Urban administrative classification in India depends primarily on demographic size,

ANSWERS

1. (B) To promote democratic decentralization at the local level
Democratic decentralization serves as the core foundational principle behind establishing local self-government institutions across India. Transferring decision-making authority and administrative powers directly to grass-roots bodies empowers local communities, enhances public accountability, fosters civic engagement, and ensures that local governance reflects the specific developmental needs and political aspirations of rural populations effectively.

2. (A) Part IX
The Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 introduced Part IX into the Constitution of India, titled "The Panchayats". This landmark legislative reform granted constitutional recognition to rural local governance, establishing a uniform three-tier system, regular democratic elections, financial devolution through state finance commissions, and reserved seats for marginalized sections across all administrative jurisdictions nationwide.

3. (C) Panchayat Samiti
In the structured three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Rajasthan, the Panchayat Samiti operates as the vital intermediate tier positioned between Gram Panchayats at the village level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. It coordinates local developmental activities, manages block-level administrative programs, and facilitates efficient resource distribution among various village units within its administrative block.

4. (D) Its members are nominated by the District Collector.
Gram Panchayats are democratic institutions comprising directly elected members, including Ward Panchs and a Sarpanch, chosen by registered voters residing within the village territorial constituency. The District Collector plays an administrative and regulatory role within district administration but possesses no legal authority to nominate governing members, preserving the fundamental democratic electoral foundation of local self-government institutions.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Local self-government institutions significantly fortify democratic principles by decentralizing state authority and creating direct avenues for citizen engagement. Allowing ordinary residents to actively participate in village meetings, formulate development strategies, and monitor public expenditure directly addresses grass-roots priorities. This administrative involvement strengthens public trust, fosters civic responsibility, and validates democratic governance at grass-roots levels.

6. (B) Sarpanch
The Sarpanch serves as the elected executive head of the Gram Panchayat and is legally entrusted with convening and presiding over its administrative meetings. In this capacity, the Sarpanch guides deliberations, oversees the execution of developmental schemes, maintains order during proceedings, and ensures effective implementation of policy decisions made for the overall welfare of the village community.

7. (D) Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad
Operating at the block level, the Panchayat Samiti functions as an indispensable administrative link bridging Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishad. It consolidates village-level developmental plans, supervises local project implementation, and forwards administrative reports to the district authority. Simultaneously, it distributes government grants, policy directives, and financial allocations received from the district level to individual village panchayats.

8. (A) Pradhan
The Pradhan is the designated political and executive head of a Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate block level. Elected by members of the block body, the Pradhan presides over council meetings, coordinates developmental projects across constituent villages, leads policy formulation, and represents the block administration in official interactions with district authorities and state rural development departments.

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28. (C) 2nd October 1959
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru officially inaugurated the modern Panchayati Raj system on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur district, Rajasthan. Chosen to coincide with Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary, this historic launch marked the national implementation of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommendations, establishing democratic decentralization and statutory rural local governance in post-independence India.

29. (C) e-Gram Swaraj
Launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, e-Gram Swaraj is a comprehensive e-governance portal designed to simplify village-level administrative management, budget tracking, accounting, and development planning. It serves as a unified digital platform enhancing transparency, financial discipline, accountability, and operational monitoring across all rural Panchayati Raj Institutions throughout the country.

30. (A) 3, 1, 2
The chronological timeline of these landmark committees begins with the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee formed in 1957, which recommended the three-tier Panchayati Raj system. This was followed by the Ashok Mehta Committee appointed in 1977, advocating a two-tier model, and later the L.M. Singhvi Committee in 1986, which recommended constitutional recognition.

31. (A) The Gram Sabha comprises all voters, whereas the Gram Panchayat comprises elected representatives.
The primary distinction between these rural institutions lies in their membership composition. The Gram Sabha functions as a general body consisting of all registered voters within the designated village area. Conversely, the Gram Panchayat operates as an elected executive body comprising representative Ward Panchs and a Sarpanch chosen to manage daily administration.

32. (B) Governor of Rajasthan
Under Article 243K of the Indian Constitution, the State Election Commissioner is appointed directly by the Governor of Rajasthan. The State Election Commission operates as an independent constitutional authority responsible for supervising, directing, and conducting free, fair, and impartial elections to all Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban municipal bodies across the state.

33. (B) Public health and sanitation
Under the Twelfth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, public health, sanitation, conservancy, and solid waste management constitute obligatory civic functions devolved to Municipalities. Other administrative areas such as national highway maintenance, space research, and international diplomacy belong exclusively to the executive mandate of union and state government authorities rather than urban civic councils.

34. (A) Block Development Officer
The Block Development Officer serves as the administrative head and chief executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti. The Block Development Officer is responsible for executing developmental schemes, supervising administrative personnel, issuing financial sanctions, maintaining official records, and coordinating overall block-level development in close alignment with decisions taken by the elected body.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 243ZD of the Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee in every district. This statutory committee is established specifically to integrate and consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities across the district, ensuring harmonious spatial planning, shared infrastructure development, and balanced allocation of regional resources.

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36. (D) Five years, with fresh elections within six months if dissolved early.
Under Article 243E of the Constitution of India, Panchayati Raj Institutions are elected for a mandatory tenure of five years from the date of their first meeting. If a local body undergoes early dissolution under state statutory provisions, fresh elections must legally be held within six months to reconstruct the institution.

37. (C) Block Development Officer
Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, a Sarpanch wishing to resign from political office must address and submit a written resignation letter directly to

the Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer serves as the designated statutory administrative authority for processing resignations and initiating formal procedure for filling executive local vacancies.

38. (B) Municipal Commissioner
The administrative head of a Municipal Corporation is the Municipal Commissioner, typically an officer drawn from the Indian Administrative Service appointed by the state government. While the Mayor functions as the political head presiding over council meetings, the Municipal Commissioner exercises executive authority, manages municipal officers, oversees budget implementation, and enforces administrative decisions.

39. (D) Gram Sabha
In Rajasthan's local self-government framework, a Ward Sabha functions at the individual ward level in a manner conceptually analogous to the Gram Sabha at the village level. It comprises all registered adult voters residing within that specific ward, providing a direct platform for grass-roots democratic participation, local problem identification, and ward-level development proposal formulation.

40. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Constitutional provisions specify structural mandates for local bodies. Article 243D governs seat reservations in Panchayats. Article 243I provides for establishing the State Finance Commission. Article 243K outlines the State Election Commission's electoral responsibilities, and Article 243Q deals directly with the constitution of urban local bodies, including Municipalities, across various categories.

41. (C) Direct involvement of citizens in decision-making in Gram Sabha meetings
Citizen participation in local self-government signifies direct democratic engagement where local residents participate in decision-making, policy discussions, and developmental planning through Gram Sabha meetings. This grass-roots involvement empowers individuals, ensures transparent decision-making, promotes administrative accountability, and aligns local development priorities directly with the true social needs of the rural community.

42. (A) Having more than two children born after 27 November 1995
Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, a statutory two-child rule was introduced as a disqualification criteria for contesting local elections. Any individual having more than two children born after November 27, 1995, becomes legally ineligible to contest or hold office in Panchayati Raj Institutions, promoting population control policies through legislative norms.

43. (D) Village Development Officer (VDO)
The Village Development Officer, formerly known as Gram Sevak, serves as the ex-officio statutory Secretary of the Gram Panchayat. Appointed by the state government, this officer maintains official proceedings, manages financial accounts, records meeting minutes, executes developmental projects, and assists elected representatives in executing state government schemes at the village level.

44. (B) IAS or State Administrative Service (RAS) officers
The Chief Executive Officer of a Zila Parishad is a senior administrative official appointed by the state government, typically drawn from the Indian Administrative Service or the Rajasthan Administrative Service cadres. This civil servant manages executive administration, coordinates block development officers, supervises development funds, and implements statutory policies framed by the district council.

45. (A) I and II only
The Gram Sabha holds major statutory powers including approving local annual budgets, monitoring village expenditure, and identifying eligible beneficiaries for rural welfare schemes. However, formal school board examinations and academic certifications fall strictly under state education departments, operating far beyond the direct legislative and administrative functional authority of village assemblies.

46. (C) One-tenth of the total members
Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj rules, the quorum necessary for holding a valid Gram Sabha meeting is fixed at one-tenth of its total registered voter membership. Establishing a mandatory minimum quorum ensures that decisions regarding village planning, development expenditure, and social welfare programs reflect

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broad democratic consensus rather than minority interest group influence.

47. (A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Returning Officer
Following the declaration of municipal election results, elected Ward Councillors are administered their oath of office by the designated Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the appointed Election Returning Officer. This statutory oath performance validates their election, legally qualifying them to assume official administrative responsibilities, vote in municipal council proceedings, and participate in municipal governance.

48. (B) Sarpanch
During Gram Panchayat proceedings, issues are normally decided by a majority vote of members present. In cases where voting results in an equality of votes, the Sarpanch, as the presiding officer, is legally authorized to exercise a casting vote to break the deadlocked decision and allow administrative functioning to proceed without delay.

49. (B) Community Development Programme and National Extension Service
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1957 to evaluate the working of the Community Development Programme launched in 1952 and the National Extension Service. Finding bureaucratic shortcomings in these programs, the committee strongly recommended establishing a democratic three-tier Panchayati Raj system to ensure direct popular participation.

50. (A) 2, 3, 1
Urban local administrative bodies are structured based on urban demographic scale. The hierarchy starting from smallest to largest starts with a Nagar Panchayat or Municipal Board for transitional areas, followed by a Municipal Council for smaller urban areas, and culminates in a Municipal Corporation for major metropolitan areas with large populations and high revenues.

51. (C) Remove non-performing representatives like a Sarpanch through voting
The Right to Recall in local self-government is a democratic tool enabling voters to remove an elected representative, such as a Sarpanch, before their full term expires. If a representative fails to perform statutory duties or loses public confidence, voters can initiate a recall vote, enforcing continuous accountability and transparent performance in governance.

52. (D) Ashok Mehta Committee
Appointed in 1977, the Ashok Mehta Committee recommended replacing the existing three-tier Panchayati Raj setup with a streamlined two-tier structure. This proposal comprised a Zila Parishad at the district executive level and a Mandal Panchayat governing a cluster of villages, aiming to enhance planning efficiency and strengthen decentralization under administrative direction.

53. (C) 11th Schedule
The Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 added the Eleventh Schedule to the Indian Constitution. This schedule contains twenty-nine specific functional subjects devolved to rural local bodies, empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions to manage local economic development, social welfare programs, public rural infrastructure, community health, sanitation, agricultural growth, and basic primary education.

54. (B) MLAs of the district as ex-officio members
Members of the State Legislative Assembly representing electoral constituencies within a district serve as ex-officio members of that district's Zila Parishad. This statutory inclusion bridges state legislative planning with district rural administration, ensuring effective policy alignment, legislative oversight, and integrated resource distribution between state government initiatives and local body development plans.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The PESA Act of 1996 grants statutory power to Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas to manage minor forest produce, local markets, and community resources. The underlying goal is protecting the traditional rights, cultural practices, and economic livelihoods of tribal populations against external exploitation while securing self-governance through customary grass-roots democratic institutions.

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(C) Coffee Beans
(D) Guar Gum

21. The national 'Soil Health Card' scheme was launched by the Prime Minister in 2015 from which place in Rajasthan?
(A) Mandore (Jodhpur)
(B) Suratgarh (Sri Ganganagar)
(C) Durgapura (Jaipur)
(D) Lunkaransar (Bikaner)

22. Which of the following is a direct benefit of agricultural mechanization?
(A) It significantly decreases the overall operational speed of farm activities.
(B) It continuously increases human drudgery and strenuous physical labor.
(C) It improves farming efficiency and increases agricultural productivity.
(D) It entirely eliminates and replaces the requirement for farm irrigation.

23. What is the primary goal of the Rajasthan Agriculture Policy?
(A) To strictly discourage all forms of private capital investment in agriculture.
(B) To mandate traditional bullock-cart farming practices across all agro zones.
(C) To systematically reduce the total net cultivated land area in the state.
(D) To make agriculture profitable and increase overall farmers' income.

24. All of the following are major challenges to sustainable agricultural development in Rajasthan, EXCEPT:
(A) Abundance of perennial rivers and surface water sources.
(B) Rapid and continuous depletion of groundwater resources across districts.
(C) Erratic, unpredictable, and low annual rainfall patterns in most regions.
(D) Widespread soil erosion and expanding desertification across arable land.

25. Crop diversification generally means:
(A) Continuously growing the exact same crop on the same farm land for several decades.
(B) Cultivating a variety of crops on the same land to minimize agricultural risk.
(C) Exclusively using imported high-cost seeds for all primary farm production.
(D) Permanently expanding the physical territorial boundaries of a farm field.

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26. Select the correct sequential order of basic agricultural practices followed by a farmer.
(A) Sowing, Soil Preparation (Ploughing), Harvesting, Irrigation
(B) Soil Preparation (Ploughing), Sowing, Irrigation, Harvesting
(C) Irrigation, Harvesting, Soil Preparation (Ploughing), Sowing
(D) Soil Preparation (Ploughing), Irrigation, Harvesting, Sowing

27. Which is the most appropriate strategy to mitigate the impact of climate change on agriculture in dryland areas like Rajasthan?
(A) Adopting drought-resistant and short-duration crop varieties.
(B) Cultivating water-intensive crops like paddy and sugarcane in desert regions.
(C) Relying entirely on chemical pesticides.
(D) Abandoning agriculture completely in favor of mining.

28. In economic terms, agriculture and allied activities fall under which sector of the economy?
(A) Primary Sector
(B) Secondary Sector
(C) Tertiary Sector
(D) Quaternary Sector

29. Which is the largest agro-climatic zone in Rajasthan by geographical area?
(A) Irrigated North-Western Plain (Zone I B)
(B) Flood Prone Eastern Plain (Zone III B)
(C) Humid Southern Plain (Zone IV B)
(D) Hyper Arid Partially Irrigated Western Plain (Zone I C)

30. Bajra is predominantly grown in the western districts of Rajasthan because:
(A) It strictly requires heavy clayey soil along with continuous standing water.
(B) It can only successfully grow at high elevation altitudes on steep mountain slopes.
(C) It is a drought-hardy crop suited to sandy soils and low rainfall regions.
(D) It requires prolonged sub-zero freezing winter temperatures in order to germinate.

31. Identify the correct statement regarding Mustard cultivation in Rajasthan.
(A) It is primarily classified as a Kharif crop that is sown during the month of July.
(B) Alwar, Bharatpur, and Sri Ganganagar are major producing districts in Rajasthan.

Committee (1985) focused on administrative arrangements to streamline rural development.

66. (A) Lord Ripon
Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India from 1880 to 1884, is universally revered as the "Father of Local Self-Government" in India due to his landmark Resolution of 1882. This resolution laid the administrative groundwork for modern local governance by recommending non-official majorities, elected local boards, financial devolution, and administrative autonomy for urban and rural local bodies.

67. (C) Governor of the State
Under Articles 243I and 243Y of the Constitution, the State Finance Commission submits its official report containing financial recommendations directly to the Governor of the State. The Governor then ensures that these recommendations, along with an explanatory memorandum on action taken, are officially laid before the State Legislature for statutory consideration and administrative implementation.

68. (D) To replace physical Gram Sabha meetings with online chat rooms
The e-Panchayat initiative seeks to empower rural governance through digital transparency, real-time monitoring of development funds, and automated accounting workflows. It aims to bridge the digital divide in rural areas rather than eliminate physical Gram Sabha assemblies, which remain essential grass-roots democratic forums requiring in-person citizen participation, public deliberation, and collective community decision-making.

69. (D) 12th Schedule
Urban planning, town planning, land use regulation, and urban development planning are functional subjects explicitly enumerated in the Twelfth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Introduced via the Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, this schedule outlines eighteen key civic domains entrusted to Municipalities for managing urban growth, infrastructure, and civic public services.

70. (B) 4
In Rajasthan, statutory Panchayati Raj provisions mandate holding at least four ordinary meetings of the Gram Sabha every calendar year. These regular statutory meetings are traditionally scheduled on major national or significant public observances, including Republic Day, Labor Day, Independence Day, and Gandhi Jayanti, providing structured platforms for public deliberation and local planning.

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(D) Bikaner

42. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The government announces the Minimum Support Price (MSP) only after the crop has been fully harvested.
Statement II: MSP is generally announced before the sowing season to help farmers make informed decisions.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

43. What is the full form of APMC in the context of agricultural marketing?
(A) Agricultural Produce Market Committee
(B) Agricultural Produce Marketing Corporation
(C) Associated Price Management Council
(D) Agrarian Product Manufacturing Company

44. Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), what is the premium rate that farmers must pay for standard Rabi food crops?
(A) 1.5%
(B) 2.0%
(C) 5.0%
(D) 10.0%

45. Which of the following is the apex institution for the short-term cooperative credit structure in Rajasthan?
(A) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
(B) Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs)
(C) State Bank of India (SBI)
(D) Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank (RSCB)

46. Which statement accurately describes horticultural development in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajasthan cannot cultivate any commercial fruit crops due to extremely high summer temperatures.
(B) Temperate fruits like Apple and Cherry constitute the primary horticultural export crops of the state.
(C) Centers of Excellence are established, such as for Citrus fruits at Nanta in Kota district.
(D) Horticultural development policy in the state strictly excludes the cultivation of vegetable crops.

47. Consider the following statements regarding the agricultural credit system:
I. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme provides farmers with timely and adequate short-term credit.
II. Primary Land Development Banks (PLDBs) provide long-term credit for activities like purchasing tractors or sinking wells.
III. Informal moneylenders are considered part of the formal institutional credit system.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

48. To systematically boost agricultural exports, the Rajasthan Government launched the "Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy" in which year?
(A) 2001
(B) 2010
(C) 2019
(D) 2023

49. How many soil parameters (including macro-nutrients, micro-nutrients, and physical parameters) are typically tested and reported in a standard Soil Health Card?
(A) 4
(B) 8
(C) 12
(D) 20

50. In the context of agricultural mechanization, what is the primary purpose of 'Custom Hiring Centers' (CHCs)?
(A) To sell certified high-yielding hybrid seeds at premium market prices to commercial farming units.
(B) To recruit and manage manual labor forces for harvesting crops belonging to large landlords.
(C) To rent agricultural machinery and equipment to small and marginal farmers at subsidized rates.
(D) To collect, store, and process raw milk supplies into high-value commercial dairy products.

51. The Rajasthan Agriculture Policy strongly emphasizes:
(A) Promoting agro-processing and value addition near crop producing areas.

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Statement II: Animal husbandry makes a major contribution within the agriculture sector of Rajasthan.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

12. Match the crops in List I with their standard classification in List II:
List I: Crop
P. Wheat
Q. Bajra
R. Watermelon
S. Cotton
List II: Classification
1. Kharif Crop
2. Rabi Crop
3. Zaid Crop
4. Cash Crop
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

13. Which government scheme specifically aims to promote traditional organic farming and reduce the use of chemical fertilizers?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
(B) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
(C) Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC)
(D) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

14. Which central institution is responsible for recommending the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various crops?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
(C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
(D) State Trading Corporation (STC)

15. The primary objective of establishing the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) is to:
(A) Force local farmers to sell their agricultural produce directly to foreign buyers.
(B) Regulate agricultural markets to protect farmers from unfair exploitation.
(C) Manufacture advanced agricultural machinery, implements, and farm tractors.
(D) Provide subsidized or free synthetic chemical fertilizers to all farm households.

16. Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), what is the uniform premium rate payable by farmers for Kharif crops?
(A) 1.5%
(B) 2.0%
(C) 5.0%
(D) 10.0%

17. Identify the odd one out regarding the sources of formal agricultural credit in Rajasthan.
(A) Local Village Moneylenders (Sahukars)
(B) Scheduled Public and Private Commercial Banks
(C) State-sponsored Regional Rural Banks
(D) Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies

18. Which district of Rajasthan is popularly known as the 'Nagpur of Rajasthan' due to its extensive production of oranges?
(A) Kota
(B) Bundi
(C) Jhalawar
(D) Baran

19. Consider the following statements regarding agricultural technological development in Rajasthan:
I. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds require adequate irrigation and proper nutrient management to yield optimal results.
II. 'Mahi Kanchan' and 'Mahi Dhaval' are highly successful improved varieties of Maize.
III. The use of hybrid seeds has drastically decreased overall crop productivity in the state.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

20. Which agricultural product forms a major share of Rajasthan's agricultural export due to its widespread industrial application?
(A) Basmati Rice
(B) Jute Fiber

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56. (A) Operation of the regional railway network
Managing national or regional railway networks is an exclusive central subject falling under the Union List of the Indian Constitution, completely outside local authority. Obligatory functions of a Gram Panchayat focus on local rural infrastructure, including street lighting, village road maintenance, rural public health, sanitation, and maintaining accessible community drinking water sources.

57. (C) PRIASoft
PRIASoft, abbreviated from Panchayati Raj Institutions Accounting Software, is a centralized e-governance application designed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. It enables local Panchayats to maintain online cashbooks, track scheme allocations, record voucher expenditure, and process financial accounts transparently, significantly enhancing financial management and administrative accountability across all rural local bodies.

58. (A) Indirectly by elected Ward Panchs from amongst themselves
In Rajasthan, the Up-Sarpanch or Deputy Sarpanch is chosen through an indirect election by the newly elected Ward Panchs of the Gram Panchayat from amongst themselves. After local general election results are declared, the Ward Panchs convene to elect the Up-Sarpanch, who assists the Sarpanch and discharges executive functions in his absence.

59. (D) Municipal Council
Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zila Parishads represent the rural local self-government institutions comprising the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure established under Part IX of the Constitution. In contrast, a Municipal Council is an urban local body governed under Part IX-A, making it distinct from the rural Panchayati Raj system framework.

60. (B) Divisional Commissioner
Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, the Zila Pramukh, as the elected political head of the Zila Parishad at the district level, must tender his official resignation in writing to the Divisional Commissioner. The Divisional Commissioner is the senior administrative authority overseeing district governance within that administrative division.

61. (C) Cantonment Board
Cantonment Boards are statutory municipal authorities created under the Cantonments Act of 2006 to handle civic administration in military stations and cantonment zones across India. Operating directly under the administrative jurisdiction of the Union Ministry of Defence, these bodies remain separate from regular state-governed municipal boards while delivering urban civic services to resident civilian populations.

62. (D) Presiding over Municipal Corporation meetings
The Mayor serves as the elected political head of a Municipal Corporation, functioning as the first citizen of the city. Primary duties include summoning and presiding over council meetings, leading civic policy debates, steering municipal development agendas, and representing the municipal corporation during major official public functions and state government deliberations.

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63. (A) Women reservation applies only to Ward Panch, not Sarpanch.
Under Article 243D of the Constitution and state Panchayati Raj acts, mandatory seat reservation for women applies across all levels and offices within Panchayati Raj Institutions. This statutory provision mandates gender reservation for both member positions, like Ward Panch, and executive leadership positions, including Sarpanch, Pradhan, and Zila Pramukh, ensuring gender representation.

64. (C) First two years
According to the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act and associated state rules, a motion of no-confidence against an elected Sarpanch cannot be initiated within the first two years of assuming office. This statutory restriction provides executive stability, allows newly elected leaders time to implement local development programs, and prevents premature political friction in local bodies.

65. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Historical committees shaped Panchayati Raj evolution in India. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) proposed a three-tier system. The Ashok Mehta Committee (1977) recommended a two-tier model. The L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) advocated constitutional status for local bodies, while the G.V.K. Rao

(C) It requires extremely high, scorching hot temperatures throughout its growth lifecycle.
(D) Rajasthan contributes less than 5% to the total overall mustard production of India.

32. Moong (Green Gram) is categorized primarily as a:
(A) Rabi Cereal
(B) Zaid Oilseed
(C) Kharif Cash Crop
(D) Kharif Pulse

33. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Minimum Support Price (MSP) policy acts as a safety net for farmers.
Reason (R): MSP protects farmers from distress sales by guaranteeing a minimum price for their produce even if market prices crash.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

34. Which town in Bikaner district is famous for high-quality Groundnut production, often referred to as the 'Rajkot of Rajasthan'?
(A) Nokha
(B) Deshnoke
(C) Lunkaransar
(D) Kolayat

35. 'Narma' is a popular indigenous variety of which major cash crop grown in Rajasthan?
(A) Cotton
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Tobacco
(D) Jute

36. Jalore and Barmer districts are highly renowned for the production of which spice/medicinal crop?
(A) Cardamom and Cloves
(B) Turmeric and Ginger
(C) Black Pepper and Cinnamon
(D) Cumin (Jeera) and Isabgol

37. Identify the crop that does NOT belong to the group of crops where Rajasthan is a leading producer nationally.
(A) Guar
(B) Coffee
(C) Mustard
(D) Bajra

38. A noticeable recent shift in the cropping pattern of Rajasthan indicates:
(A) A complete and sudden shift from staple food crops to tropical plantation crops like rubber.
(B) An exclusive regional focus on growing only wheat across all distinct agro-climatic zones.
(C) A shift from traditional crops to high-value cash crops and oilseeds across the state.
(D) A total and widespread abandonment of all pulse crop cultivation in agricultural regions.

39. To promote value addition and agricultural economic development, the Rajasthan Government has established Agro-Food Parks at:
(A) The districts of Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer, and Banswara
(B) The districts of Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu, and Nagaur
(C) The districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, and Sirohi
(D) Kota, Jodhpur, Sri Ganganagar, and Alwar

40. Match the Agro-Climatic Zones of Rajasthan in List I with their representative districts in List II:
List I: Agro-Climatic Zone
P. Arid Western Plain (Zone I A)
Q. Irrigated North-Western Plain (Zone I B)
R. Sub-Humid Southern Plain (Zone IV A)
S. Humid South-Eastern Plain (Zone V)
List II: Representative Districts
1. Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh
2. Jodhpur, Barmer
3. Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar
4. Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

41. Which district in Rajasthan has been actively developed and declared as the state's first fully organic farming district?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Dungarpur
(C) Jodhpur

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CHAPTER 26
Agriculture and Major Crops

1. What is the primary source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population in Rajasthan?
(A) Agriculture and allied activities
(B) Large-scale manufacturing
(C) Mining and quarrying
(D) Tourism and hospitality

2. For the purpose of agricultural planning, into how many agro-climatic zones has Rajasthan been classified?
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 20

3. Which of the following defines the standard sowing period for Kharif crops in Rajasthan?
(A) Sown in June-July and harvested in September-October
(B) Sown in October-November and harvested in March-April
(C) Sown in February-March and harvested in May-June
(D) Sown in December and harvested in February

4. Which of the following crops is NOT cultivated during the Rabi season in Rajasthan?
(A) Wheat
(B) Mustard
(C) Gram (Chana)
(D) Bajra

5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The cultivation of pulse crops like Moong and Moth is highly beneficial for the soil.
Reason (R): Pulse crops help in restoring soil fertility through natural nitrogen fixation.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Rajasthan holds the first rank in the country in the production of which major oilseed crop?
(A) Soybean
(B) Sunflower
(C) Mustard
(D) Castor seed

7. Sugarcane, a major cash crop, requires which type of climate for optimal growth?
(A) Cold and dry
(B) Cool and moist
(C) Extremely arid and rainless
(D) Hot and humid

8. Which of the following statements is correct regarding spice cultivation in Rajasthan?
(A) The Baran and Jhalawar districts are major producers of Coriander.
(B) The state produces no spices due to its predominantly arid desert climate.
(C) Black pepper and cardamom are the primary spices of western Rajasthan.
(D) Spices are cultivated exclusively during the high-temperature Zaid season.

9. In which of the following crops does Rajasthan NOT hold a leading position (first or second rank) at the national level?
(A) Bajra
(B) Wheat
(C) Isabgol
(D) Guar

10. The term 'cropping pattern' refers to:
(A) The physical fencing arranged around agricultural farm lands.
(B) The proportion of land area under different crops at a given time.
(C) The specialized method of transporting harvested crops to markets.
(D) The administrative boundaries dividing registered agricultural lands.

11. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) remains significant.

(B) Completely abolishing the institutional cooperative credit sector across all rural areas.
(C) Imposing a total legislative ban on the export of all locally produced spice crops.
(D) Continuously increasing the state's reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides and inputs.

52. Which of the following defines sustainable agriculture?
(A) Intensive farming practices that maximize immediate crop yields while completely exhausting natural soil nutrients over time.
(B) Modern industrial farming that relies exclusively on automated heavy machinery, synthetic chemical fertilizers, and toxic pesticides.
(C) Agricultural production focused solely on international commercial export without supplying essential food grains to the local market.
(D) Farming that meets present food needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own agricultural needs.

53. Which of the following is a common method of crop diversification aimed at reducing pest outbreaks and improving soil health?
(A) Monoculture
(B) Intercropping
(C) Intensive tilling
(D) Stubble burning

54. Arrange the following steps of the agricultural supply chain for horticultural crops in the correct sequential order from farm to consumer:
1. Retail Selling
2. Harvesting / Plucking
3. Transportation to markets
4. Grading and Packaging

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

55. A significant negative impact of climate change on Rajasthan's agriculture is:
(A) A permanent increase in guaranteed annual rainfall throughout the state, making artificial irrigation obsolete.
(B) A natural, spontaneous elimination of all agricultural crop pests, destructive insects, and plant diseases.
(C) The rapid, widespread conversion of arid desert sand dunes into highly fertile black cotton agricultural soil.
(D) Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events like prolonged droughts and severe heatwaves.

56. Which is the smallest agro-climatic zone in Rajasthan by geographical area?
(A) Humid Southern Plain (Zone IV B)
(B) Arid Western Plain (Zone I A)
(C) Transitional Plain of Luni Basin (Zone II B)
(D) Semi-Arid Eastern Plain (Zone III A)

57. Jowar (Sorghum) is an important cereal crop primarily cultivated in the central districts like Ajmer and Bhilwara during which season?
(A) Zaid
(B) Kharif
(C) Rabi
(D) Winter

58. Which district is known as the "Food Basket of Rajasthan" primarily due to its high production of Wheat?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Sri Ganganagar
(C) Bikaner
(D) Churu

59. Rajasthan holds the first rank in the production of Moth bean in India. Moth bean is classified as a:
(A) Pulse
(B) Oilseed
(C) Spice
(D) Cash Crop

60. Consider the following statements regarding the goals of the Rajasthan Agriculture Policy:
I. It aims to optimize the use of scarce water resources through micro-irrigation.
II. It promotes crop diversification towards high-value crops.
III. It aims to eliminate all subsidies provided to small and marginal farmers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Agriculture and allied activities
Agriculture and allied activities serve as the primary source of livelihood for the majority of Rajasthan's rural population. Despite challenging climatic conditions, sandy soils, and scarce water resources, cultivation and livestock rearing sustain rural households. These sectors generate extensive employment, enhance rural income levels, and drive overall regional development across the state.

2. (B) 10
Rajasthan is classified into ten distinct agro-climatic zones for effective agricultural planning and resource management. These zones account for variations in rainfall, soil characteristics, temperature ranges, and irrigation facilities across different regions. This systematic categorization enables tailored crop strategies, efficient water allocation, and targeted government interventions designed to enhance productivity and sustainability.

3. (A) Sown in June-July and harvested in September-October
Kharif crops in Rajasthan are sown during June and July with the onset of the southwest monsoon rains. These crops grow throughout the humid summer months and are harvested between September and October. Major Kharif crops cultivated across the state include pearl millet, sorghum, maize, groundnut, and various pulses suited to monsoon conditions.

4. (D) Bajra
Bajra, also known as pearl millet, is a monsoon-dependent Kharif crop rather than a Rabi crop. It requires warm temperatures and thrives in dry climates with sandy soil. In contrast, Rabi crops like wheat, mustard, and gram are sown in autumn and harvested in spring, benefiting from cooler winter temperatures and controlled irrigation.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pulse crops such as Moong and Moth possess symbiotic Rhizobium bacteria in their root nodules, which fix atmospheric nitrogen into the soil. This natural biological process enriches soil nutrient content, improves soil structure, and reduces the need for synthetic chemical fertilizers, directly explaining why cultivating pulses is exceptionally beneficial for soil health.

6. (C) Mustard
Rajasthan leads India in mustard production, contributing the highest share to the national output. Favorable climatic conditions during the Rabi season, suitable soil types, and extensive cultivation in districts like Alwar, Bharatpur, and Sri Ganganagar support this dominant position. Mustard serves as a primary oilseed crop driving the agrarian economy of Rajasthan.

7. (D) Hot and humid
Sugarcane requires a tropical hot and humid climate for optimal vegetative growth and maximum sucrose accumulation. It thrives in regions with elevated temperatures, abundant sunshine, and high moisture levels or regular irrigation. Frost and severe drought severely hinder crop development, making warm and humid conditions essential for high yields and quality.

8. (A) The Baran and Jhalawar districts are major producers of Coriander.
Southeastern districts of Rajasthan, particularly Baran, Jhalawar, and Kota, are renowned for high coriander production due to favorable soil and climatic conditions. The state produces significant quantities of seed spices like coriander, cumin, and fenugreek, disproving claims that spices are absent or restricted to tropical mountain crops in western regions.

9. (B) Wheat
Although wheat is widely grown across Rajasthan during the Rabi season, states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Punjab surpass Rajasthan in total production volume. In contrast, Rajasthan consistently secures top positions nationally in crops like Bajra, Guar, Mustard, and Isabgol due to favorable arid and semi-arid growing conditions.

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sustainable agricultural development and water conservation?

(A) Traditional continuous surface flood irrigation practices.

(B) Unrestricted open canal overflow irrigation systems.

(C) Drip and sprinkler micro-irrigation techniques.

(D) Unregulated pumping of deep fossil groundwater reserves.

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59. (A) Pulse
Moth bean is an extremely drought-resistant pulse crop widely cultivated across arid regions of Rajasthan during the Kharif season. It thrives in light sandy soils under minimal rainfall conditions, fixing atmospheric nitrogen to enhance soil health while serving as a rich source of dietary protein and high-quality livestock fodder.

60. (A) I and II only
The Rajasthan Agriculture Policy prioritizes efficient water resource management through micro-irrigation technologies like drip and sprinkler systems, while promoting diversification toward high-value horticultural and cash crops. It focuses on supporting vulnerable farming communities rather than eliminating government subsidies provided to small and marginal farmers across agricultural zones.

61. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The government actively promotes organic farming to foster eco-friendly agriculture and improve soil health. However, organic farming strictly eliminates synthetic chemical fertilizers, artificial pesticides, and genetically modified organisms, relying instead on organic manures, bio-fertilizers, and natural pest control methods, rendering the provided reason factually false.

62. (C) Cotton and Sugarcane
Cotton and sugarcane are classic examples of commercial cash crops grown primarily for direct sale to industries rather than direct farm household consumption. Cotton feeds textile manufacturing mills, while sugarcane supplies raw sugar mills, generating cash revenues and driving industrial processing activities within the agrarian state economy of Rajasthan.

63. (B) Tabiji, Ajmer
The National Research Centre on Seed Spices is located at Tabiji in Ajmer district, Rajasthan. Established under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, this premier institution conducts specialized research on seed spice crops like cumin, coriander, fenugreek, and fennel to enhance productivity, crop quality, disease resistance, and export standards.

64. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Rajasthan is the undisputed leader in guar production in India, accounting for the major share of national output. Although guar crop residues provide valuable cattle fodder, processed guar gum possesses tremendous industrial value in oil fracturing, textiles, food products, and international export trade, making the second statement incorrect.

65. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key agricultural schemes serve distinct operational objectives. PMFBY offers comprehensive crop insurance against weather hazards. The e-NAM platform facilitates transparent online trading of agricultural produce across mandis. The Soil Health Card scheme guides balanced nutrient management, while the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) promotes modernized farm equipment usage.

66. (C) Higher overall crop productivity along with enhanced resistance against common pests.
The widespread adoption of improved and hybrid seed varieties in Rajasthan significantly enhanced agricultural yields per hectare. Developed for climate resilience, these high-performing seeds exhibit superior drought tolerance, improved resistance against common crop pests and diseases, and enhanced genetic potential, driving major increases in aggregate state agricultural output.

67. (A) It ensures a 100% free premium to all farmers irrespective of crop type.
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana requires participating farmers to pay a nominal subsidized premium share: two percent for Kharif crops, one point five percent for Rabi crops, and five percent for commercial crops. It does not provide completely free insurance premiums to all farmers without contribution.

68. (B) I and III only
The Kisan Credit Card scheme was established to provide farmers with timely, flexible, and affordable short-term institutional credit for farm operations and input purchases, liberating them from informal moneylenders. It is designed specifically for agricultural production and related rural needs rather than financing non-agricultural luxury personal vehicles.

69. (B) Swasth Dhara, Khet Hara
"Swasth Dhara, Khet Hara" translates to "Healthy Earth, Green Farm" and serves as the official national slogan of the Soil Health

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10. (B) The proportion of land area under different crops at a given time.
Cropping pattern describes the spatial and temporal distribution of various crops cultivated across a specific agricultural area over a given period. It reflects environmental conditions, socio-economic factors, technological adoption, government policies, and farmer choices regarding land allocation among food grains, pulses, oilseeds, and cash crops within a region.

11. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Agriculture and allied sectors contribute a substantial share to Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added, supporting millions of livelihoods. Within this sector, animal husbandry plays an exceptional role, contributing nearly half of the agricultural economic value due to extensive milk, wool, and meat production, making both statements factual and accurate.

12. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Crops are categorized based on seasonal growing periods and usage. Wheat is a cool-season Rabi crop sown in autumn. Bajra is a monsoon Kharif crop grown during summer. Watermelon represents a quick-growing Zaid crop cultivated in dry summer months. Cotton is primarily grown as a high-value commercial cash crop.

13. (D) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management that encourages organic farming practices. It promotes traditional methods, soil health improvement, eco-friendly inputs, and cluster-based organic certification without relying on synthetic chemical fertilizers, thereby ensuring long-term environmental sustainability and higher commercial returns for participating farmers.

14. (C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, recommends Minimum Support Prices for mandated crops. It evaluates production costs, market price trends, supply-demand balances, and inter-crop price parity to protect agricultural producers against sudden price drops and distress sales.

15. (B) Regulate agricultural markets to protect farmers from unfair exploitation.
Agricultural Produce Market Committees are statutory market boards established by state governments to ensure fair trading practices in wholesale markets. They provide structured market yards, prevent exploitation by intermediaries, enforce transparent bidding processes, ensure timely payments, and maintain basic infrastructure to protect the overall financial interests of agricultural producers.

16. (B) 2.0%
Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, farmers pay a uniform premium rate of two percent for all Kharif food and oilseed crops. The remaining actuarial premium cost is shared equally between the central and state governments to provide affordable insurance cover against crop loss from non-preventable natural risks.

17. (A) Local Village Moneylenders (Sahukars)
Local village moneylenders operate within the unorganized, informal credit sector without regulatory oversight, charging unregulated high interest rates. In contrast, commercial banks, regional rural banks, and primary agricultural cooperative societies represent formal, institutional credit sources governed by central banking regulations to provide structured financial support to agricultural producers.

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18. (C) Jhalawar
Jhalawar district in southeastern Rajasthan is known as the 'Nagpur of Rajasthan' because of its extensive mandarin orange orchards and high annual production. Favorable climate, soil characteristics, and supportive irrigation infrastructure enable Jhalawar to produce premium quality oranges comparable to the famous orange-growing region of Nagpur in Maharashtra.

19. (A) I and II only
High Yielding Variety seeds require optimum water application and balanced fertilizers to yield effectively. Maize varieties like 'Mahi Kanchan' and 'Mahi Dhaval' were specially developed for higher output in regional conditions. The introduction of hybrid seed technology significantly increases total crop productivity rather than decreasing agricultural output.

20. (D) Guar Gum
Guar gum, extracted from guar seeds, constitutes a major agricultural export from Rajasthan due to its high viscosity and binding properties. It is extensively utilized in global industries, including petroleum extraction, food processing, pharmaceuticals, paper manufacturing, and cosmetics, making Rajasthan a dominant player in international guar gum trade.

21. (B) Suratgarh (Sri Ganganagar)
The national Soil Health Card scheme was officially launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on February 19, 2015, at Suratgarh in Sri Ganganagar district, Rajasthan. The scheme aims to issue soil testing cards to farmers across the country, encouraging nutrient-based soil management and judicious chemical fertilizer usage.

22. (C) It improves farming efficiency and increases agricultural productivity.
Agricultural mechanization replaces manual labor and animal power with modern farm machinery like tractors, seed drills, and harvesters. This transition speeds up field operations, ensures precision in seed sowing and fertilizer application, reduces physical drudgery, minimizes post-harvest losses, and ultimately leads to significantly enhanced crop productivity and overall efficiency.

23. (D) To make agriculture profitable and increase overall farmers' income.
The primary objective of the Rajasthan Agriculture Policy is to transform farming into an economically viable and profitable enterprise while boosting overall farm incomes. It focuses on sustainable resource utilization, modern technology adoption, value addition, infrastructure development, micro-irrigation expansion, and improved market linkages to protect farmers' economic interests.

24. (A) Abundance of perennial rivers and surface water sources.
Rajasthan faces a notable shortage of perennial rivers and surface water bodies, with Chambal being the primary exception. Instead, severe groundwater depletion, erratic low rainfall, arid climate conditions, soil erosion, and desertification pose real ongoing challenges to agriculture, making an abundance of surface water completely incorrect as a regional challenge.

25. (B) Cultivating a variety of crops on the same land to minimize agricultural risk.
Crop diversification involves shifting from monoculture to growing multiple crop types across agricultural fields over time. This practice minimizes economic risks associated with market price fluctuations and climate anomalies, enhances soil health, optimizes water usage, breaks pest cycle patterns, and secures stable household income for farmers throughout different agricultural seasons.

26. (B) Soil Preparation (Ploughing), Sowing, Irrigation, Harvesting
Crop cultivation follows a logical chronological sequence starting with soil preparation through ploughing to loosen the soil. Next, seeds are sown at appropriate depths. Adequate irrigation is applied at key growth stages to support crop development. Finally, mature crops are harvested, completing the standard field operations sequence.

27. (A) Adopting drought-resistant and short-duration crop varieties.
Adopting drought-hardy and short-duration crop varieties is the most effective adaptation mechanism for dryland agriculture facing climate change risks. These resilient crops require minimal moisture, mature quickly before severe dry spells occur, withstand elevated temperatures, and ensure reliable yield outcomes in regions characterized by low and unpredictable rainfall patterns.

28. (A) Primary Sector
Agriculture and allied activities, including livestock rearing, forestry, and fishing, form the core of the primary sector of an economy. This sector directly utilizes natural resources to produce basic raw materials, laying the foundation for secondary sector manufacturing industries and tertiary sector service operations across the entire national economy.

29. (D) Hyper Arid Partially Irrigated Western Plain (Zone I C)
Zone I C, designated as the Hyper Arid Partially Irrigated Western Plain, constitutes the largest agro-climatic zone in Rajasthan by land area. Covering extensive desert stretches across

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Jaisalmer, Bikaner, and parts of Churu, this region is characterized by extremely low rainfall, sandy desert soils, high evaporation, and sparse vegetation cover.

30. (C) It is a drought-hardy crop suited to sandy soils and low rainfall regions.
Bajra is exceptionally well adapted to harsh environmental conditions, possessing deep root systems and low water requirement traits. Western Rajasthan's sandy soils, high summer temperatures, and scanty precipitation suit bajra cultivation perfectly, enabling local farming communities to secure dependable staple grain and fodder yields despite persistent dry weather conditions.

31. (B) Alwar, Bharatpur, and Sri Ganganagar are major producing districts in Rajasthan.
Eastern and northern districts of Rajasthan, including Alwar, Bharatpur, and Sri Ganganagar, lead in mustard production due to suitable soils, favorable winter temperatures, and irrigation facilities. Mustard is cultivated as a Rabi oilseed crop, with Rajasthan generating nearly forty percent of India's total output, making it a major agricultural producer.

32. (D) Kharif Pulse
Moong, commonly known as green gram, is classified as a Kharif pulse crop sown during the monsoon season in Rajasthan. It requires moderate rainfall, warm temperatures, and well-drained soils. Besides providing essential dietary protein, moong enhances soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, making it a staple pulse in rainfed farming systems.

33. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Minimum Support Price acts as an economic safety net by guaranteeing that government procurement agencies will purchase commodities at fixed price levels. This mechanism prevents market prices from dropping disastrously during bumper harvests, safeguarding agricultural revenues and preventing distress sales, thereby proving why the reason accurately explains the assertion.

34. (C) Lunkaransar
Lunkaransar, situated in Bikaner district, is earned the moniker 'Rajkot of Rajasthan' due to its exceptional groundnut yields and quality. Canal irrigation provided by the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project combined with loose sandy soils creates an ideal environment for extensive groundnut cultivation matching the prominent groundnut hub of Rajkot in Gujarat.

35. (A) Cotton
'Narma' refers to American long-staple cotton varieties extensively grown in northern Rajasthan districts like Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh. Cotton is a dominant commercial cash crop in irrigated tracts, supporting local ginning mills, textile industries, and agricultural trade, making Narma an important agricultural commodity for regional farming economies.

36. (D) Cumin (Jeera) and Isabgol
Jalore and Barmer districts in western Rajasthan are national leaders in cultivating seed spices and medicinal crops, specifically cumin and isabgol (psyllium husk). The well-drained soils, dry climate during maturity, and low humidity levels of these southwestern districts provide optimal environment conditions for producing high-quality cumin and isabgol crops.

37. (B) Coffee
Coffee cultivation requires tropical high-altitude, high-rainfall, and humid mountain environments typical of southern Indian states like Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. Rajasthan's arid and semi-arid terrain is totally unsuited for coffee. Conversely, Rajasthan leads India in producing arid-adapted crops such as guar, mustard, and pearl millet.

38. (C) A shift from traditional crops to high-value cash crops and oilseeds across the state.
Recent agricultural data from Rajasthan highlights a deliberate shift in cropping patterns away from low-value coarse food grains toward lucrative cash crops, oilseeds, spices, and horticultural produce. Driven by expanding irrigation infrastructure, market demand, and targeted government incentives, this structural transition aims to maximize farming profit margins across regions.

39. (D) Kota, Jodhpur, Sri Ganganagar, and Alwar
To encourage food processing, reduce post-harvest losses, and foster agricultural entrepreneurship, Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation established specialized Agro-Food Parks in Kota, Jodhpur, Sri

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61. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Organic farming is actively promoted by the government in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Organic farming relies heavily on synthetic chemical fertilizers and genetically modified crops.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

62. Which of the following pairs of crops are generally considered 'Cash Crops' in Rajasthan?
(A) Wheat and Barley crops
(B) Bajra and Jowar grains
(C) Cotton and Sugarcane
(D) Moong and Moth pulses

63. The National Research Centre on Seed Spices (NRCSS) in Rajasthan is located at:
(A) Beechwal, Bikaner
(B) Tabiji, Ajmer
(C) Mandore, Jodhpur
(D) Durgapura, Jaipur

64. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Rajasthan is the largest producer of Guar in India.
Statement II: Guar gum is primarily used as animal fodder and has no industrial or export value.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

65. Match the following schemes/initiatives in List I with their core objectives in List II:
List I: Scheme/Initiative
P. PMFBY
Q. e-NAM
R. Soil Health Card
S. SMAM
List II: Core Objective
1. Online Trading of Agricultural Produce
2. Crop Insurance
3. Agricultural Mechanization
4. Nutrient Management for soil
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

66. The adoption of improved and hybrid seeds in Rajasthan has primarily led to:
(A) A continuous, widespread decrease in average crop yields per hectare across farm lands.
(B) A complete and total elimination of the requirement for synthetic chemical fertilizers.
(C) Higher overall crop productivity along with enhanced resistance against common pests.
(D) A severe reduction in the total aggregate agricultural output of the state economy.

67. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)?
(A) It ensures a 100% free premium to all farmers irrespective of crop type.
(B) It provides insurance cover against crop failure due to natural calamities.
(C) The premium rate for commercial and horticultural crops is 5%.
(D) It encourages farmers to adopt innovative agricultural practices by mitigating risk.

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme:
I. It was introduced to save farmers from high-interest rates charged by informal moneylenders.
II. It provides credit specifically for purchasing luxury personal vehicles.
III. It facilitates easy and timely access to short-term credit for agricultural operations.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

69. What is the official slogan of the Soil Health Card scheme?
(A) Har Khet Ko Irrigation Pani
(B) Swasth Dhara, Khet Hara
(C) Per Drop More Crop Yield
(D) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan Movement

70. Which modern irrigation technique is highly recommended in Rajasthan to ensure

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comprising soil pH, electrical conductivity, and organic carbon content.

50. (C) To rent agricultural machinery and equipment to small and marginal farmers at subsidized rates.
Custom Hiring Centers are established to make expensive agricultural machinery accessible to small and marginal farmers who cannot afford direct purchases. These mechanized rental hubs offer tractors, harvesters, seeders, and specialized farm equipment at subsidized hire charges, thereby promoting farm mechanization, enhancing operational efficiency, and reducing overall production costs.

51. (A) Promoting agro-processing and value addition near crop producing areas.
The Rajasthan Agriculture Policy places strong emphasis on establishing agro-processing facilities and value addition units close to primary crop-producing hubs. Processing agricultural raw materials locally reduces transportation losses, improves economic realization for farmers, generates non-farm rural employment opportunities, and strengthens integrated supply chains connecting farm gates directly to consumer markets.

52. (D) Farming that meets present food needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own agricultural needs.
Sustainable agriculture refers to farming practices designed to produce sufficient food and fiber today while safeguarding natural ecosystems for future generations. It balances agricultural productivity, environmental stewardship, soil health conservation, water resource management, and economic viability, ensuring long-term agricultural prosperity without causing ecological degradation or depleting critical natural resources.

53. (B) Intercropping
Intercropping is an agricultural practice that involves cultivating two or more distinct crop species simultaneously on the same farm plot in a specific pattern. This method optimizes nutrient utilization, suppresses weed proliferation, reduces pest and disease outbreaks through biodiversity, prevents soil erosion, and improves overall farm productivity and soil fertility.

54. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The supply chain sequence for horticultural produce begins with harvesting or plucking mature crops from fields. Harvested produce then undergoes post-harvest grading and packaging to maintain quality standards. Subsequently, packaged items are transported to wholesale or central distribution markets, ultimately reaching consumers through retail selling networks across various commercial channels.

55. (D) Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events like prolonged droughts and severe heatwaves.
Climate change adversely affects agricultural operations in arid regions like Rajasthan by increasing the frequency, duration, and intensity of extreme weather phenomena. Extended drought spells, rising summer temperatures, heatwaves, and erratic rainfall patterns deplete groundwater reserves, induce thermal crop stress, reduce overall yields, and destabilize rural agricultural livelihood security across affected districts.

56. (A) Humid Southern Plain (Zone IV B)
Zone IV B, recognized as the Humid Southern Plain, is the smallest agro-climatic zone in Rajasthan by total geographical area. Encompassing districts like Dungarpur, Banswara, and parts of Udaipur, this region receives relatively higher annual rainfall, features hilly terrain, and possesses fertile soils suitable for maize and paddy cultivation.

57. (B) Kharif
Jowar, or sorghum, is a key Kharif crop cultivated during the monsoon season in central districts like Ajmer, Nagaur, and Bhilwara. It acts as a dual-purpose agricultural crop, supplying food grain for human consumption as well as nutritious green fodder for livestock in rainfed farming systems across Rajasthan.

58. (B) Sri Ganganagar
Sri Ganganagar district earned the title “Food Basket of Rajasthan” because of its high grain yields, particularly wheat, mustard, and cotton. Extensive canal irrigation networks, including the Gang Canal and Indira Gandhi Canal, combined with fertile alluvial soils, turn this northern region into an exceptionally productive agricultural agricultural zone.

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Ganganagar, and Alwar. These parks offer state-of-the-art infrastructure, cold storage facilities, and processing units for high-value agricultural supply chain management.

40. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Agro-climatic zones correspond to specific geographic districts across Rajasthan. Arid Western Plain (Zone I A) includes Jodhpur and Barmer. Irrigated North-Western Plain (Zone I B) encompasses Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh. Sub-Humid Southern Plain (Zone IV A) covers Bhilwara and Chittorgarh. Humid South-Eastern Plain (Zone V) comprises Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar.

41. (B) Dungarpur
Dungarpur district located in southern Rajasthan was officially chosen and developed as the state's pioneer fully organic district. Tribal farming communities in Dungarpur traditionally practiced low-chemical agriculture, making the transition to certified organic practices seamless through dedicated government schemes promoting bio-fertilizers, natural pest management, and sustainable eco-friendly farming practices.

42. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Minimum Support Prices are officially announced by the central government prior to the start of the sowing season for each crop. This advance timing assists agricultural producers in making informed cropping decisions regarding crop selection and investment, disproving the claim that MSP announcements occur only after harvesting operations are completed.

43. (A) Agricultural Produce Market Committee
APMC stands for Agricultural Produce Market Committee, a statutory marketing board constituted by state governments to govern agricultural trade. These committees regulate transaction practices in designated physical market yards, protect farmers from commercial exploitation, ensure price discovery through open auctions, and maintain infrastructure for marketing agricultural produce efficiently.

44. (A) 1.5%
Under the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, farmers pay a capped uniform premium rate of one point five percent for all Rabi food grain and oilseed crops. The remaining portion of the actuarial premium is shared equally between the central and state governments to support crop risk protection.

45. (D) Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank (RSCB)
The Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank operates as the apex financial body in the three-tier short-term cooperative credit structure of the state. It oversees Central Cooperative Banks at the district level and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the village level, facilitating credit flow for rural development and seasonal agricultural operations.

46. (C) Centers of Excellence are established, such as for Citrus fruits at Nanta in Kota district.
Rajasthan promotes horticulture through targeted interventions, including specialized Centers of Excellence like the Citrus Center at Nanta in Kota district. These dedicated research and training hubs supply high-quality planting material, demonstrate advanced micro-irrigation practices, introduce modern nursery technologies, and boost overall fruit and vegetable cultivation across diverse districts.

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47. (A) I and II only
The Kisan Credit Card scheme offers accessible short-term credit to cover farm operational costs, while Primary Land Development Banks provide long-term loans for heavy capital investments like farm machinery or tube-well construction. Unorganized local moneylenders form part of the informal credit network rather than the regulated institutional banking system.

48. (C) 2019
The Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy was launched in 2019 to enhance value addition and promote agri-exports. The policy offers financial incentives, capital subsidies, and freight subsidies to encourage private investment in post-harvest management, processing unit establishment, and global export infrastructure across agricultural supply chains in Rajasthan.

49. (C) 12
A standard Soil Health Card evaluates twelve key soil parameters to assess overall nutrient balance. These parameters include macronutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium; secondary nutrients like sulphur; micronutrients including zinc, iron, copper, manganese, and boron; alongside physical indicator parameters

Card scheme. This campaign emphasizes that maintaining balanced soil health through scientific nutrient management is essential for achieving optimal agricultural productivity, thriving crops, and environmental sustainability.

70. (C) Drip and sprinkler micro-irrigation techniques.
In arid and semi-arid regions like Rajasthan, micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems are highly recommended for sustainable agriculture. These methods deliver water directly to plant root zones, minimizing evaporation losses, preventing soil salinization, conserving scarce water resources, and significantly boosting water-use efficiency across field crops.

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(D) Both statements are incorrect

22. Match List I with List II regarding agro-based industries and their corresponding locations in Rajasthan:

List I

P. The Krishna Mills Ltd.
Q. Keshoraipatan Sugar Mill
R. Saras Dairy Headquarters
S. Engine Brand Mustard Oil Mill

List II

1. Jaipur
2. Beawar
3. Bharatpur
4. Bundi

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

23. What is the most significant challenge faced by agro-based industries in Rajasthan?
(A) Persistent excess in the local supply of industrial electricity grid power
(B) A complete state government ban on exporting all agricultural commodities
(C) Excessive supply of highly qualified industrial technical engineering staff
(D) Unreliable raw material supply due to heavy monsoon dependency

24. From where does the main feeder of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project originate?
(A) Bhakra Dam
(B) Harike Barrage
(C) Pong Dam
(D) Kota Barrage

25. Who among the following is recognized as the visionary engineer who originally conceptualized the Indira Gandhi Canal Project?
(A) Dr. Karni Singh
(B) Mohan Lal Sukhadia
(C) Kanwar Sen
(D) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat

26. Which of the following statements about the Indira Gandhi Canal Project is correct?
(A) It provides irrigation solely to the eastern districts of Rajasthan.
(B) It originates from the Chambal River.
(C) It has completely eliminated the need for drinking water pipelines in western Rajasthan.
(D) It was previously known as the Rajasthan Canal.

27. Arrange the following districts located along the path of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project in the correct order from North to South:
1. Jaisalmer
2. Bikaner
3. Hanumangarh
4. Barmer

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
(B) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(C) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
(D) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

28. The Chambal Valley Project is a joint irrigation and hydroelectric venture between Rajasthan and which other state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Punjab
(D) Uttar Pradesh

29. Which dam under the Chambal Valley Project is strictly used for irrigation and drinking water purposes and does not generate hydroelectricity?
(A) Gandhi Sagar Dam
(B) Kota Barrage
(C) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(D) Jawahar Sagar Dam

30. Which of the following dams is NOT a part of the Chambal River Valley Project?
(A) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam
(B) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(C) Jawahar Sagar Dam
(D) Gandhi Sagar Dam

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31. The Bisalpur Irrigation and Drinking Water Project is constructed on which river?
(A) Luni
(B) Chambal
(C) Banas
(D) Mahi

32. Which of the following districts does NOT receive its primary drinking water supply from the Bisalpur Project?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Ajmer
(C) Tonk
(D) Jodhpur

(A) Keshoraipatan
(B) Sri Ganganagar
(C) Bundi
(D) Bhopalsagar

11. Sri Ganganagar Sugar Mills in Rajasthan is unique because it produces sugar from sugarcane as well as from which other crop?
(A) Sugarbeet
(B) Sweet potato
(C) Corn
(D) Barley

12. Which sugar mill in Rajasthan was established under the cooperative sector?
(A) The Mewar Sugar Mills
(B) Keshoraipatan Sugar Mill
(C) Sri Ganganagar Sugar Mills
(D) Udaipur Sugar Mills

13. Saras Dairy operates under which apex cooperative organization in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
(B) Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF)
(C) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
(D) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

14. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The dairy processing industry provides crucial supplementary income to rural families in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Rajasthan's agriculture is largely rainfed and highly susceptible to frequent droughts, making alternative income essential.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

15. The dairy processing sector in Rajasthan follows which structural model for its cooperative societies?
(A) Single-tier model
(B) Two-tier model
(C) Three-tier model
(D) Four-tier model

16. Rajasthan's first Spice Park was established in which of the following districts?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Ajmer
(C) Bikaner
(D) Jodhpur

17. Which of the following spice processing centers is INCORRECTLY matched with its prominent district?
(A) Coriander - Kota
(B) Cumin - Jodhpur
(C) Turmeric - Churu
(D) Fenugreek (Methi) - Nagaur

18. Ramganj Mandi located in the Kota district is famously known worldwide as the biggest market for which spice?
(A) Cumin (Jeera)
(B) Coriander (Dhaniya)
(C) Red Chilli (Lal Mirch)
(D) Fennel (Saunf)

19. The Chauhtan area of Barmer district is famous for the production and processing of which forest-based product?
(A) Bamboo
(B) Tendu leaves
(C) Honey
(D) Gum (Gond)

20. Which of the following is NOT an example of a forest-based small-scale industry in Rajasthan?
(A) Petrochemical refining
(B) Bidi making
(C) Wooden furniture manufacturing
(D) Katha (Catechu) extraction

21. Given below are two statements regarding forest resources and the bidi industry in Rajasthan:
Statement I: Tendu leaves are primarily collected from forests and used in the bidi manufacturing industry.
Statement II: The bidi industry in Rajasthan employs a large number of rural and tribal workers.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct

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CHAPTER 27

Agro-Based Industries and Irrigation Projects

1. What is the primary source of raw material for agro-based industries?
(A) Forest timber
(B) Mineral ores
(C) Agricultural produce
(D) Marine products

2. Which of the following is NOT considered an agro-based industry?
(A) Sugar industry
(B) Cement industry
(C) Cotton textile industry
(D) Oil mill industry

3. Given below are two statements regarding agro-based industries:
Statement I: Agro-based industries help in the value addition of agricultural products.
Statement II: Agro-based industries decrease the income of local farmers.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

4. The city of Bharatpur in Rajasthan is most famous for the processing of which oilseed crop?
(A) Mustard
(B) Soybean
(C) Castor seed
(D) Groundnut

5. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of major oilseed crops processed in Rajasthan?
(A) Mustard
(B) Groundnut
(C) Wheat
(D) Soybean

6. Which of the following statements regarding the oilseed industry in Rajasthan is correct?
(A) Rajasthan holds a leading position in mustard processing in India.
(B) Rajasthan is the lowest producer of mustard across all Indian states.
(C) The oilseed processing industry relies heavily on imported sugarcane.
(D) Oil mills in Rajasthan fail to generate any significant rural employment.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the cotton textile industry in Rajasthan:
I. The first cotton textile mill in Rajasthan was established in Beawar.
II. Bhilwara is known as the 'Textile City' of Rajasthan.
III. Cotton textile is an example of a heavy mineral-based industry.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Both I and II
(C) Both II and III
(D) I, II and III

8. The Krishna Mills Ltd., the first cotton textile mill of Rajasthan, was established in which year?
(A) 1857
(B) 1889
(C) 1947
(D) 1956

9. Which district is popularly referred to as the 'Manchester of Rajasthan' due to its prominent textile industry?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Kota
(C) Bhilwara
(D) Udaipur

10. Where was the first sugar mill established in Rajasthan in the year 1932?

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33. The Bisalpur Dam is physically located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Bhilwara
(B) Bundi
(C) Tonk
(D) Sawai Madhopur

34. The Jakham Dam, an important irrigation project, is situated in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Dungarpur
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Udaipur
(D) Sirohi

35. Given below are two statements regarding the Jakham Irrigation Project:
Statement I: The Jakham Irrigation Project primarily benefits the tribal areas of southern Rajasthan.
Statement II: The Jakham Dam is built on the Luni river.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

36. Which two districts of Rajasthan directly benefit from the extension of the Narmada Canal Project?
(A) Jalore and Barmer
(B) Udaipur and Rajsamand
(C) Jaisalmer and Bikaner
(D) Kota and Bundi

37. Which major irrigation project in Rajasthan made it mandatory for farmers to use only micro-irrigation (sprinkler and drip) methods?
(A) Indira Gandhi Canal Project
(B) Bisalpur Project
(C) Narmada Canal Project
(D) Chambal Valley Project

38. Which of the following is the odd one out among the given districts in the context of receiving canal water from the Narmada Canal Project in Rajasthan?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jalore
(C) Barmer
(D) Sanchore

39. The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is a multi-purpose joint venture between Rajasthan and which neighboring state?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Haryana
(D) Gujarat

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project:
I. The dam is located in the Banswara district of Rajasthan.
II. It is a joint venture between Rajasthan and Punjab.
III. 100% of the hydroelectricity generated from this project is supplied to Rajasthan.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Both I and II
(C) Both I and III
(D) I, II and III

41. The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project primarily provides irrigation benefits to which specific geographical region of Rajasthan?
(A) Shekhawati region (Northern Rajasthan)
(B) Marwar region (Western Rajasthan)
(C) Wagad region
(D) Hadoti region (Southeastern Rajasthan)

42. What is the single largest source of irrigation in the state of Rajasthan?
(A) Man-made surface canals
(B) Natural tanks and ponds
(C) Perennial surface rivers
(D) Wells and tubewells

43. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the means of irrigation in Rajasthan?
(A) Canal irrigation is highly prominent in northern districts like Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh.
(B) Tank irrigation is most prominent in the desert districts of western Rajasthan.
(C) Tube wells are completely useless in eastern Rajasthan.
(D) The state receives sufficient rainfall throughout the year, eliminating the need for irrigation.

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44. Which of the following is NOT a traditional method of lifting water for irrigation in Rajasthan?
(A) Traditional wooden Rahat
(B) Electric pump
(C) Animal-driven Charas
(D) Manual lever Dhekli

45. In which method of irrigation is water delivered drop by drop directly to the root zone of the plant?
(A) Flood irrigation
(B) Drip irrigation
(C) Sprinkler irrigation
(D) Furrow irrigation

46. What is considered the main advantage of adopting sprinkler irrigation in the sandy soils of western Rajasthan?
(A) It reduces deep seepage loss and distributes water evenly.
(B) It intentionally encourages severe waterlogging across sandy agricultural fields.
(C) It requires massive amounts of standing surface water throughout the crop cycle.
(D) It is completely free of any initial installation costs for farm equipment.

47. Select the correct sequence of irrigation methods arranged in decreasing order of their water use efficiency:
(A) Drip irrigation > Sprinkler irrigation > Flood irrigation
(B) Flood irrigation > Sprinkler irrigation > Drip irrigation
(C) Sprinkler irrigation > Drip irrigation > Flood irrigation
(D) Drip irrigation > Flood irrigation > Sprinkler irrigation

48. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Rajasthan Government provides significant financial subsidies to farmers for installing micro-irrigation systems.
Reason (R): Micro-irrigation techniques like drip and sprinkler maximize water conservation and prevent water wastage.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. The tagline "Per Drop More Crop" is the central theme of which major government scheme aimed at promoting micro-irrigation?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
(B) Kisan Credit Card Scheme
(C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
(D) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

50. The Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) established by the Government of India is maintained by which apex financial institution?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
(C) State Bank of India (SBI)
(D) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

51. What is the status of agriculture in Rajasthan regarding irrigation coverage?
(A) The state has achieved 100% fully irrigated agricultural land across all districts.
(B) The overall ratio of irrigated area is constantly decreasing due to excessive annual rainfall.
(C) All agricultural irrigation activities are completely prohibited by the state government.
(D) Most of the state's gross cropped area remains rainfed.

52. Which statement correctly compares the irrigation ratio between different regions of Rajasthan?
(A) Eastern Rajasthan has a higher irrigation ratio than Western Rajasthan.
(B) Arid Western Rajasthan maintains a much higher ratio of irrigated land compared to Eastern Rajasthan.
(C) The overall ratio of irrigated land remains identically uniform across all administrative districts of Rajasthan.
(D) Southern tribal districts possess the largest and highest canal irrigation network in the entire state.

53. The term 'Dark Zones' or 'Over-exploited blocks' in the context of groundwater in Rajasthan refers to areas where:

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(A) Agricultural fields in these areas receive absolutely no natural sunlight throughout the year.
(B) The topsoil layers across these agricultural regions are completely black in physical color.
(C) Groundwater extraction exceeds its natural recharge rate.
(D) Surface canals continuously flood and submerge all surrounding agricultural fields.

54. Which of the following is NOT a primary cause of the rapidly falling groundwater table in Rajasthan?
(A) Excessive and frequent monsoons causing flash floods
(B) Over-extraction of water via tube wells
(C) Inadequate and erratic rainfall
(D) Shifting from traditional dryland crops to water-intensive cash crops

55. Match List I with List II regarding water use efficiency concepts/techniques and their primary functions:
List I
P. Drip irrigation
Q. Canal lining
R. Mulching
S. Rainwater harvesting
List II
1. Prevents seepage losses during water transport
2. Covers the soil surface to retain moisture
3. Delivers water directly to the plant roots
4. Recharges the depleting groundwater table
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

56. What agricultural term is used for the practice of covering the bare soil surface around plants with plastic films or organic matter to prevent water evaporation?
(A) Harrowing
(B) Mulching
(C) Tilling
(D) Threshing

57. Which of the following is an effective structural measure to increase water use efficiency in a canal irrigation network?
(A) Leaving the canal unlined to allow natural seepage
(B) Growing water-intensive weeds along the canal
(C) Concrete lining of the canal beds and walls
(D) Keeping canal gates completely open at all times

58. Compared to heavy mechanical industries, agro-based small-scale industries are generally characterized by which type of employment generation?
(A) Extremely high capital investment requirement with minimal local labor engagement.
(B) Fully automated production systems that require virtually zero human labor input.
(C) Industrial operations that exclusively employ foreign technical engineering experts.
(D) Highly labor intensive, generating local employment.

59. Which is the most appropriate reason why agro-processing units are encouraged in rural areas?
(A) They create local jobs and prevent rural-to-urban migration.
(B) They primarily function to consume surplus electrical power that urban areas cannot utilize.
(C) They are categorized as highly polluting heavy manufacturing plants best located far from cities.
(D) They operate in total isolation without needing any transportation roads or public infrastructure.

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60. Intensive canal irrigation without a proper drainage system in the Indira Gandhi Canal command area has resulted in which major environmental disaster?
(A) Catastrophic subterranean tectonic shifts and severe earthquakes
(B) Soil waterlogging ('Sem' problem)
(C) Widespread illegal logging and massive forest destruction
(D) Global atmospheric degradation and depletion of the ozone layer

61. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Significant patches of once-fertile agricultural land in districts like Hanumangarh and Bikaner have turned completely barren.
Reason (R): Continuous seepage from unlined canals has raised the water table to the surface,

causing severe waterlogging and soil salinity.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

62. The Command Area Development Programme (CADP) in Rajasthan was initiated primarily with what main objective?
(A) To optimize water use efficiency and farm output in command areas.
(B) To construct heavy industrial manufacturing corridors throughout agricultural command areas.
(C) To issue an immediate legislative decree permanently halting all canal construction state-wide.
(D) To capture and relocate indigenous forest wildlife populations into newly irrigated canal zones.

63. Which international institution has frequently provided financial and technical assistance for water sector restructuring and irrigated area development projects in Rajasthan?
(A) World Health Organization (WHO)
(B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(C) The World Bank
(D) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

64. Which of the following activities is a core component of the on-farm development works under the Command Area Development programme?
(A) Construction of multi-lane inter-state national transit highways
(B) Building large-scale coal-based thermal power generation plants
(C) Providing free smartphones and digital mobile devices to farmers
(D) Field channel construction and land leveling.

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agro-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy 2019:
I. It aims to promote value addition directly near the agricultural production centers.
II. It discourages the export of processed agricultural goods from the state.
III. It focuses solely on large-scale, urban, foreign-owned industries.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) Only I
(B) Both II and III
(C) Both I and II
(D) I, II and III

66. In the context of agro-based industries, what does the term 'value addition' strictly refer to?
(A) Direct selling of raw unprocessed agricultural produce immediately after harvest at baseline market rates.
(B) Processing agricultural produce to enhance economic value and shelf life.
(C) Artificially blending heavy synthetic chemical compounds to increase the bulk mass of harvested crops.
(D) The socio-economic practice of completely abandoning traditional farming to seek employment in urban factories.

67. The comprehensive "Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agro-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy" was officially launched by the state government in which year?
(A) 2005
(B) 2010
(C) 2019
(D) 2023

68. Which of the following is generally NOT an incentive provided to farmers and entrepreneurs under the Rajasthan Agro-processing Policy?
(A) 100% lifetime income tax exemption for the factory owner
(B) Capital investment subsidy for setting up processing units
(C) Interest subsidy on term loans
(D) Subsidy on electricity tariff for agro-processing units

69. Match List I with List II regarding food/spice processing centers and their respective districts in Rajasthan:
List I
P. First Mega Food Park (GreenTech)
Q. First Spice Park
R. Isabgol Research and Processing Center
S. Kinnow Mandi (Citrus Market)
List II
1. Jodhpur
2. Ajmer (Roopangarh)
3. Sri Ganganagar

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4. Jalore

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

70. Where was Rajasthan's first Mega Food Park established to boost the local food processing industry?

(A) Roopangarh (Ajmer)
(B) Boranada (Jodhpur)
(C) Sitapura (Jaipur)
(D) Bhiwadi (Alwar)

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ANSWERS

1. (C) Agricultural produce
Agro-based industries rely directly on crops, fruits, vegetables, and other farm output as their primary raw materials. These industries process biological products into refined market goods. By establishing direct supply linkages with farmers, they support rural economies, generate employment opportunities, enhance farm income, and promote sustainable industrial development across agricultural regions.

2. (B) Cement industry
Agro-based industries specifically utilize farm harvests as primary raw inputs, including sugar mills, cotton textiles, and oil processing units. In contrast, cement production relies entirely on mineral resources like limestone, clay, and gypsum. Therefore, cement manufacturing belongs to the mineral-based sector rather than relying on agricultural crop yields or forestry sector materials.

3. (B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Agro-processing transforms raw agricultural commodities into processed consumer products, thereby adding significant commercial value. This processing network directly benefits agricultural communities by creating stable market demand and higher economic returns for farmers. Consequently, local farm incomes increase substantially rather than declining, making agricultural processing vital for enhancing rural prosperity and sustainable growth.

4. (A) Mustard
Bharatpur district in eastern Rajasthan is widely recognized for its prominent mustard oil pressing mills and production units. The regional agricultural climate and soil conditions favor extensive mustard cultivation. Consequently, Bharatpur has emerged as a major commercial center for processing mustard seeds and distributing high-quality mustard oil across national markets.

5. (C) Wheat
Mustard, groundnut, and soybean are categorized as major oilseed crops widely grown and processed for vegetable oil extraction across Rajasthan. Wheat, on the other hand, is a cereal grain cultivated primarily for flour and food staple production. Therefore, wheat does not belong to the oilseed category in agricultural processing sector classifications.

6. (A) Rajasthan holds a leading position in mustard processing in India.
Rajasthan leads India in mustard production and processing, benefiting from suitable arid and semi-arid agro-climatic conditions. The state houses widespread oil milling clusters that process vast quantities of locally harvested mustard seeds. This vital agro-industry generates significant rural employment opportunities and contributes immensely to the national edible oil supply chain.

7. (B) Both I and II
Rajasthan's first cotton textile mill, Krishna Mills, was established at Beawar in 1889. Bhilwara has earned the title of Textile City due to its extensive textile manufacturing units. Cotton textile manufacturing is an agro-based industry relying on agricultural cotton crops, whereas mineral-based industries use mined geological raw materials like limestone.

8. (B) 1889
Krishna Mills Limited was established at Beawar in the year 1889, marking the historical inception of organized cotton textile manufacturing in Rajasthan. Founded by Seth Damodar Das Rathi, this pioneer mill laid the groundwork for modern industrial development and established the state's modern textile sector during the pre-independence era.

9. (C) Bhilwara
Bhilwara district is widely celebrated as the Manchester of Rajasthan due to its huge concentration of textile spinning, weaving, and processing industries. The city produces vast quantities of synthetic and cotton fabrics, contributing significantly to domestic apparel markets and international exports, thereby serving as the premier textile hub of Rajasthan.

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10. (D) Bhopalsagar
The Mewar Sugar Mills Limited was established at Bhopalsagar in Chittorgarh district in 1932, becoming the first sugar manufacturing mill in Rajasthan. This historic unit was initially set up in the private sector to process locally grown sugarcane, initiating commercial sugar production and structured agro-processing within the regional economy.

11. (A) Sugarbeet
Sri Ganganagar Sugar Mills in northern Rajasthan holds the distinction of being the first unit in Asia to produce sugar from sugarbeet in addition to conventional sugarcane. This innovation allows the mill to extend its processing operational season and utilize alternative commercial agricultural crops cultivated in the irrigated canal belt.

12. (B) Keshoraipatan Sugar Mill
Keshoraipatan Sugar Mill, located in Bundi district, was established under the cooperative sector in 1965 to promote collective economic benefits for sugarcane cultivators. Cooperative sugar mills enable farmer-members to participate directly in management and processing profits, strengthening regional agricultural infrastructure and ensuring fair commercial prices for harvests.

13. (B) Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF)
Saras Dairy operates under the administrative authority of the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation, which serves as the apex body for cooperative dairy operations in the state. Established to streamline milk procurement, processing, and distribution, RCDF supports rural milk producers by providing organized market access and ensuring fair commercial returns.

14. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agriculture in Rajasthan is heavily reliant on erratic rainfall and frequently suffers from severe drought conditions, leading to crop losses. Consequently, livestock rearing and dairy processing provide rural households with a reliable secondary income stream. Dairy farming offsets agricultural instability, providing economic security and steady daily cash flow to farmers.

15. (C) Three-tier model
The cooperative dairy sector in Rajasthan functions on a structured three-tier organizational framework modeled after Anand pattern. Primary Milk Producers Cooperative Societies operate at the village level, District Cooperative Milk Producers Unions operate at the district level, and Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation serves as the apex state-level federation directing marketing operations.

16. (D) Jodhpur
Rajasthan's first dedicated Spice Park was established at Rampura Bhatian in Jodhpur district. Developed by the Spices Board of India in collaboration with state agencies, the facility provides advanced processing, sorting, grading, and testing infrastructure for regional seed spices like cumin and coriander, boosting quality standards for export markets.

17. (C) Turmeric - Churu
Spice cultivation in Rajasthan is geographically specialized according to regional agro-climatic conditions. Kota and Hadoti region lead in coriander production, Jodhpur is prominent for cumin processing, and Nagaur is famous for fenugreek cultivation. Churu is an arid district not associated with turmeric processing, making that regional association incorrect in context.

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18. (B) Coriander (Dhaniya)
Ramganj Mandi, situated in Kota district, is globally famous as one of the largest commercial wholesale markets for coriander seeds. Located within the fertile Hadoti agricultural region, the market handles immense volumes of harvested coriander daily, serving as a primary pricing hub and major distribution center for national and international spice traders.

19. (D) Gum (Gond)
The Chauhtan region in Barmer district is famous for the extraction, harvesting, and trade of high-quality natural tree gum, particularly acacia gum. Derived from desert trees and shrubs, this forest produce is processed and traded extensively, serving as an important source of livelihood and supplementary income for local arid rural communities.

20. (A) Petrochemical refining
Forest-based small-scale industries rely directly on forest resources and flora, such as tendu leaves

sixty percent of the state's total net irrigated area. Due to limited surface water systems, farmers rely heavily on underground aquifers extracted via electric and diesel pumps, especially across eastern and central districts.

43. (A) Canal irrigation is highly prominent in northern districts like Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh.
Canal irrigation is highly prominent in northern Rajasthan, particularly Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts, which are served extensively by the Indira Gandhi Canal, Gang Canal, and Bhakra system. Conversely, tank irrigation is prominent in southern districts rather than desert areas, and eastern plains rely extensively on groundwater tube wells.

44. (B) Electric pump
Traditional water lifting devices in Rajasthan include animal-driven charas, wooden rahat, and manual dhekli systems, which rely on human or draught animal power. Electric pumps represent modern mechanized lifting technology powered by grid electricity, distinguishing them from traditional non-mechanized water extraction methods historically utilized across rural farm holdings.

45. (B) Drip irrigation
Drip irrigation delivers water and dissolved nutrients directly to plant root zones through a network of narrow tubes and emitters. By releasing water drop by drop, this micro-irrigation method minimizes surface evaporation and deep percolation losses, achieving maximum water use efficiency in arid and semi-arid agricultural regions.

46. (A) It reduces deep seepage loss and distributes water evenly.
Sandy soils in western Rajasthan exhibit high water permeability, causing rapid deep percolation losses under traditional flood irrigation. Sprinkler systems spray water evenly over the field surface, mimicking natural rainfall. This prevents deep seepage, avoids soil erosion, conserves limited water supplies, and ensures uniform moisture distribution for growing crops.

47. (A) Drip irrigation > Sprinkler irrigation > Flood irrigation
Drip irrigation achieves the highest water efficiency (above ninety percent) by delivering water directly to plant roots. Sprinkler irrigation follows with moderate efficiency by reducing runoff losses. Flood irrigation has the lowest efficiency due to significant evaporation, deep seepage, and surface runoff, establishing the exact descending sequence of efficiency.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To combat severe water scarcity, the Rajasthan Government provides financial subsidies to farmers adopting micro-irrigation technologies. Drip and sprinkler systems drastically reduce water consumption compared to traditional flood irrigation. Because micro-irrigation conserves precious groundwater resources, state financial support directly incentivizes widespread adoption among farming communities.

49. (C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
The motto "Per Drop More Crop" is the central pillar of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. This flagship scheme promotes precision micro-irrigation practices, such as drip and sprinkler systems, to enhance water use efficiency, reduce farm input costs, and maximize agricultural productivity across water-stressed regions.

50. (B) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
The Micro Irrigation Fund with a dedicated corpus was set up under NABARD to help state governments expand micro-irrigation coverage. States utilize this financial facility to mobilize resources, offer subsidies, and implement pressurized micro-irrigation projects under the "Per Drop More Crop" initiative, enhancing farm productivity and water conservation.

51. (D) Most of the state's gross cropped area remains rainfed.
Despite ongoing canal development and groundwater exploitation, the majority of Rajasthan's gross cropped area remains rainfed and dependent on seasonal monsoons. Limited surface water availability and declining groundwater tables leave vast agricultural tracts vulnerable to erratic rainfall patterns, keeping overall state irrigation coverage relatively low compared to total cultivated land.

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31. (C) Banas
The Bisalpur Project is a major gravity dam constructed across the Banas River in Tonk district. Serving as a vital water resource, the reservoir provides irrigation water to surrounding farm fields and acts as a primary source of clean drinking water piped to major urban centers including Jaipur, Ajmer, and Tonk.

32. (D) Jodhpur
The Bisalpur Dam on the Banas River provides surface drinking water supply to eastern and central Rajasthan districts, including Jaipur, Ajmer, and Tonk. Jodhpur, situated in western Rajasthan, receives its municipal drinking water supply through the Indira Gandhi Canal system and regional groundwater sources rather than the distant Bisalpur reservoir.

33. (C) Tonk
The Bisalpur Dam is physically situated near Toda Rai Singh in Tonk district across the Banas River. Built in 1999, this multipurpose concrete dam serves as the primary reservoir impounding Banas river flow, providing crucial municipal drinking water supply and agricultural irrigation to several central districts of Rajasthan.

34. (B) Pratapgarh
The Jakham Dam is located near Anoopura village in Pratapgarh district within the Sita Mata Wildlife Sanctuary. Constructed across the Jakham River, a tributary of the Mahi, it is one of the highest dams in Rajasthan and provides critical canal irrigation to the surrounding predominantly tribal agricultural belt.

35. (B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Jakham Project is built on the Jakham River, a tributary of the Mahi, located in Pratapgarh district. It provides vital irrigation benefits to tribal farmers in southern Rajasthan. Claiming the dam is built on the Luni river is incorrect, making the first statement true and the second statement false.

36. (A) Jalore and Barmer
The Narmada Canal Project enters Rajasthan from Gujarat to bring water to the southwestern arid districts of Jalore and Barmer. The canal network delivers vital surface water for drinking and agricultural purposes, transforming previously drought-prone desert lands in these two specific districts into productive irrigated farming zones.

37. (C) Narmada Canal Project
The Narmada Canal Project in Rajasthan is pioneering because it mandated pressurized micro-irrigation systems, such as sprinkler and drip technologies, for all farm holdings in its command area. Flood irrigation is completely prohibited along this canal, ensuring optimal water conservation and maximum crop production per unit of allocated water.

38. (A) Jaipur
The Narmada Canal enters Rajasthan to deliver irrigation and drinking water specifically across southwestern districts, including Jalore, Sanchore, and Barmer. Jaipur is situated far in central-eastern Rajasthan and receives municipal water from Bisalpur Dam, making it entirely unconnected to the southwestern Narmada Canal distribution network.

39. (D) Gujarat
The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is an important multi-purpose river valley venture jointly developed by Rajasthan and Gujarat. Constructed across the Mahi River near Banswara, the project utilizes shared water resources to supply irrigation, drinking water, and hydro-electric power, fostering socio-economic development across southern Rajasthan's tribal belt.

40. (C) Both I and III
The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam is located in Banswara district as a joint project between Rajasthan and Gujarat, not Punjab. Under the interstate agreement, Gujarat shares construction costs for irrigation benefits, while 100% of the hydro-electric power generated by the power stations is allocated exclusively to Rajasthan.

41. (C) Wagad region
The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is situated in Banswara district and directly serves the Wagad region, which predominantly encompasses Banswara and Dungarpur districts in southern Rajasthan. Canal networks branching from the reservoir provide essential irrigation water to tribal agricultural lands, significantly boosting crop yields throughout the Wagad belt.

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42. (D) Wells and tubewells
Wells and tubewells constitute the largest source of irrigation in Rajasthan, accounting for over

62. (A) To optimize water use efficiency and farm output in command areas.
The Command Area Development Programme was launched to bridge the gap between created irrigation potential and actual field utilization. It focuses on improving water distribution efficiency, constructing field channels, carrying out land leveling, and introducing modern water management practices to maximize crop yields per unit of diverted water.

63. (C) The World Bank
The World Bank has repeatedly funded major water sector restructuring, canal modernization, and irrigated area development projects in Rajasthan. Through financial loans and technical expertise, these international programs focus on enhancing canal conveyance efficiency, improving drainage networks, strengthening water user associations, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

64. (D) Field channel construction and land leveling.
On-farm development works under Command Area Development focus on micro-level land and water management infrastructure. Key activities include constructing field channels (field channels), land shaping, leveling, and establishing micro-drainage networks. These structural measures ensure uniform water distribution across individual farm plots, minimizing wastage and maximizing crop productivity.

65. (B) Both II and III
The Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agro-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy 2019 actively encourages agri-exports and supports small and medium local enterprises, not just large foreign industries. Because statements II and III claim the policy discourages exports and focuses solely on large foreign units, both of those statements are incorrect.

66. (B) Processing agricultural produce to enhance economic value and shelf life.
In agro-based industries, value addition refers to converting raw agricultural harvests into processed, refined, or packaged products. Activities like pressing seeds for oil, milling grain into flour, or canning fruits enhance product quality, extend shelf life, open higher-value retail markets, and generate greater economic revenue for producers and processors.

67. (C) 2019
The Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agro-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy was officially introduced by the state government in December 2019. The policy provides financial incentives, capital subsidies, and infrastructural support to foster agro-processing enterprises, encourage agricultural exports, and raise farmer incomes across the state's rural districts.

68. (A) 100% lifetime income tax exemption for the factory owner
State agro-processing policies offer financial incentives like capital investment subsidies, interest subventions, and electricity tariff concessions to encourage rural agro-enterprises. Complete lifetime income tax exemption is not granted, as direct income taxes fall under central government tax jurisdiction, making hundred percent lifetime income tax relief a non-existent incentive under state policy.

69. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The First Mega Food Park was commissioned at Roopangarh in Ajmer, while Rajasthan's first Spice Park was established in Jodhpur. The Isabgol Research and Processing hub operates in Jalore, and Sri Ganganagar is renowned as a primary Kinnow citrus market. Thus, each center correctly aligns with its district.

70. (A) Roopangarh (Ajmer)
GreenTech Mega Food Park, Rajasthan's first mega food processing park, was established at Roopangarh in Ajmer district. Developed under the central Mega Food Park Scheme, it offers state-of-the-art cold storage, processing, sorting, and packaging infrastructure to connect local farmers directly with processors and consumer retail markets.

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52. (A) Eastern Rajasthan has a higher irrigation ratio than Western Rajasthan.
Eastern Rajasthan features higher precipitation, perennial rivers like the Banas and Chambal, and favorable groundwater tables, resulting in a higher proportion of irrigated land. In contrast, western Rajasthan is largely arid Thar desert with sparse surface water, relying mainly on localized canal belts and scattered deep wells for irrigation.

53. (C) Groundwater extraction exceeds its natural recharge rate.
In hydrological terms, 'Dark Zones' or over-exploited blocks refer to geographical regions where annual groundwater extraction for agriculture and domestic use significantly exceeds natural aquifer recharge from rainfall. This persistent imbalance causes water tables to decline rapidly, threatening long-term agricultural sustainability and drinking water security.

54. (A) Excessive and frequent monsoons causing flash floods
Rajasthan's groundwater depletion is driven by erratic rainfall, excessive tube well pumping, and shifts toward water-intensive cash crops. Excessive monsoons with flash floods would naturally recharge groundwater aquifers rather than cause depletion. Therefore, frequent heavy monsoons do not contribute to the falling groundwater tables observed across the state.

55. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Drip irrigation delivers water straight to plant roots, while concrete canal lining prevents seepage losses during transmission. Mulching involves covering the soil surface to conserve moisture, and rainwater harvesting structures capture runoff to recharge groundwater tables. Thus, each technique correctly matches its primary water management function.

56. (B) Mulching
Mulching is an agricultural practice where the soil surface surrounding crops is covered with organic materials or synthetic plastic films. This protective layer reduces direct soil moisture evaporation, suppresses weed growth, regulates soil temperature, and enhances overall water retention, making it essential for sustainable dryland agricultural management.

57. (C) Concrete lining of the canal beds and walls
Unlined earthen canals suffer from severe water losses due to continuous deep seepage and soil absorption along their distribution channels. Constructing smooth concrete linings along canal beds and sidewalls prevents seepage loss, improves flow velocity, prevents waterlogging in adjacent lands, and ensures efficient water delivery to distant tail-end farms.

58. (D) Highly labor intensive, generating local employment.
Agro-based small-scale industries rely on processing farm products using accessible technology and localized operational setups. Compared to heavy capital-intensive manufacturing plants, these units are highly labor-intensive. They generate direct employment opportunities for rural communities, absorbing local farm labor during off-seasons and strengthening the surrounding agrarian economy.

59. (A) They create local jobs and prevent rural-to-urban migration.
Establishing agro-processing industries in rural areas creates non-farm employment opportunities for local workers, enhances farm incomes through direct value addition, and reduces poverty. By providing stable economic livelihoods within villages, these agro-processing units significantly reduce distressed distress-driven rural-to-urban migration, fostering balanced regional socio-economic development.

60. (B) Soil waterlogging ('Sem' problem)
Intensive canal irrigation without adequate drainage in the Indira Gandhi Canal command area has caused severe soil waterlogging, locally termed the 'Sem' problem. Continuous seepage from unlined canals raises the underground water table near the surface, bringing dissolved salts upward and turning fertile agricultural lands saline and uncultivable.

61. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In parts of Hanumangarh and Bikaner, unlined canal seepage has raised groundwater levels close to the land surface. This lack of sub-surface drainage causes severe waterlogging and soil salinization. As soluble salts accumulate on topsoil, once-productive agricultural fields turn barren, making the reason a direct explanation of the assertion.

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for bidi making, timber for wooden furniture, and khair wood for katha extraction. Petrochemical refining, however, involves complex chemical processing of crude oil extracted from geological reserves, placing it outside the scope of forest-derived cottage industries.

21. (C) Both statements are correct
Tendu leaves harvested from forest regions serve as the essential outer wrapping material for bidi manufacturing in Rajasthan. This rural forest-based industry provides extensive seasonal employment to local populations, particularly tribal communities and rural women involved in collection and manual rolling, thereby providing vital income in forested rural belts.

22. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Krishna Mills was founded in Beawar, while Keshoraipatan Sugar Mill is located in Bundi district. The headquarters of Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation operating Saras Dairy is situated in Jaipur, and the famous Engine Brand mustard oil processing unit operates out of Bharatpur. Thus, the listed locations match correctly with their respective industries.

23. (D) Unreliable raw material supply due to heavy monsoon dependency
Agro-based industries depend directly on agricultural harvests for their raw material inputs. Because farming in Rajasthan remains predominantly rainfed and subject to frequent droughts and irregular monsoons, raw material supply fluctuates significantly. This seasonal instability creates operational uncertainty, idle processing capacity, and financial challenges for rural agro-processing units.

24. (B) Harike Barrage
The main feeder of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project originates from Harike Barrage, located at the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in Punjab. Water diverted from this barrage flows through the Rajasthan Feeder canal to supply drinking and irrigation water across the arid desert districts of northwestern Rajasthan.

25. (C) Kanwar Sen
Kanwar Sen, a brilliant hydraulic engineer and Chief Engineer of the erstwhile Bikaner State, conceptualized the Rajasthan Canal project in his visionary 1948 report. His strategic plan aimed to bring river waters from Punjab to transform the vast Thar Desert, laying the technical foundation for the modern Indira Gandhi Canal.

26. (D) It was previously known as the Rajasthan Canal.
The Indira Gandhi Canal Project was originally named the Rajasthan Canal when construction commenced in 1958. It was officially renamed in 1984 in honor of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The canal system channels water from the Satluj and Beas rivers to irrigate the hyper-arid northwestern desert districts of Rajasthan.

27. (A) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
The geographical flow of the Indira Gandhi Canal through western Rajasthan proceeds in a north-to-south direction. It enters through Hanumangarh in the far north, traverses southward across Bikaner, extends into Jaisalmer, and terminates at Gadra Road in Barmer district. Consequently, the correct spatial alignment follows this geographical order.

28. (B) Madhya Pradesh
The Chambal Valley Project is a major multi-purpose water resource development initiative executed jointly on a fifty-fifty sharing ratio by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Constructed along the Chambal River, the project provides hydro-electric power generation, flood control, and extensive canal irrigation benefits to agricultural regions across both neighboring states.

29. (B) Kota Barrage
Kota Barrage is the downstream hydraulic structure of the Chambal Valley Project located in Kota city. Unlike Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, and Jawahar Sagar dams which house hydro-electric power stations, Kota Barrage functions strictly as a water diversion structure feeding major irrigation canals and domestic water supply systems.

30. (A) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam
The Chambal River Project comprises three hydro-electric dams—Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, and Jawahar Sagar—along with Kota Barrage. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam, however, is constructed on the Mahi River in Banswara district as part of a separate multi-purpose project executed jointly by Rajasthan and Gujarat in southern Rajasthan.

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CHAPTER 28
Land Reforms and Development Projects

1. What was the primary objective of implementing land reforms in post-independence Rajasthan?
(A) To increase the revenue collected from agricultural land
(B) To eliminate intermediaries and protect the ownership rights of tenant farmers
(C) To promote the Jagirdari and Zamindari systems
(D) To shift agricultural land entirely to industrial use

2. In which year was the Rajasthan Resumption of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act passed?
(A) 1949
(B) 1952
(C) 1955
(D) 1973

3. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, which forms the core of tenancy rights in the state, came into force in which year?
(A) 1952
(B) 1955
(C) 1961
(D) 1973

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Jagirdari Abolition in Rajasthan:
I. The Rajasthan Resumption of Jagirs Act was passed in 1952.
II. It aimed to eliminate intermediaries between the state and the actual tillers.
III. It allowed Jagirdars to retain unlimited agricultural land for personal use.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

5. The land retained by the Jagirdars or landlords for their personal cultivation after the abolition of Jagirs was known as?
(A) Khudkasht
(B) Khalsa
(C) Gochar
(D) Barani

6. The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Act was primarily enacted in which year?
(A) 1955
(B) 1965
(C) 1973
(D) 1985

7. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Land ceiling laws enacted by states were placed in the 9th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): Placing laws in the 9th Schedule protects them from judicial review on the grounds of violation of fundamental rights.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

8. Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, a tenant who has full ownership, heritable, and transferable rights over the land is known as?
(A) Gair-Khatedar tenant
(B) Shikmi tenant
(C) Khatedar tenant
(D) Asami

9. Which of the following movements in Rajasthan was initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to encourage voluntary donation of land to landless farmers?
(A) Bijolia Movement
(B) Eki Movement
(C) Begun Movement
(D) Bhoodan Movement

10. Match the land reform Acts in List I with their respective years of enactment in List II:
List I: (Land Reform Acts)

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31. According to the land use statistics of Rajasthan, the largest percentage of geographical area falls under which category?
(A) Forest cover
(B) Culturable wasteland
(C) Land put to non-agricultural uses
(D) Net sown area

32. In land use classification, 'Other Fallow Land' (Banjar) refers to land that has been left uncultivated for a period of?
(A) Less than one agricultural year
(B) 1 to 5 agricultural years
(C) Exactly 10 agricultural years
(D) More than 20 agricultural years

33. The National Wasteland Development Board was established by the Government of India in which year to tackle land degradation?
(A) 1972
(B) 1985
(C) 1995
(D) 2005

34. According to the Agricultural Census 2015-16, the average size of an operational land holding in Rajasthan is approximately?
(A) 1.08 hectares
(B) 2.73 hectares
(C) 4.50 hectares
(D) 5.15 hectares

35. Consider the following statements regarding land holdings in Rajasthan:
I. The average size of land holdings has decreased in recent years.
II. Marginal and small farmers constitute the majority of total farmers.
III. Large operational holdings account for the maximum number of farmers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

36. As per standard classification, a 'Marginal Farmer' is defined as one who holds agricultural land up to?
(A) 1 hectare
(B) 2 hectares
(C) 4 hectares
(D) 10 hectares

37. A 'Small Farmer' in India is officially defined as a farmer holding agricultural land between?
(A) 0.5 to 1 hectare
(B) 1 to 2 hectares
(C) 2 to 4 hectares
(D) 4 to 10 hectares

38. According to the Agriculture Census 2015-16, what trend has been observed regarding female operational land holdings in Rajasthan?
(A) They have completely disappeared
(B) They have remained exactly constant
(C) They have shown a drastic decrease
(D) They have shown an increasing trend

39. Which problem is primarily responsible for the degradation of agricultural land in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area of Rajasthan?
(A) Severe wind erosion and sand shifting
(B) Waterlogging and soil salinity
(C) Large-scale deforestation and logging
(D) Industrial chemical discharge and effluents

40. Wind erosion is the most dominant cause of soil degradation in which geographical region of Rajasthan?
(A) Hadoti Plateau Region
(B) Eastern Plains Region
(C) Western Desert
(D) Aravalli Hilly Region

41. Which mineral is heavily utilized and subsidized under government schemes to reclaim alkaline soils in Rajasthan?
(A) Limestone
(B) Rock Phosphate
(C) Mica
(D) Gypsum

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42. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR) was enacted in which year?
(A) 1894
(B) 1955
(C) 2013
(D) 2019

43. Under the LARR Act 2013, what minimum percentage of landowners' consent is required to acquire land for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects?
(A) 50%
(B) 60%
(C) 70%

22. The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) primarily focuses on?
(A) Providing subsidized electricity and power connections to farmers
(B) Distributing high-yielding free seeds to all marginal farmers
(C) Constructing large multi-purpose dams and river canal networks
(D) Minimizing drought impact on crops and land

23. What is the current funding pattern (Centre : State ratio) for the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in Rajasthan?
(A) 50 : 50
(B) 60 : 40
(C) 75 : 25
(D) 90 : 10

24. Arrange the following rural land development programmes in the correct chronological order of their launch year:
1. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
2. Desert Development Programme (DDP)
3. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)
4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

25. The 'Diggi' construction scheme in Rajasthan is fundamentally associated with which of the following activities?
(A) Building large-scale rural cold storage units for crops
(B) Setting up solar power generation plants on barren land
(C) Creating modern shelter facilities for village livestock
(D) Constructing farm ponds for irrigation

26. Match the rural development programmes in List I with their launch years in List II:
List I: (Rural Development Programme)
P. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
Q. Desert Development Programme (DDP)
R. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)
S. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)
List II: (Launch Year)
1. 1974-75
2. 1977-78
3. 1989-90
4. 2008

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

27. Under the Diggi construction scheme in Rajasthan, which category of farmers receives a comparatively higher percentage of government subsidy?
(A) Large farmers holding more than 10 hectares
(B) Small, Marginal, and SC/ST farmers
(C) Institutional agricultural boards
(D) Absentee landlords

28. Which of the following districts is NOT covered under the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in Rajasthan?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Banswara
(C) Barmer
(D) Bikaner

29. The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) has now been merged into which major national scheme?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
(B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(C) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
(D) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

30. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Primary Land Development Banks (PLDBs) provide short-term crop loans to farmers in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Short-term loans are essential for purchasing seeds and fertilizers for the immediate sowing season.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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P. Rajasthan Tenancy Act
Q. Rajasthan Resumption of Jagirs Act
R. Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act
S. Rajasthan Imposition of Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Act

List II: (Year of Enactment)

1. 1952
2. 1954
3. 1955
4. 1973

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

11. What is the process of bringing together fragmented and scattered parcels of agricultural land into a single compact block called?
(A) Voluntary land acquisition
(B) Land consolidation
(C) Statutory land ceiling
(D) Digital land recording

12. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of land consolidation (Chakbandi)?
(A) Saving time and agricultural labor for farmers
(B) Decreasing total village land area
(C) Facilitating modern irrigation management
(D) Minimizing boundary and ownership disputes

13. The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), aimed at digitizing land records, was launched by the Government of India in which year?
(A) 1995
(B) 2000
(C) 2008
(D) 2015

14. What is the official web portal of the Rajasthan Government used to access digital land records and Jamabandi?
(A) e-Mitra
(B) RajKisan
(C) Apna Khata
(D) Shala Darpan

15. Identify the odd one out among the following documents related to land records in Rajasthan.
(A) Jamabandi
(B) Girdawari
(C) Bhu-Naksha
(D) Bahi-Khata

16. Consider the following statements regarding Land Development Banks in Rajasthan:
I. They provide long-term credit to farmers for agricultural development.
II. They accept agricultural land as mortgage against the loan.
III. They primarily disburse short-term loans for purchasing daily household goods.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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17. The computerized copy of the 'Record of Rights' provided to a farmer in Rajasthan is commonly known as?
(A) Khasra
(B) Jamabandi
(C) Patta
(D) Girdawari

18. Which state-level portal is dedicated specifically to the digitalization of cadastral maps (field boundaries) in Rajasthan?
(A) Raj-Kaj Portal
(B) SSO Web Portal
(C) Raj-Dhara Portal
(D) Bhu-Naksha

19. In the context of revenue administration in Rajasthan, what does 'Girdawari' mean?
(A) A periodic crop inspection report
(B) A traditional tax levied on rural livestock
(C) The official process of public land auction
(D) The legal certificate of land acquisition

20. The headquarters of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan, which acts as the highest judicial body for land disputes in the state, is located at?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Ajmer
(D) Bikaner

21. The Desert Development Programme (DDP) was launched by the central government in which year?
(A) 1974-75
(B) 1977-78
(C) 1985-86
(D) 1999-00

(D) 80%

44. Identify the odd one out. Which of the following is NOT a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for land and water development?
(A) Desert Development Programme (DDP)
(B) Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)
(C) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
(D) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

45. Match the land record terms in List I with their correct meanings in List II:
List I: (Land Record Term)
P. Jamabandi
Q. Khasra
R. Bhu-Naksha
S. Girdawari
List II: (Meaning)
1. Record of Rights
2. Survey or Plot Number
3. Cadastral Map
4. Crop Inspection Report
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

46. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The progress of land consolidation (Chakbandi) has been relatively slow in Rajasthan compared to states like Punjab.
Reason (R): The diverse topography, uneven water availability, and varied soil quality in Rajasthan make the valuation and exchange of land difficult.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

47. Based on recent revenue records, the area classified under 'Forest Land' in Rajasthan constitutes approximately what percentage of its total geographical area?
(A) Less than 2%
(B) Around 8%
(C) Exactly 25%
(D) More than 33%

48. Select the correct logical sequence of steps involved in the formal land acquisition process under the Right to Fair Compensation Act, 2013:
(A) Preliminary Notification, Social Impact Assessment, Declaration of Acquisition, Award of Compensation
(B) Social Impact Assessment, Preliminary Notification, Declaration of Acquisition, Award of Compensation
(C) Declaration of Acquisition, Social Impact Assessment, Award of Compensation, Preliminary Notification
(D) Preliminary Notification, Declaration of Acquisition, Social Impact Assessment, Award of Compensation

49. In the context of land usage, what does the term 'Gochar' refer to?
(A) Land permanently submerged under deep surface water
(B) Common village pasture land
(C) Land belonging exclusively to local religious temples
(D) Land reserved for industrial parks and factories

50. Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, can 'Gochar' (pasture land) be legally allotted to an individual for Khatedari (ownership) rights?
(A) Yes, provided the applicant pays the prescribed premium fee
(B) Yes, provided the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch signs formal approval
(C) Yes, but exclusively for cultivating commercial cash crops
(D) No, it is strictly prohibited

51. The primary cause of the limited success of early tenancy reforms was that landlords frequently evicted tenants under the pretext of?
(A) Personal cultivation
(B) Voluntary Bhoodan donation
(C) Planned industrial development
(D) State forest conservation

52. The Rajasthan State Land Development Bank (SLDB) was established to provide long-term agricultural credit in which year?
(A) 1949
(B) 1957
(C) 1973
(D) 1991

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irrigation sources, and current land utilization, providing crucial statistical data for agricultural planning, tax assessment, and disaster relief administration.

20. (C) Ajmer
The headquarters of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan is located at Ajmer. Acting as the highest revenue court and administrative head in the state, the Board oversees revenue management, supervises land record operations, resolves land disputes, and exercises apex judicial authority over tenancy appeals, land assessment, and revenue officer duties across districts.

21. (B) 1977-78
The Desert Development Programme was initiated by the Central Government during 1977-78 to combat desertification in arid regions. Implemented across arid districts in Rajasthan, the scheme focuses on drought proofing, soil conservation, afforestation, water harvesting, and restoring ecological balance to minimize the adverse impacts of desert growth on local communities.

22. (D) Minimizing drought impact on crops and land
The Drought Prone Area Programme was formulated to mitigate adverse environmental and economic impacts caused by recurrent droughts. It focuses on integrated land, water, and vegetation resource management, promoting soil conservation, rainwater harvesting, and sustainable agricultural practices to protect crops, livestock, and land resources in regions vulnerable to severe water scarcity.

23. (C) 75 : 25
The Desert Development Programme operates under a financial arrangement where funding is shared between the Central Government and State Government in a 75:25 ratio. This fiscal contribution ensures adequate capital allocation for watershed management, afforestation, soil reclamation, and ecological regeneration projects across designated desert regions in Rajasthan.

24. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Rural land development initiatives were introduced sequentially in India. The Drought Prone Area Programme started in 1974-75, followed by the Desert Development Programme in 1977-78, the Integrated Watershed Development Programme in 1989-90, and the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in 2015, establishing the exact chronological order of their administrative launch.

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25. (D) Constructing farm ponds for irrigation
The Diggi scheme in Rajasthan focuses on constructing stored farm ponds or open storage tanks in canal-fed regions. These structures collect excess rotational canal water during supply runs, enabling farmers to secure supplemental micro-irrigation, maintain crop moisture during dry spells, and maximize water utilization efficiency in agricultural operations.

26. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Key developmental programmes were launched in specific financial years: Drought Prone Area Programme in 1974-75, Desert Development Programme in 1977-78, Integrated Watershed Development Programme in 1989-90, and National Land Records Modernization Programme in 2008, matching each state policy initiative directly with its respective official implementation timeline.

27. (B) Small, Marginal, and SC/ST farmers
Under the state Diggi construction scheme, higher financial subsidies are allocated to small, marginal, and Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe farmers to encourage inclusive agricultural growth. Enhanced financial support reduces their personal capital expenditure, facilitating the adoption of farm ponds and efficient micro-irrigation systems among resource-constrained rural agricultural households.

28. (B) Banswara
The Desert Development Programme targets extremely arid desert districts such as Jaisalmer, Barmer, and Bikaner to combat land degradation and desert expansion. Banswara, located in the southern humid tribal belt of Rajasthan, receives ample seasonal rainfall and is therefore excluded from the geographical coverage of this arid desert conservation initiative.

29. (A) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
The Integrated Watershed Management Programme was incorporated into the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana as its Watershed Development Component. This merger consolidated central water resource management

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surplus land
(C) To increase boundary wall heights and physical fencing of all fields
(D) To forcibly shift rural farming populations to major urban centers

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the current land use pattern in Rajasthan.
(A) Net sown area continuously forms the largest single percentage of total state land use.
(B) The total area under non-agricultural uses is slowly increasing due to rapid urbanization.
(C) A significant geographical portion of land remains classified as culturable wasteland.
(D) All land in Rajasthan is suitable for intensive multi-crop agriculture.

67. The term 'Culturable Waste Land' refers to?
(A) Land available for cultivation but not cultivated for more than five years
(B) Land which has never been cultivated and cannot be cultivated under any condition
(C) Land currently sown with crops
(D) Land strictly reserved for building highways

68. The ultimate dual goal of all land reforms in India, including Rajasthan, has been?
(A) Maximizing government export taxes while systematically reducing overall farming
(B) Promoting rapid urbanization of villages and reducing state total crop output
(C) Social justice and increased agricultural productivity
(D) Promoting traditional Zamindari systems and legalizing rural bonded labor

69. Identify the odd one out. Which of the following was NOT a core component of early land reforms in Rajasthan?
(A) State nationalization of all private agricultural land
(B) Statutory abolition of traditional intermediaries such as Jagirdars
(C) Implementation of tenancy reforms to guarantee security of tenure
(D) Imposition and enforcement of strict agricultural land ceiling limits

70. Which state government department is primarily responsible for preparing and publishing the annual Land Use Classification statistics in Rajasthan?
(A) Department of Mines and Geology
(B) Department of Tourism
(C) Education Department
(D) Revenue Department

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To eliminate intermediaries and protect the ownership rights of tenant farmers
Land reforms in post-independence Rajasthan were primarily introduced to eliminate the traditional intermediary tenure systems, such as the Jagirdari and Zamindari frameworks. By removing these middle parties, the policy aimed to grant secure ownership rights to actual tenant farmers, reduce feudal exploitation, establish direct state-farmer relationships, and foster equitable agricultural development across the state.

2. (B) 1952
The Rajasthan Resumption of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act was passed in 1952 to abolish the historical Jagirdari system. This legal framework allowed the state government to resume Jagir lands, compensate former Jagirdars, and transfer tenancy rights directly to the tillers. It marked a crucial structural transition toward modern land revenue administration and agrarian reform.

3. (B) 1955
The Rajasthan Tenancy Act came into force in 1955 to regulate land tenures and establish comprehensive rights for agricultural tenants throughout Rajasthan. This landmark legislation defined categories of tenants, protected tillers against arbitrary evictions, regulated rent structures, and granted permanent Khatedari rights to eligible cultivators, forming the cornerstone of rural state land laws.

4. (A) I and II only
The Rajasthan Resumption of Jagirs Act was enacted in 1952 to remove statutory intermediaries and connect actual tillers directly with the state. However, the law did not allow Jagirdars to keep unlimited personal land; instead, it imposed strict statutory limits on personal land retention, making the third assertion incorrect while confirming the validity of the first two.

5. (A) Khudkasht
Under the Jagirdari abolition framework, land retained by former Jagirdars or landholders for their direct personal cultivation was legally designated as Khudkasht. Specific guidelines governed the allotment and recording of Khudkasht holdings, distinguishing self-cultivated lands from tenant-cultivated areas to ensure proper revenue assessment and prevent unlawful land accumulation during structural agrarian reforms.

6. (C) 1973
The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Act was primarily enacted in 1973 to impose a maximum legal limit on the size of agricultural land an individual or family could hold. Surplus land acquired beyond these ceiling limits was subsequently redistributed among landless laborers and small cultivators to reduce rural social inequality.

7. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Land ceiling enactments were placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India specifically to protect state agrarian reform legislation from being challenged or invalidated by courts. Article 31B shields statutes placed in this Schedule against judicial review claiming infringement of fundamental rights, providing constitutional immunity that enabled smooth execution of redistributive land reforms.

8. (C) Khatedar tenant
Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, a Khatedar tenant holds the highest class of tenancy rights, characterized by permanent, heritable, and transferable ownership privileges over agricultural land. Khatedars enjoy full security of tenure, can mortgage or transfer their land subject to statutory provisions, and pass cultivation rights seamlessly to their legal heirs without administrative hindrance.

9. (D) Bhoodan Movement
Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated the voluntary Bhoodan Movement to request affluent landowners to voluntarily donate a portion of their land to landless agricultural workers. In Rajasthan, this movement gained legislative backing through the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, establishing official boards to manage,

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distribute, and register donated tracts to uplift marginal landless rural households.

10. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Key land reform acts in Rajasthan were enacted in distinct legislative years to reform agrarian structures. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act was passed in 1955, followed by the Resumption of Jagirs Act in 1952, the Bhoodan Yagna Act in 1954, and the Imposition of Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Act in 1973, establishing progressive statutory land controls.

11. (B) Land consolidation
Land consolidation, locally known as Chakbandi, is the legal and administrative process of reorganizing scattered, fragmented land holdings into single, contiguous parcels. This practice enhances agricultural productivity by allowing farmers to manage land more efficiently, reduce operational transportation costs, invest in permanent land improvements, and implement modern irrigation systems across unified agricultural plots.

12. (B) Decreasing total village land area
Land consolidation optimizes field boundaries and reduces land wastage without altering the overall physical geographical area of a village. Its administrative purpose is to combine fragmented agricultural plots into unified blocks, thereby saving farming labor, minimizing boundary boundary disputes, streamlining crop supervision, and improving micro-irrigation management, rather than diminishing total rural land size.

13. (C) 2008
The National Land Records Modernization Programme was launched by the Government of India in 2008 to digitize land administration systems. It combined earlier computerization and survey schemes into a single comprehensive program designed to create updated, transparent, and easily accessible real-time digital land records, modernizing revenue administration and reducing property disputes nationwide.

14. (C) Apna Khata
Apna Khata is the official web portal established by the Revenue Department of Rajasthan to provide public digital access to land records. Farmers and landowners can view, verify, and download authorized copies of Jamabandi, Khasra information, and ownership details, eliminating the requirement to physically visit local revenue offices for routine verification.

15. (D) Bahi-Khata
Jamabandi, Girdawari, and Bhu-Naksha are official land revenue records maintained by state revenue departments, representing the record of rights, periodic crop inspection reports, and digitized cadastral maps respectively. In contrast, Bahi-Khata refers to traditional private accounting ledgers used by merchants or money lenders, making it unrelated to government revenue land administration.

16. (A) I and II only
Land Development Banks in Rajasthan specialize in delivering long-term developmental credit to farmers against the security of mortgaged agricultural land. These institutional loans finance permanent land improvements, tract purchasing, and irrigation infrastructure. They do not disburse short-term credit for daily consumer goods, making the third statement incorrect and confirming the validity of statements I and II.

17. (B) Jamabandi
In Rajasthan, the official computerised record containing comprehensive title and ownership details of land holdings is known as Jamabandi. Serving as the primary Record of Rights, it registers details regarding land ownership, tenancy, soil classification, rent liabilities, and encumbrances, providing definitive documentary proof of legal land possession and agricultural land rights.

18. (D) Bhu-Naksha
Bhu-Naksha is the specialized state-level digital mapping portal designed for vectorizing, viewing, and downloading cadastral land maps in Rajasthan. Developed to integrate directly with computerized Jamabandi records, it allows landowners to inspect exact geographic boundaries, plot dimensions, and field locations, thereby ensuring transparency and mitigating spatial land ownership conflicts.

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19. (A) A periodic crop inspection report
In revenue administration, Girdawari refers to the field-level periodic crop inspection process carried out by the local Patwari. Conducted during agricultural seasons, it records details about cultivated crop varieties, crop failure,

53. The central government scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana' (PMKSY) functions with which core motto?
(A) Har Khet Ko Pani
(B) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
(C) Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav
(D) Lab to Land

54. What does the term 'Khasra Number' signify in the revenue land records of Rajasthan?
(A) The total annual land revenue tax amount due
(B) The total official population of the village
(C) The digital Aadhaar identification number of the farmer
(D) The unique land survey number

55. Which authority usually acts as the primary appellate officer for land revenue and land record disputes at the district level in Rajasthan?
(A) Tehsildar
(B) District Collector
(C) Superintendent of Police
(D) Patwari

56. Which of the following is considered a major ongoing challenge for land reform policy in Rajasthan?
(A) Complete structural elimination of small and marginal farming
(B) Excessive unutilized availability of fertile agricultural land
(C) Sub-division of land holdings due to inheritance
(D) Complete absence and lack of digital revenue land records

57. In local terminology of Rajasthan, agricultural land that is purely rain-fed and lacks artificial irrigation facilities is called?
(A) Chahi
(B) Nehri
(C) Talabi
(D) Barani

58. Agricultural land that is primarily irrigated by canals is classified in revenue records as?
(A) Nehri
(B) Chahi
(C) Barani
(D) Banjari

59. Which of the following is NOT a recognized category of operational land holding size in India?
(A) Marginal holding
(B) Macro holding
(C) Small holding
(D) Large holding

60. A 'Large Farmer' is categorized as one who possesses an operational land holding of?
(A) 2 to 4 hectares
(B) 4 to 10 hectares
(C) 10 hectares and above
(D) Exactly 50 hectares

61. The 9th Schedule, designed to protect land reform acts from judicial scrutiny, was added to the Indian Constitution by which Amendment?
(A) First Amendment, 1951
(B) Forty-Second Amendment, 1976
(C) Forty-Fourth Amendment, 1978
(D) Seventy-Third Amendment, 1992

62. Which district in Rajasthan has the highest proportion of wasteland?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Kota
(C) Jaisalmer
(D) Bharatpur

63. Under the Diggi construction scheme, Diggis (farm ponds) are most commonly and successfully constructed in which region of Rajasthan to store rotational canal water?
(A) Aravalli hilly districts like Udaipur and Sirohi
(B) Hadoti plateau region including Kota and Bundi
(C) Eastern plains region like Dholpur and Bharatpur
(D) Canal command areas

64. What does the acronym DILRMP stand for in the context of land administration?
(A) District Investment and Land Revenue Management Programme
(B) Direct Income for Land Record Management Policy
(C) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme
(D) Department of Internal Land Reform and Mapping Project

65. The primary objective of implementing a 'Land Ceiling' policy is?
(A) To promote large corporate farming monopolies and industrial land usage
(B) Equitable land distribution by reallocating

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efforts to optimize soil moisture retention, construct water harvesting structures, promote efficient irrigation techniques, and improve overall agricultural productivity across rainfed rural areas.

30. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Primary Land Development Banks specialize in providing long-term investment credit for capital assets like land leveling, tractors, and tube-wells, rather than short-term crop loans. While short-term loans are indeed vital for purchasing inputs like seeds and fertilizers during sowing seasons, the initial assertion regarding bank function is incorrect.

31. (D) Net sown area
According to official land use classification statistics in Rajasthan, net sown area represents the single largest geographical land use category, covering over fifty percent of the total reported state area. This dominant classification highlights the central role of active agricultural cultivation despite extensive arid tracts across western desert zones.

32. (B) 1 to 5 agricultural years
In land use records, land left uncultivated for a continuous duration lasting between one and five agricultural years is categorized as 'Other Fallow Land'. If land remains uncropped for less than one year, it is current fallow, whereas land uncultivated beyond five consecutive years is classified under culturable wasteland categories.

33. (B) 1985
The National Wasteland Development Board was established by the Government of India in 1985 under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It was created to coordinate land reclamation efforts, reverse environmental degradation, promote afforestation, and restore degraded wastelands for productive fuel, fodder, and eco-restoration purposes across various Indian states.

34. (B) 2.73 hectares
According to the Agriculture Census 2015-16, the average operational land holding size in Rajasthan stood at approximately 2.73 hectares. While this figure remains higher than the national average due to extensive, lower-density land holdings in western desert districts, ongoing family land divisions continue to gradually reduce overall average holding sizes.

35. (A) I and II only
Population expansion and traditional land inheritance laws have caused progressive sub-division of rural property, decreasing average land holding sizes while increasing the proportion of marginal and small farmers in Rajasthan. Consequently, large landholders constitute a minor numerical percentage of total farmers, making the third statement incorrect while confirming statements I and II.

36. (A) 1 hectare
Under standard Indian agricultural classification guidelines, a marginal farmer is officially defined as an agriculturalist cultivating land holdings up to one hectare, equivalent to 2.47 acres. Farmers operating within this land size limit represent a vulnerable demographic that receives targeted state subsidies, credit assistance, and developmental support.

37. (B) 1 to 2 hectares
In national land statistics, a small farmer is officially defined as an agricultural operator possessing or cultivating operational land holdings measuring between one and two hectares. This classification enables targeted policy intervention, tailored subsidies, specialized credit delivery, and focused rural development schemes designed for small-scale agrarian production systems.

38. (D) They have shown an increasing trend
Data from the Agriculture Census 2015-16 indicated an increasing trend in female operational land holdings across Rajasthan. This growth reflects progressive socio-economic shifts, administrative incentives for registering land titles under women's names, and state policies aimed at empowering rural women by strengthening their legal rights and ownership over agricultural property.

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39. (B) Waterlogging and soil salinity
Intensive canal irrigation without adequate sub-surface drainage in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area has elevated water tables, causing severe waterlogging and soil salinity, locally termed 'Sem'. Excess salts accumulate on topsoil layers, degrading agricultural fertility, reducing crop yields, and rendering significant cultivated land unfit for normal farming.

40. (C) Western Desert
Wind erosion serves as the primary cause of land degradation across the Western Desert region of Rajasthan. High wind speeds, sparse natural vegetation, and arid climatic conditions detach and transport loose topsoil particles, leading to shifting sand dunes, loss of soil organic matter, and progressive desertification across arid agricultural zones.

41. (D) Gypsum
Gypsum, chemically known as hydrated calcium sulfate, is extensively used and subsidized by state agencies to reclaim sodic and alkaline soils in Rajasthan. Calcium ions in gypsum replace excess exchangeable sodium on soil clay particles, improving soil structure, enhancing water infiltration capacity, and restoring degraded agricultural land for farming.

42. (C) 2013
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act was passed by Parliament in 2013, replacing the historic Land Acquisition Act of 1894. This statute established enhanced compensation guidelines, mandatory Social Impact Assessments, and robust rehabilitation provisions for affected landowners and rural livelihoods.

43. (C) 70%
Under the Land Acquisition Act of 2013, acquiring land for Public-Private Partnership projects requires prior consent from at least seventy percent of affected families. For private company acquisitions, the consent requirement rises to eighty percent, ensuring landowner participation and protection against involuntary land expropriation for non-governmental commercial developments.

44. (B) Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)
Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan is a state-funded water conservation scheme launched directly by the Government of Rajasthan. Unlike the Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, which receive joint central backing, this campaign operated entirely as a state initiative to achieve village water self-reliance.

45. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Land record terms possess precise administrative meanings in revenue operations: Jamabandi serves as the official Record of Rights, Khasra designates individual survey plot numbers, Bhu-Naksha provides digitized cadastral map representations, and Girdawari records seasonal crop inspections, correctly matching each term with its standard revenue definition.

46. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Land consolidation in Rajasthan has progressed slowly compared to Punjab due to topographical diversity, irregular soil quality, and varying water availability. Exchanging fragmented plots of unequal productivity and irrigation potential creates valuation challenges and reluctance among farmers, making physical land exchange complex and delaying statewide consolidation implementation.

47. (B) Around 8%
According to state revenue land utilization records, forest land covers approximately eight percent of Rajasthan's total geographical area. Though official forest department administration records slightly higher reserve figures, land classified under direct forest use in revenue terms remains below eight to nine percent, reflecting arid geographic constraints across the region.

48. (B) Social Impact Assessment, Preliminary Notification, Declaration of Acquisition, Award of Compensation
The legal procedure under the Land Acquisition Act 2013 follows a structured sequence starting with a mandatory Social Impact Assessment. Following public consultations, authorities publish the Preliminary Notification, process public objections, issue the formal Declaration of Acquisition, and conclude by publishing the final Award of Compensation for affected parties.

49. (B) Common village pasture land
In traditional land revenue terminology, Gochar refers to common village pasture land reserved exclusively for grazing rural livestock. These lands are managed under public land laws to support animal husbandry, maintain rural ecological balance, and ensure landless villagers have shared access to grazing resources without private encroachment or commercial appropriation.

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50. (D) No, it is strictly prohibited
Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act and associated revenue laws, allotting Gochar pasture land for individual private Khatedari ownership is strictly prohibited. State statutes and court mandates protect common grazing lands against private diversion or encroachment to safeguard community livestock grazing rights and maintain village ecological balance across rural settlements.

51. (A) Personal cultivation
Early tenancy reforms faced significant structural hurdles because landlords frequently exploited legal loopholes regarding personal cultivation. Landowners evicted tenant farmers under the legal pretext of resuming land for their own cultivation, which disrupted tenant security, caused large-scale displacement, and hampered the intended redistributive goals of early state tenancy legislation.

52. (B) 1957
The Rajasthan State Land Development Bank was established in 1957 as an apex cooperative institution to provide long-term agricultural credit. Operating through Primary Land Development Banks, it provides long-term finance for tractor purchases, land improvement, minor irrigation projects, and farm infrastructure development across rural areas of the state.

53. (A) Har Khet Ko Pani
The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana operates with the core motto 'Har Khet Ko Pani', aiming to extend irrigation coverage to every agricultural field. It integrates water sources, distribution networks, and field-level application technologies to enhance farm water efficiency, expand cultivated command areas, and achieve sustainable water security.

54. (D) The unique land survey number
A Khasra number represents a unique survey or plot number assigned to a specific parcel of land by revenue authorities. It serves as an essential index in revenue administration, detailing geographic area, ownership status, soil category, cultivation history, and irrigation details for each individual plot within village boundaries.

55. (B) District Collector
In Rajasthan's district revenue administration, the District Collector functions as the chief revenue officer and primary appellate authority for land disputes and revenue record appeals. Exercising statutory administrative power under state revenue acts, the Collector adjudicates property ownership conflicts, hears land record appeals, and oversees revenue officers across the district.

56. (C) Sub-division of land holdings due to inheritance
Continuous sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings due to generational inheritance laws remain a significant ongoing challenge for land reform implementation. Unchecked land division reduces operational plot sizes, diminishes agricultural efficiency, complicates irrigation management, lowers farm productivity, and increases administrative difficulties associated with updating dynamic revenue land records.

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57. (D) Barani
In traditional land classification terminology of Rajasthan, agricultural land that relies entirely on natural rainfall without artificial irrigation infrastructure is designated as Barani land. Crop yield on Barani land fluctuates significantly depending on monsoon patterns, contrasting sharply with irrigated lands classified as Chahi, Nehri, or Talabi in revenue registers.

58. (A) Nehri
Land that receives irrigation through canal networks is officially categorized as Nehri land in state revenue records. This distinction differentiates canal-irrigated holdings from well-irrigated tracts classified as Chahi and purely rainfed areas known as Barani, allowing revenue officials to accurately assess land productivity, crop potential, and water rates.

59. (B) Macro holding
Official agricultural classification frameworks in India categorize land holdings into marginal, small, semi-medium, medium, and large holdings based on operational land area. The term 'Macro holding' is not a recognized category within state or national agricultural census classifications, making it an invalid designation among standardized land operational categories.

60. (C) 10 hectares and above
Under standard Indian Agricultural Census criteria, a large operational holding is defined as farmland encompassing ten hectares and

above. Landholders operating within or above this size threshold constitute the large farmer category, which controls significant land area while representing a small numerical percentage of total agricultural households.

61. (A) First Amendment, 1951
The Ninth Schedule was introduced into the Constitution of India by the First Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951. Designed alongside Article 31B, it protected early state land reform and zamindari abolition laws from being challenged in courts on the grounds of violating fundamental rights, thereby securing agrarian reform legal frameworks.

62. (C) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district possesses the highest proportion of wasteland in Rajasthan due to its extreme hyper-arid climate, vast shifting sand dunes, sparse vegetation cover, and minimal natural rainfall. These hyper-arid conditions severely restrict agricultural activities, leaving substantial geographic areas categorized as culturable or unculturable desert wasteland.

63. (D) Canal command areas
Diggis or farm storage ponds are extensively constructed in canal command areas, particularly across northern Rajasthan districts like Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh. These storage tanks store canal water supplied through rotational turns, enabling farmers to ensure micro-irrigation, maintain pressurized sprinkler systems, and mitigate supply interruptions during critical crop growth stages.

64. (C) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme
DILRMP stands for the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, restructured from the earlier National Land Records Modernization Programme. The program focuses on end-to-end computerization of land records, digitizing cadastral maps, integrating spatial and textual data, modernizing registration offices, and providing citizen-centric transparent access to verified land titles.

65. (B) Equitable land distribution by reallocating surplus land
The primary objective of land ceiling legislation is to promote social justice through equitable land redistribution. By establishing a maximum limit on private land ownership, the state acquires surplus land beyond the legal cap and redistributes it among landless agricultural laborers, marginal farmers, and disadvantaged rural communities to reduce concentration of land wealth.

66. (D) All land in Rajasthan is suitable for intensive multi-crop agriculture.
The assertion that all land in Rajasthan is suitable for intensive multi-crop agriculture is incorrect due to extensive desert terrain, saline soils, hyper-arid climates, and water scarcity across western districts. While net sown area dominates current state land use and non-agricultural land expands, vast tracts remain completely unsuitable for intensive farming.

67. (A) Land available for cultivation but not cultivated for more than five years
Culturable wasteland refers to land that is physically capable of being cultivated but has remained uncropped for more than five consecutive agricultural years. Such land may be uncultivated due to lack of water, soil degradation, financial constraints, or labor shortages, but can be restored for agriculture through soil conservation and reclamation measures.

68. (C) Social justice and increased agricultural productivity
Land reform policies in India and Rajasthan aim to achieve social justice and enhanced agricultural productivity. Social justice is pursued by abolishing intermediary feudal structures, protecting tenant rights, and redistributing surplus land, while agricultural productivity is boosted by encouraging secure land ownership, land consolidation, and modern land development investments.

69. (A) State nationalization of all private agricultural land
Early land reform strategies in Rajasthan focused on abolishing feudal intermediaries, establishing tenancy security, granting ownership rights to tillers, and setting statutory land ceiling limits. Total state nationalization of private agricultural land was never a policy component; instead, private landownership was regulated within statutory legal frameworks to foster equitable distribution.

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70. (D) Revenue Department
The Revenue Department of Rajasthan is primarily responsible for compiling, preparing, and publishing land use classification statistics and land record data. Through field reporting by Patwaris and revenue officials, the department tracks land usage categories, maintains Jamabandi registers, and issues authoritative statistical reports on agricultural land trends across state districts.

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20. Which of the following traditional crafts of Rajasthan has NOT been awarded a Geographical Indication (GI) tag as of recent official records?
(A) Kota Doria
(B) Sanganeri Hand Block Print
(C) Bikaneri Bhujia
(D) Pokhran Pottery

21. Which state government agency is primarily responsible for marketing Rajasthan's handicrafts under the brand name Rajasthali?
(A) RAJSICO
(B) RIICO
(C) RDFC
(D) RFC

22. The Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in 1995 in Rajasthan to promote employment in which of the following sectors?
(A) Heavy industrial machinery manufacturing
(B) Large-scale agricultural crop production
(C) Handloom, handicraft, and leather sectors
(D) Information technology and software services

23. To promote rural arts, crafts, and culture, the famous Shilpgram artisan village was established near Hawala village in which city?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Ajmer
(C) Jaisalmer
(D) Alwar

24. What is the most significant contemporary challenge faced by the traditional handloom and handicraft weavers of Rajasthan?
(A) Excessive demand from domestic markets causing raw material exhaustion
(B) Over-availability of highly skilled manual labor lowering market wages
(C) Complete state government ban imposed on all international exports
(D) Stiff market competition from cheaper, machine-made synthetic products

25. To help traditional artisans of Rajasthan sell their products online directly to consumers, the state government promotes marketing through which major digital portal?
(A) e-Mitra Plus
(B) e-Bazaar / Raj e-Bazaar
(C) Shala Darpan
(D) RajKaj

26. The annual Shilpgram Utsav, a major fair displaying Rajasthan's handicraft and handloom products, is typically held in the month of:
(A) April
(B) July
(C) December
(D) September

27. Select the correct sequence of fundamental steps involved in creating traditional Blue Pottery from the options below:
(A) Firing in kiln, Molding the dough, Glazing, Hand-painting
(B) Molding the dough, Hand-painting, Glazing, Firing in kiln
(C) Hand-painting, Firing in kiln, Glazing, Molding the dough
(D) Glazing, Molding the dough, Firing in kiln, Hand-painting

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28. Which renowned artist was awarded the Padma Shri for reviving and popularizing the Blue Pottery of Jaipur on an international level?
(A) Kripal Singh Shekhawat
(B) Hisamuddin Usta
(C) Shrilal Joshi
(D) Nathu ji Soni

29. Dabu printing is a famous textile art form of Rajasthan. What exactly is Dabu?
(A) A synthetic red dye applied during block printing in Sanganer
(B) A mud-resist paste used to block dye on specific cloth areas
(C) A carved wooden block made exclusively out of seasoned teak wood
(D) A fine metallic gold thread used in traditional heavy embroidery

30. Which of the following rivers' water has traditionally been considered highly favorable for bringing out the vibrant colors of Sanganeri prints?
(A) Luni River
(B) Saraswati (Dravyavati) River
(C) Sarasvati River
(D) Chambal River

31. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The traditional Thewa art of Pratapgarh was historically kept a closely guarded secret.
Reason (R): The Rajsoni family strictly passed

primarily a style of metal craft rather than fabric embroidery or decoration?
(A) Gota Patti
(B) Koftgari
(C) Lappa
(D) Zardozi

10. Which city in Rajasthan is most widely recognized as the hub for marble sculpture and statue manufacturing?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Barmer
(C) Jaipur
(D) Kota

11. The world-famous Thewa art involves meticulously fusing thinly beaten gold sheets onto colored glass. Which district of Rajasthan is the exclusive center for this craft?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Bikaner
(C) Udaipur
(D) Pratapgarh

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Handicraft
P. Blue Pottery
Q. Usta Art
R. Azrakh Print
S. Gota Patti
List II: Famous Center
1. Khandela
2. Jaipur
3. Barmer
4. Bikaner
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

13. Bhinmal in Jalore and Jodhpur are traditionally renowned for the manufacturing of which of the following handicraft items?
(A) Handcarved wooden toys
(B) Leather Mojari (Jooti)
(C) Engraved brass utensils
(D) Polished bone jewelry

14. Salawas village in Jodhpur and Tankla village in Nagaur are globally famous for which traditional handicraft?
(A) Intricate silver filigree work
(B) Traditional durrie rug weaving
(C) Handcrafted terracotta pottery
(D) Decorative colored lac bangles

15. The traditional Usta Art of Bikaner is best defined as:
(A) gold Meenakari and painting work on camel hide
(B) block printing on cotton cloth using natural dyes
(C) miniature painting on marble slabs and ivory
(D) weaving geometric patterns on thick woolen shawls

16. The town of Bassi in Chittorgarh district is particularly famous for which of the following traditional crafts?
(A) Fine tie and dye silk sarees and fabrics
(B) Handwoven camel hair carpets and rugs
(C) Wooden Kavads and handmade wooden toys
(D) Intricate precious gemstone cutting art

17. Read the given statements carefully:
Statement I: Badla is a traditional zinc water bottle covered with cloth, famous in Jodhpur.
Statement II: The cloth cover helps keep the water cool during hot desert summers.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

18. The traditional Phad painting, which depicts the epic tales of local deities on a long canvas, is predominantly associated with which family of Shahpura?
(A) Soni family
(B) Usta family
(C) Joshi family
(D) Shekhawat family

19. Kashidakari (embroidery) and patchwork are major sources of livelihood for women artisans primarily in which desert district of Rajasthan?
(A) Dholpur
(B) Barmer
(C) Bharatpur
(D) Kota

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(B) A high-quality silk thread imported specifically for loom weaving
(C) A metallic comb tool used to beat weft threads tightly together
(D) A sturdy wooden frame used to display finished traditional carpets

43. Another traditional art form related to the Usta artists of Bikaner involves highly detailed paintings on walls and ceilings using fresh plaster. What is this technique locally known as?
(A) Dabu printing art
(B) Azrakh block printing
(C) Pichwai painting art
(D) Fresco / Matherna art

44. Which district in Rajasthan is famously recognized for its intricate and aromatic Sandalwood (Chandan) carving handicrafts?
(A) Churu
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Kota
(D) Banswara

45. Koftgari is a traditional craft practiced largely in Alwar and Jaipur. It involves:
(A) weaving intricate gold and silver threads on fine cotton fabric
(B) inlaying gold or silver wire on iron weapons and sword hilts
(C) painting detailed miniature portraits on aged handmade paper
(D) molding decorative terracotta clay toys and baking them in kilns

46. When a traditional Phad painting becomes old or damaged, it is respectfully immersed in the holy waters of Pushkar lake. What is this ritual called?
(A) Phad Jagaran ritual
(B) Phad Thanda Karna
(C) Phad Vachan ritual
(D) Phad Pujan ritual

47. The Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) plays a crucial role in the handicraft sector by:
(A) forming women SHGs and offering financial support to rural artisans
(B) establishing heavy manufacturing industrial parks across urban areas
(C) importing machine-made textile goods from foreign markets directly
(D) directly exporting surplus agricultural crops to international markets

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48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Rajasthan is one of the leading states in India in terms of handicraft exports.
Reason (R): Traditional Rajasthani products like wooden furniture, gems, jewelry, and textiles have a high demand in European and American markets.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) is an apex body promoting handicraft exports. What is the major international trade fair organized by EPCH where Rajasthan's artisans heavily participate?
(A) Pushkar Mela
(B) Surajkund Crafts Mela
(C) Shilpgram Utsav
(D) IHGF Delhi Fair

50. To provide formal design education and support the handicraft sector, the Indian Institute of Crafts & Design (IICD) was set up by the Government of Rajasthan in which city?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Udaipur
(C) Jaipur
(D) Bikaner

51. Consider the following statements about Rajasthan's printing crafts:
I. Azrakh print is characterized by complex geometric patterns using red and blue colors.
II. Malir print generally uses shades of brown and black.
III. Both Azrakh and Malir prints are famous crafts of the Barmer district.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

52. The Government of Rajasthan launched its first dedicated Rajasthan Handicraft Policy to uplift artisans and promote exports in which year?
(A) 2010

the art form only to male members to prevent the technique from leaking outside the family.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

32. Kudrat Singh is widely celebrated and recognized as a master craftsman in which traditional art of Rajasthan?
(A) Terracotta
(B) Durrie weaving
(C) Meenakari
(D) Usta Art

33. Jaipur is a world-renowned center for the cutting, polishing, and trading of which precious gemstone?
(A) Diamond
(B) Pearl
(C) Opal
(D) Emerald

34. Which specific town near Kota is universally acknowledged as the principal weaving center for Kota Doria sarees?
(A) Ramganj Mandi
(B) Sangod
(C) Kaithun
(D) Digod

35. Consider the following statements about Rajasthan's crafts:
I. The colors used in traditional Phad paintings are primarily naturally sourced.
II. The Usta art is performed exclusively on the hides of elephants.
III. Shrilal Joshi is a globally acclaimed Phad painter.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and III only

36. Which specific type of Leheriya is considered highly auspicious and is traditionally worn by women during the Teej festival in Rajasthan?
(A) Ekrangi (Single-colored black) Leheriya
(B) Ekrangi (Single-colored white) Leheriya
(C) Ekrangi (Single-colored grey) Leheriya
(D) Panchrangi (Five-colored) Leheriya

37. Khandela town in Sikar district is most famous for manufacturing which of the following traditional items?
(A) Gota Patti (gold and silver lace work)
(B) Decorative leather-carved camel saddles
(C) Intricately carved wooden home furniture
(D) Handpainted traditional Blue Pottery crafts

38. The delicate art of embedding semi-precious stones into white marble is practiced in Rajasthan. What is the traditional term for this marble inlay craftsmanship?
(A) Kashidakari embroidery
(B) Meenakari enameling
(C) Pachchikari (Parchin Kari)
(D) Bandhej tie-and-dye

39. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Famous Artisan
P. Hisamuddin
Q. Kripal Singh Shekhawat
R. Shrilal Joshi
S. Nathu ji Soni
List II: Craft
1. Blue Pottery
2. Thewa Art
3. Usta Art
4. Phad Painting
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

40. In the famous Thewa art of Pratapgarh, what is the most traditionally preferred base color of the Belgian glass upon which gold is fused?
(A) Transparent white
(B) Dark brown
(C) Deep black
(D) Emerald green

41. Traditional leather Mojaris (footwear) in Rajasthan are intricately decorated. The colorful thread embroidery done on the leather is called:
(A) Zardozi
(B) Kashidakari
(C) Tie and Dye
(D) Block Printing

42. In the context of Rajasthan's traditional carpet and durrie weaving industry, what is a Panja?
(A) A natural red dye used extensively for coloring carpet wool yarn

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CHAPTER 29
Handicraft Industries of Rajasthan

1. The handicraft industry of Rajasthan is vital to the state's economy primarily because it:
(A) requires massive capital investment from foreign countries
(B) relies entirely on imported raw materials
(C) is the only source of state government tax revenue
(D) generates significant rural employment and foreign exchange

2. Which famous clay craft of Jaipur uses quartz, raw glaze, sodium sulphate, and multani mitti instead of traditional river clay?
(A) Kagzi Pottery
(B) Terracotta Art
(C) Blue Pottery
(D) Pokhran Pottery

3. The traditional Bagru print of Rajasthan is predominantly known for its:
(A) bright synthetic neon dyes applied through screen printing
(B) natural dyes on dark backgrounds like indigo and madder
(C) machine-printed geometric patterns on synthetic textiles
(D) intricate gold wire embroidery done on silk fabrics

4. Identify the correct statement regarding the Sanganeri print of Rajasthan.
(A) It is exclusively done on heavy and thick woolen fabrics.
(B) It relies heavily on wax-resist dyeing techniques for blocking.
(C) It is a craft practiced primarily within the Bikaner district.
(D) It features delicate floral motifs on light off-white backgrounds.

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Jaipur is considered the most prominent center for Meenakari craft in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Maharaja Man Singh I brought skilled Meenakari artisans from Lahore to Jaipur in the 16th century.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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6. The Kundan craft of Rajasthan specifically refers to:
(A) painting intricate religious designs on ivory and bone crafts
(B) carving detailed religious figures out of large marble blocks
(C) setting precious gemstones in pure gold using thin gold foil
(D) weaving fine silver threads into heavy traditional cotton sarees

7. The Kota Doria textile is famous for its distinctive woven square checks. What are these square patterns locally called?
(A) Khats
(B) Buti
(C) Mothda
(D) Phulkari

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Bandhej and Leheriya textiles of Rajasthan:
I. Leheriya features diagonal striped patterns created through the tie and dye technique.
II. Mothda is a pattern where Leheriya lines cross each other to form a checkered design.
III. The traditional tie and dye technique is entirely done using automated printing machines.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

9. In the context of Rajasthan's traditional crafts, which of the following is an odd one out as it is

(B) 2015
(C) 2022
(D) 2024

53. The village of Molela in Rajsamand district is world-renowned for which specific traditional handicraft?
(A) Votive Terracotta clay plaques and idols
(B) Fine handcrafted Kundan jewelry ornaments
(C) Handwoven traditional woolen floor carpets
(D) Leather camel hide water storage containers

54. Why are handcrafted products like traditional Sanganeri prints generally more expensive than their machine-printed alternatives?
(A) Artisans deliberately hoard products to artificially inflate market prices
(B) Government levies an additional fifty percent luxury tax on all handmade items
(C) Handcrafting is highly labor-intensive, slow, and requires authentic skill
(D) Machine-printed textiles rely heavily on expensive imported raw materials

55. The West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), which plays a pivotal role in organizing the Shilpgram Utsav for artisans, is headquartered at:
(A) Bagore Ki Haveli, Udaipur
(B) Hawa Mahal, Jaipur
(C) Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur
(D) Junagarh Fort, Bikaner

56. Consider the general steps involved in the traditional manufacturing of a leather Mojari (Jooti):
1. Tanning and processing the raw hide
2. Cutting the leather using templates
3. Kashidakari (embroidery) on the upper leather
4. Stitching the sole and upper part

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of these steps?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

57. Pichwai art is a famous commercial handicraft form of Rajasthan. What does it primarily depict?
(A) Abstract geometric and floral patterns
(B) Scenes from the life of Lord Krishna
(C) Historic battle scenes of Rajput kings
(D) Royal hunting scenes in desert forests

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Textile Term
P. Pomcha
Q. Mothda
R. Lappa-Lappi
S. Dabu
List II: Description
1. Cross-striped tie and dye
2. Yellow and pink colored traditional veil
3. Mud-resist printing paste
4. Types of Gota (gold lace)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

59. The Pomcha is a famous traditional odhni (veil) of Rajasthan. A Peela Pomcha is predominantly given to a woman by her parents on which occasion?
(A) During her traditional engagement ceremony
(B) During the annual Gangaur spring festival
(C) When constructing or entering a new house
(D) Upon the birth of a child (usually a son)

60. The Matherna community of Bikaner is heavily associated with which type of traditional craft?
(A) Traditional religious fresco paintings and miniature art
(B) Handcrafting decorative colored glass bangles for trade
(C) Weaving synthetic nylon carpets using modern loom machinery
(D) Forging heavy iron agricultural tools and equipment items

61. In Rajasthan's metalcraft, Tah-nishan refers to the technique of:
(A) polishing brass utensils with copper coating to enhance shine
(B) deeply engraving metal designs and filling them with fine wire
(C) beating silver metal into thin edible foils for sweet decoration
(D) melting discarded iron scrap metal to forge sharp battle swords

62. Identify the correct statement distinguishing Meenakari from Thewa art.
(A) Meenakari uses silver exclusively, while Thewa craft uses copper exclusively.
(B) Meenakari is enameling on metal, while Thewa fuses gold foil on colored glass.

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and fabric embellishment techniques widely used across Rajasthan for ceremonial garments. In contrast, Koftgari is an ornamental metalworking art form. It specifically involves inlaying fine gold or silver wire into intricate grooves chiseled onto hard iron or steel surfaces, such as swords and daggers.

10. (C) Jaipur
Jaipur is widely recognized as the principal hub for marble carving and statue crafting in Rajasthan. The city's legendary sculptors, known as Silawats, excel in transforming high-quality Makrana marble into intricate religious idols, architectural elements, and decorative figurines. This specialized craftsmanship has sustained a prominent national and international market for Jaipur's stone carving industry over centuries.

11. (D) Pratapgarh
Thewa art is a highly intricate jewelry-making technique exclusively practiced in the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan. This rare heritage craft involves hand-crafting extremely fine patterns onto delicate beaten sheets of 23-karat gold and fusing them onto colored glass bases. Mastered by the traditional Rajsoni family, Pratapgarh remains the sole global manufacturing region for this art.

12. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Blue Pottery is famously practiced in Jaipur, utilizing non-clay materials for crafted vessels. Usta Art represents gold ornamentation on camel leather, centered historically in Bikaner. Azrakh print is a traditional geometric block-printing craft native to Barmer. Gota Patti involves metallic ribbon embroidery, with Khandela in Sikar recognized as a major center for its production and distribution.

13. (B) Leather Mojari (Jooti)
Bhinmal in Jalore district and Jodhpur city are globally renowned centers for producing traditional Rajasthani leather footwear known as Mojari or Jooti. Craftsmen use processed animal hides to construct durable shoes, which are subsequently adorned with vibrant silk thread embroidery, brass sequins, and artistic motifs, forming a prominent rural cottage industry across these regions.

14. (B) Traditional durrie rug weaving
Salawas village in Jodhpur and Tankla village in Nagaur are historic centers world-famous for handwoven flat-weave cotton and wool rugs known as durries. Artisans in these villages utilize traditional pit looms and panja tools to create durable floor coverings featuring intricate geometric, floral, and traditional desert motifs, exporting these handicrafts globally.

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15. (A) gold Meenakari and painting work on camel hide
Usta Art is a distinguished heritage craft originating from Bikaner, Rajasthan. It specifically involves executing intricate gold embossing, delicate painting, and fine Meenakari work on specially treated camel leather surfaces such as flasks, lampshades, boxes, and ornaments. Master artisans, historically known as the Usta family, have preserved and passed down this exquisite technique over generations.

16. (C) Wooden Kavads and handmade wooden toys
Bassi town in Chittorgarh district is celebrated as a major craft center for traditional Rajasthani woodwork. The skilled artisans of Bassi specialize in crafting intricate portable wooden shrines with folding doors known as Kavads, as well as wooden puppets, painted toys, and religious idols, maintaining an ancient cultural storytelling tradition through fine carpentry.

17. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A Badla is a unique, traditional water container manufactured predominantly in Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Constructed using zinc metal, the flask is externally wrapped in thick fabric or felt cloth. When soaked with water, the moist cloth wrapping induces evaporative cooling, keeping the enclosed drinking water cold during harsh desert summer conditions.

18. (C) Joshi family
Phad painting is an ancient narrative scroll painting tradition from Shahpura in Bhilwara district, depicting the lives and legends of folk deities like Pabuji and Devnarayanji. This sacred art form has been preserved and carried forward primarily by the members of the Joshi family, whose artisans are historically acclaimed for creating these vibrant, hand-painted fabric scrolls.

ANSWERS

1. (D) generates significant rural employment and foreign exchange
The handicraft sector of Rajasthan plays a vital role in sustaining the state's economic framework. It serves as a major source of non-farm employment for millions of rural artisans, particularly women and traditional craft communities. Furthermore, these unique handcrafted goods command high international demand, earning substantial foreign exchange reserves and boosting overall trade growth.

2. (C) Blue Pottery
Blue Pottery is a famous traditional craft of Jaipur that stands out due to its unique manufacturing material. Unlike conventional pottery art, it does not use natural river clay. Instead, artisans prepare a specialized dough composed of crushed quartz stone powder, powdered glass, gum, sodium sulphate, and multani mitti before hand-painting and firing the items.

3. (B) natural dyes on dark backgrounds like indigo and madder
Bagru printing is an ancient hand-block printing craft associated with the Chhipa community of Bagru village in Rajasthan. This traditional textile art is universally recognized for using natural vegetable dyes, mineral pigments, and eco-friendly wooden blocks. The designs predominantly showcase intricate floral and geometric motifs executed on dark backgrounds like deep indigo, madder red, and black.

4. (D) It features delicate floral motifs on light off-white backgrounds.
Sanganeri print is a world-renowned hand-block printing style originating from Sanganer near Jaipur. Characterized by its remarkable delicacy and finesse, this craft features graceful floral motifs, creepers, and subtle natural elements. These designs are printed onto crisp white or light off-white cotton backgrounds using detailed wooden blocks, creating visually balanced, elegant, and light summer textiles.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jaipur established its position as the primary hub for Meenakari enameling during the late sixteenth century. Maharaja Man Singh I invited master artisans from Lahore to teach and establish this exquisite craft in his capital. The historical patronization directly fostered the growth of local skilled guilds, making Jaipur famous worldwide for fine enameling work on gold jewelry.

6. (C) setting precious gemstones in pure gold using thin gold foil
Kundan craftsmanship is a celebrated traditional jewelry-making process heavily centered in Jaipur. The technique involves embedding uncut diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and other precious gemstones into pure 24-karat gold frameworks. Artisans meticulously use hyper-purified, highly refined gold foil (kundan) around the stone edges to firmly secure each gemstone while maximizing brilliance, structural strength, and luster.

7. (A) Khats
Kota Doria is a distinguished light handloom fabric woven primarily in Kaithun near Kota. The fabric is easily identified by its unique, tiny square patterns created by a precise combination of fine cotton and silk threads on traditional handlooms. These signature square check structures woven directly into the fabric weave are locally and traditionally known as khats.

8. (C) I and II only
Leheriya is a traditional Rajasthani tie-and-dye textile characterized by distinct diagonal wave patterns. When these diagonal lines intersect each other in opposite directions through multiple dye stages, it forms a fine checkered grid pattern known as Mothda. This delicate process is performed manually by skilled artisans using specialized hand-tying methods, rendering mechanical or automated production completely false.

9. (B) Koftgari
Gota Patti, Lappa, and Zardozi represent traditional forms of metallic textile embroidery

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(C) Meenakari originated in Pratapgarh, while Thewa art originated in Jaipur city.
(D) Both crafts are local regional names for traditional wood carving methods.

63. Which of the following statements about the Badla of Jodhpur is INCORRECT?
(A) It is used to store hot tea during winters.
(B) It is essentially a water bottle.
(C) It is primarily made of zinc.
(D) It is covered with cloth to keep the water cool.

64. The traditional Kota Doria fabric is highly favored during summers primarily because:
(A) it is made very thick to effectively block out harsh sunlight
(B) it contains a special cooling chemical solution applied by artisans
(C) it is woven to be extremely lightweight, sheer, and breathable
(D) it is treated with specialized wax making it completely waterproof

65. The handicraft industries of Rajasthan fall under which broader economic sector?
(A) Primary Sector (Agriculture and Extraction)
(B) Quaternary Sector (Knowledge and Technology)
(C) Public Utilities Sector (Services and Energy)
(D) Secondary Sector (Manufacturing and Crafting)

66. To overcome market challenges and eliminate middlemen, Rajasthani artisans are increasingly integrating with ONDC. What does ONDC stand for?
(A) Online Network for Domestic Crafts
(B) Official National Database of Craftsmen
(C) Open Network for Digital Commerce
(D) Organizational Node for Direct Consumers

67. The making of traditional wooden string puppets (Kathputli) is a world-famous craft of Rajasthan primarily associated with which region?
(A) Dhundhar (Jaipur region)
(B) Mewar (Udaipur region)
(C) Matsya (Alwar region)
(D) Vagad (Banswara region)

68. Under the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana, traditional handicraft artisans in Rajasthan are provided with:
(A) free agricultural land plots for personal farming purposes
(B) guaranteed permanent government jobs in state departments
(C) imported raw materials provided completely free of all cost
(D) subsidized low-interest loans to start micro enterprises

69. Which famous livestock fair in Rajasthan also functions as a massive marketplace for traditional rural handicrafts, textiles, and leather goods, attracting millions of tourists?
(A) Pushkar Fair
(B) Karni Mata Fair
(C) Beneshwar Fair
(D) Kaila Devi Fair

70. In the creation of a traditional Phad painting, what is typically the first step taken by the artist on the handwoven cloth canvas?
(A) Stitching heavy gold zardozi borders along all four cloth edges
(B) Immersing the entire cloth canvas into a bath of dark blue dye
(C) Treating the cloth with starch (kalaf) and burnishing it smooth
(D) Nailing the canvas cloth firmly onto a permanent wooden board

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19. (B) Barmer
Barmer district in western Rajasthan is a prominent hub for traditional Kashidakari embroidery, applique, and intricate mirror-work patchwork crafts. Practiced predominantly by rural women artisans, these handcrafted textiles represent a major source of economic empowerment and livelihood, producing highly decorated bedsheets, cushion covers, and garments that are exported across markets globally.

20. (D) Pokhran Pottery
Geographical Indication (GI) tags serve to protect authentic regional crafts and products. While Kota Doria, Sanganeri Hand Block Printing, and Bikaneri Bhujia have officially secured GI status due to their unique geographical origin and reputation, traditional Pokhran Pottery from Jaisalmer district has not received a GI tag under the official national registration records.

21. (A) RAJSICO
The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO) is the state government enterprise dedicated to promoting and marketing artisan crafts. RAJSICO operates specialized retail outlets across India under the brand name Rajasthali, providing a direct market platform for local artisans to display and sell their authentic handloom and handicraft products to consumers.

22. (C) Handloom, handicraft, and leather sectors
The Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan. Its core objective is to generate sustainable employment opportunities in rural areas. RUDA focuses specifically on three sub-sectors: leather, wool and textiles (handloom), and non-metallic mineral crafts (handicrafts), organizing artisans into clusters and supporting skill enhancement.

23. (A) Udaipur
Shilpgram is a renowned rural arts and crafts complex situated near Hawala village in Udaipur, Rajasthan. Established to preserve and showcase traditional folk arts, performing traditions, and indigenous handicrafts, this sprawling artisan complex offers master craftspeople from western India an interactive platform to demonstrate, market, and preserve their cultural heritage.

24. (D) Stiff market competition from cheaper, machine-made synthetic products
The handloom and handicraft sector of Rajasthan faces significant modern economic challenges, primarily driven by mass industrialization. Machine-manufactured synthetic textiles and factory-produced goods are produced at much higher speeds and significantly lower costs. Consequently, handcrafted items encounter severe price competition, reducing profit margins for traditional weavers who rely on manual, time-consuming techniques.

25. (B) e-Bazaar / Raj e-Bazaar
Raj e-Bazaar is an official e-commerce portal launched by the Government of Rajasthan to empower local artisans, self-help groups, and small entrepreneurs. The platform enables rural craftspeople to showcase and sell authentic handicrafts directly to consumers across the nation, eliminating intermediaries, enhancing profit margins, and promoting digital financial inclusion.

26. (C) December
The annual Shilpgram Utsav is a celebrated national handicrafts and folk arts festival held in Udaipur, Rajasthan. Organised every year during late December, this ten-day event gathers hundreds of traditional artisans, weavers, and folk artists from across India to display authentic handcrafted items and perform cultural arts before large crowds of tourists.

27. (B) Molding the dough, Hand-painting, Glazing, Firing in kiln
The creation of Jaipur Blue Pottery follows a structured multi-step sequence. First, artisans prepare and mold the dough into desired shapes using molds. Once dried and smoothed, delicate floral or animal motifs are hand-painted onto the surface. The items are then coated with a protective glaze mix before being fired in a low-temperature kiln.

28. (A) Kripal Singh Shekhawat
Kripal Singh Shekhawat was an eminent artist from Rajasthan who played a monumental role in reviving the dying art of Jaipur Blue Pottery during the mid-twentieth century. By innovating new color compositions, styles, and motifs, he elevated the craft to global fame, for which he was awarded the prestigious Padma Shri honor.

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fashion products globally. Artisans, exporters, and manufacturers from Rajasthan participate extensively in this mega event to connect directly with international buyers and secure export orders.

50. (C) Jaipur
The Indian Institute of Crafts & Design (IICD) was established in 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan in Jaipur as an autonomous institution. It caters to the handloom and handicraft sectors by providing specialized degree programs in craft design, material research, and artisan empowerment, bridging traditional craftsmanship with modern market requirements.

51. (D) I, II and III
Barmer district in Rajasthan is world-famous for two distinct block printing techniques: Azrakh print and Malir print. Azrakh printing is recognized for its symmetric geometric patterns colored primarily in rich red and blue tones, while Malir printing features dark brown and black floral themes. Both crafts represent Barmer's rich textile traditions.

52. (C) 2022
The Government of Rajasthan officially released the Rajasthan Handicraft Policy in September 2022. This inaugural policy aims to systematically uplift local artisans, preserve traditional heritage crafts, set up craft clusters, streamline marketing support, facilitate credit accessibility, and significantly boost export growth from both rural and urban handicraft sectors across the state.

53. (A) Votive Terracotta clay plaques and idols
Molela village, located in Rajsamand district of Rajasthan, is globally renowned for its unique votive terracotta clay plaques and relief sculptures. Local potters mold local river clay into detailed relief plaques featuring folk deities like Devnarayanji and Nagaraja, which are fired in open kilns and painted in vibrant traditional colors.

54. (C) Handcrafting is highly labor-intensive, slow, and requires authentic skill
Traditional handcrafted items like Sanganeri block prints command higher market prices compared to factory products because handcrafting is an extensively manual, time-consuming process. Artisans spend days carving wooden blocks, mixing natural pigments, and meticulously aligning prints by hand, requiring specialized traditional expertise that machine automation cannot replicate.

55. (A) Bagore Ki Haveli, Udaipur
The West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC) is an autonomous body working under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, aimed at preserving traditional folk arts and crafts. Headquartered at the historical Bagore Ki Haveli in Udaipur, WZCC oversees major promotional cultural platforms, including the annual Shilpgram Utsav craft fair.

56. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Manufacturing a traditional leather Mojari follows a clear, sequential production process. First, raw animal hides are chemically tanned and processed for flexibility. Next, leather pieces are cut using specific foot patterns. Artisans then perform intricate Kashidakari needlework on the upper leather piece before finally stitching the upper and sole together.

57. (B) Scenes from the life of Lord Krishna
Pichwai art is a traditional cloth painting style originating from Nathdwara near Udaipur. The term Pichwai translates to hanging at the back, referring to large painted textile backdrops hung behind the idol of Srinathji (Lord Krishna). These paintings intricately depict various life events, legends, seasons, and festivals associated with Lord Krishna.

58. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Pomcha refers to a traditional veil featuring yellow and pink circular motifs. Mothda is a criss-cross diagonal tie-and-dye pattern forming checkered squares. Lappa and Lappi represent distinct wide and thin metallic gold borders (Gota). Dabu is the specialized mud-resist paste used in block printing to resist dye absorption.

59. (D) Upon the birth of a child (usually a son)
In Rajasthani culture, the Pomcha is a sacred traditional printed veil. The Peela Pomcha, characterized by its bright yellow central background and circular lotus prints, is custom paid by a woman's maternal family as a gift upon the birth of her child, particularly a newborn son, symbolizing joy and blessings.

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39. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Hisamuddin Usta was a celebrated master of Usta Art, known for gold embossing on camel hide. Kripal Singh Shekhawat famously revived Jaipur Blue Pottery. Shrilal Joshi was an iconic exponent of Phad scroll painting from Shahpura. Nathu ji Soni was the historic founder and pioneer of Thewa art in Pratapgarh.

40. (D) Emerald green
In the traditional practice of Thewa art in Pratapgarh, craftsmen fuse finely etched gold foil sheets onto colored glass bases. While various glass colors are occasionally used, deep emerald green glass is traditionally favored. The intense green background offers a striking visual contrast that enhances the intricate shine and delicacy of the gold metalwork.

41. (B) Kashidakari
Traditional leather footwear, known as Mojari or Jooti in Rajasthan, is renowned for its decorative artistic appeal. The elaborate embroidery done directly on the upper leather surface using colorful silk, cotton, or metallic threads is referred to as Kashidakari. This detailed needlework elevates simple leather into prized cultural footwear.

42. (C) A metallic comb tool used to beat weft threads tightly together
In traditional Rajasthani carpet and durrie weaving, a Panja is an essential heavy hand tool shaped like a metallic comb or claw. Weavers manually use the Panja to forcefully beat and press the horizontal weft threads tightly against the warp threads on the loom, ensuring a dense, sturdy, and durable woven textile structure.

43. (D) Fresco / Matherna art
Beyond camel hide work, artisans in Bikaner, particularly from the Matherna community, are renowned for executing traditional wall paintings and mural frescoes on wet or dry plaster. Locally known as Matherna art or Ala-Gila fresco work, this technique adorns temple walls, havelis, and palaces with religious themes and intricate heritage designs.

44. (A) Churu
Churu district in northern Rajasthan is nationally famous for its fine sandalwood (Chandan) carving industry. Skilled woodcraft artisans in Churu create delicate, highly detailed decorative items, miniature statues, elaborate fans, and trinket boxes from aromatic sandalwood, demonstrating exceptional precision and traditional craftsmanship that attracts art collectors across the globe.

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45. (B) inlaying gold or silver wire on iron weapons and sword hilts
Koftgari is an ancient damascening metalcraft practiced prominently in Alwar and Jaipur. The complex process involves deeply etching fine geometric or floral grooves into dark iron or steel surfaces, such as sword hilts, daggers, and armor, and inlaying pure gold or silver wires into the metal to create striking decorative weaponry.

46. (B) Phad Thanda Karna
Phad paintings are considered sacred religious scrolls depicting deity life stories. When a Phad becomes damaged, worn out, or aged through long ritual use, it cannot simply be discarded. Artisans and priests perform a formal ceremonial immersion ritual called Phad Thanda Karna, respectfully committing the sacred canvas to the holy waters of Pushkar lake.

47. (A) forming women SHGs and offering financial support to rural artisans
The Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) focuses on rural poverty alleviation through sustainable livelihood generation. In the handicraft sector, Rajeevika mobilizes rural women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), provides skill training, facilitates access to soft credit, and connects traditional artisans with broader commercial markets to achieve socio-economic self-reliance.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan is a premier Indian state in handicraft exports, contributing significantly to foreign trade earnings. This economic success is directly driven by intense demand in North American and European markets for authentic Rajasthani products, including handcrafted wooden furniture, precious gemstone jewelry, blue pottery, and hand-printed textiles that offer high artistic and cultural value.

49. (D) IHGF Delhi Fair
The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) organizes the Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair (IHGF Delhi Fair), which stands among the largest trade fairs for home, lifestyle, and

forces youth to seek urban jobs.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

10. Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana in Rajasthan, what is the current monthly unemployment allowance provided to eligible male candidates?
(A) Rs. 3,000
(B) Rs. 4,000
(C) Rs. 4,500
(D) Rs. 5,000

11. To be eligible for the unemployment allowance under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana, a candidate must possess which minimum educational qualification?
(A) Completion of senior basic education up to 8th standard level
(B) Completion of secondary education up to 10th standard level
(C) Completion of higher secondary education up to 12th standard
(D) A recognized bachelor's graduation degree in any discipline

12. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Unemployment Terms)
P. Disguised Unemployment
Q. Seasonal Unemployment
R. Frictional Unemployment
S. Structural Unemployment
List II: (Meanings)
1. Time gap between changing jobs
2. Mismatch of skills and job requirements
3. Joblessness during certain months of the year
4. Marginal productivity of extra workers is zero
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

13. What does the acronym 'RSLDC' stand for in the context of employment and skill generation in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajasthan State Rural Land Development and Welfare Corporation
(B) Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation
(C) Regional Society for Labor Development, Welfare and Public Care
(D) Rajasthan State Labor Development and Employment Welfare Council

14. What is the primary objective of the 'Mega Job Fairs' regularly organized by the Government of Rajasthan?
(A) To distribute free laptops, tablets, and smartphones directly to eligible school students
(B) To connect job seekers directly with potential private sector employers on one platform
(C) To offer direct permanent government jobs without requiring any competitive entrance exams
(D) To register unorganized sector workers under comprehensive state health insurance schemes

15. Which of the following descriptions best describes workers participating in the "gig economy"?
(A) Independent freelancers or contractors undertaking short-term tasks or platform jobs
(B) Permanent employees of public government departments receiving fixed monthly salaries and pensions
(C) Landless agricultural laborers engaged in traditional, seasonal farming and manual crop harvesting
(D) Formal industrial factory workers employed under long-term, legally enforceable labor contracts

16. Rajasthan recently became the first state in India to pass a specific legislative bill for the social security and welfare of which type of workers?
(A) Unorganized agricultural laborers
(B) Industrial textile mill workers
(C) Platform-based gig workers
(D) Unregistered mining laborers

17. Which of the following is NOT generally considered a primary cause of unemployment in Rajasthan?
(A) Rapid growth of population across rural and

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60. (A) Traditional religious fresco paintings and miniature art
The Matherna community of Bikaner is a traditional group of artisans famous for their mastery in religious art forms. They specialize in creating intricate fresco mural paintings on wet plaster inside temples and havelis, as well as painting detailed miniature art depicting Jain and Hindu mythological themes across Bikaner.

61. (B) deeply engraving metal designs and filling them with fine wire
Tah-nishan is a refined metal ornamentation technique practiced within Rajasthani metalcraft. The process involves deeply engraving chiseled grooves or patterns into hard metal surfaces, such as steel or iron, and pressing fine silver or gold wire firmly into these cuts to create smooth, durable, and lustrous decorative metal inlays.

62. (B) Meenakari is enameling on metal, while Thewa fuses gold foil on colored glass.
Meenakari and Thewa are distinct high-end decorative crafts from Rajasthan. Meenakari involves fusing colored enamel dust onto engraved metal surfaces like gold or copper, primarily practiced in Jaipur. Conversely, Thewa art, native to Pratapgarh, specifically involves melting and fusing finely beaten 23-karat gold foil patterns onto colored glass bases.

63. (A) It is used to store hot tea during winters.
The Badla of Jodhpur is a specialized traditional water container manufactured out of zinc metal and covered with cloth or felt. Its functional design utilizes evaporative cooling through the wet fabric cover to keep drinking water fresh and cold during hot summer months, making its use for storing hot tea incorrect.

64. (C) it is woven to be extremely lightweight, sheer, and breathable
Kota Doria fabric is highly preferred for summer clothing in hot climates like Rajasthan due to its physical weaving characteristics. The unique interweaving of fine cotton and silk yarns produces a delicate, semi-transparent, lightweight grid fabric that allows superior air circulation, keeping the wearer comfortable during scorching weather.

65. (D) Secondary Sector (Manufacturing and Crafting)
Economic activities are divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. Handicrafts involve processing raw materials—such as clay, wood, metal, cotton, and leather—into finished, value-added decorative or functional products through manual skill and crafting. Consequently, the handicraft industry falls firmly within the manufacturing or secondary economic sector.

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66. (C) Open Network for Digital Commerce
ONDC stands for Open Network for Digital Commerce, an initiative by the Government of India to democratize e-commerce. By integrating with ONDC, traditional artisans from Rajasthan gain direct digital access to nationwide online buyers and digital marketplaces, reducing dependence on commercial middlemen and maximizing earning potential for their handicrafts.

67. (B) Mewar (Udaipur region)
The traditional puppet-making craft known as Kathputli is historically associated with the Mewar region, centered in Udaipur. Craftsmen from the Bhat community carve light mango wood to create heads, dress them in vibrant traditional garments, and attach strings, performing folk puppet plays across India to preserve cultural folklore.

68. (D) subsidized low-interest loans to start micro enterprises
The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana is a key financial support scheme implemented by the Government of Rajasthan. It provides traditional artisans, weavers, and small entrepreneurs with subsidized, low-interest bank loans to establish micro and small handicraft enterprises, promoting self-employment, cluster growth, and regional economic development across the state.

69. (A) Pushkar Fair
The Pushkar Fair, held annually in Ajmer district, is one of India's largest traditional cattle fairs and cultural gatherings. Alongside livestock trading, it acts as a massive rural handicraft marketplace where artisans display and sell leather Mojaris, metalware, bead jewelry, and block-printed textiles to vast numbers of domestic and foreign tourists.

4. Registering youth in employment exchanges

Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

26. When a highly educated person, such as an engineer or post-graduate, is forced to work in a low-skill manual job due to a lack of suitable opportunities, this situation is termed as:
(A) Seasonal unemployment
(B) Frictional unemployment
(C) Underemployment
(D) Voluntary unemployment

27. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment in agriculture is mostly invisible.
Reason (R): People appear to be fully employed on the farm, but their removal does not reduce total agricultural production.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

28. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was specifically designed to tackle which major problem in rural areas?
(A) Rural wage joblessness and seasonal unemployment
(B) Educated youth unemployment among university and college graduates
(C) Technological unemployment caused by rapid office computerization
(D) Corporate industrial disputes and private sector labor strikes

29. The 'Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana' in Rajasthan primarily aims to generate employment by:
(A) Providing free food grains, subsidised housing, and welfare amenities to all unemployed rural households
(B) Subsidizing bank loan interest to promote self-employment and micro-enterprises
(C) Providing direct permanent government positions without interviews to all eligible 12th pass students
(D) Distributing unconditional monthly cash unemployment allowances to every unemployed youth in rural regions

30. In Rajasthan, the state's skill development initiatives are aligned with the National Skill Development Mission. Which central ministry is primarily responsible for overseeing this national mission?
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security Affairs
(B) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
(C) Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Institutions
(D) Ministry of Education and Youth Human Resource Development

31. According to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, how is the education system attempting to reduce future structural unemployment?
(A) By integrating vocational education and internships starting from Class 6
(B) By completely removing all examinations from secondary schools
(C) By making a graduation degree mandatory for engaging in farming
(D) By focusing exclusively on theoretical subjects and eliminating practicals

32. Under the Current Weekly Status (CWS) method of measuring employment, a person is considered employed if they have worked for at least how much time during the reference week?
(A) 1 hour on any single day of the reference week
(B) At least 8 hours every single day throughout the entire reference week
(C) A minimum of 4 hours every day during the standard reference week
(D) A cumulative total of 40 hours worked within the reference week

33. Identify the odd one out among the following terms based on the standard classifications of unemployment:
(A) Frictional unemployment
(B) Structural unemployment
(C) Cyclical unemployment
(D) Inflationary gap

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CHAPTER 30
Unemployment Types and Solutions

1. What defines an "unemployed" person in economic terms?
(A) A person unwilling to work at prevailing market wage rates despite being capable
(B) A person physically incapable of engaging in work due to temporary or chronic illness
(C) A person who has voluntarily chosen to retire early from their professional career
(D) A person who is without work but actively seeking employment at prevailing wage rates

2. Which sector in Rajasthan is predominantly characterized by disguised unemployment?
(A) Information Technology
(B) Heavy Manufacturing
(C) Agriculture
(D) Hospitality and Tourism

3. Seasonal unemployment in Rajasthan is most closely associated with which of the following activities?
(A) Cotton textile manufacturing
(B) Rain-fed agriculture
(C) Mining of marble and sandstone
(D) Retail and wholesale trade

4. What is the primary cause of structural unemployment in an economy?
(A) A temporary cyclical decline in overall economic activity and demand during a market recession
(B) The short-term transitional period experienced when a worker actively switches between jobs
(C) The general unwillingness or geographical reluctance of rural labor to migrate to urban centers
(D) A fundamental mismatch between skills possessed by workers and skills required for open jobs

5. Consider the following statements regarding types of unemployment:
I. Disguised unemployment occurs when more people are employed in a task than actually needed.
II. Seasonal unemployment is rarely found in the agricultural sector.
III. Frictional unemployment is a temporary phase between changing jobs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. What is generally recognized as a primary cause of educated unemployment among the youth in Rajasthan?
(A) An over-availability of permanent employment opportunities in the public sector
(B) A rapid decline in the overall youth and working-age population across the state
(C) A lack of vocational skill-based education leading to a broad employment skill gap
(D) A total absence of functional universities, colleges, and institutes across the state

7. Which of the following types of unemployment is generally more prevalent in the urban areas of Rajasthan compared to rural areas?
(A) Educated unemployment
(B) Disguised unemployment
(C) Seasonal unemployment
(D) Agricultural unemployment

8. In the context of measuring unemployment in India by the National Statistical Office, what is the reference period used for measuring 'Usual Principal Status' (UPS)?
(A) One week (7 days)
(B) One month (30 days)
(C) One day (24 hours)
(D) One year (365 days)

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): There is heavy migration of rural youth from Rajasthan to urban centers.
Reason (R): Lack of continuous, year-round employment opportunities in rural agriculture

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70. (C) Treating the cloth with starch (kalaf) and burnishing it smooth

Preparing the canvas is the foundational step in traditional Phad painting. Artisans first treat coarse, handwoven cotton cloth with a natural starch solution (kalaf) made from wheat flour or rice. Once dried, the cloth is thoroughly burnished with a smooth moonstone tool, creating a sleek, durable surface ready for intricate brushwork.

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urban regions
(B) High economic dependence on erratic monsoon-based agriculture
(C) Relatively slow pace of large-scale heavy industrial development across regions
(D) Excessive availability of highly skilled labor exceeding available jobs

18. Select the correct logical sequence of steps typically involved in the process of transitioning a youth from education to formal employment:
(A) Employment → Skill Acquisition → Basic Education → Job Search
(B) Basic Education → Skill Acquisition → Job Search → Employment
(C) Skill Acquisition → Basic Education → Employment → Job Search
(D) Job Search → Employment → Basic Education → Skill Acquisition

19. Why are small and cottage industries considered vital for solving unemployment in rural and semi-urban Rajasthan?
(A) Because they require massive capital investments, advanced technology, and foreign financial support
(B) Because they are highly labor-intensive and generate widespread local employment
(C) Because they rely almost exclusively on fully automated, robotic, and modern digital manufacturing technology
(D) Because they cater to urban centers by exclusively employing highly qualified software engineers and IT professionals

20. In the measurement of unemployment by national surveys, what does the abbreviation 'CDS' stand for?
(A) Continuous Data System
(B) Current Demographic Status
(C) Central Daily Survey
(D) Current Daily Status

21. What is the generally accepted relationship between industrial development and employment generation?
(A) It generates direct and indirect employment opportunities
(B) It systematically reduces overall employment levels across all primary and secondary sectors
(C) It maintains a completely neutral stance with absolutely no measurable impact on job creation
(D) It exclusively creates manual labor jobs specifically suited for unorganized farm workers

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana:
I. Eligible female, transgender, and specially-abled applicants receive a higher monthly allowance than male applicants.
II. The scheme provides unemployment allowance for a maximum period of 2 years or until employment is found, whichever is earlier.
III. The allowance is available to unemployed graduates of all age groups without any upper age limit.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

23. Which of the following is a major socio-economic challenge that specifically contributes to women's unemployment in Rajasthan?
(A) Lack of safe transport facilities and restrictive patriarchal norms
(B) Exceedingly high enrollment rates of women in engineering colleges
(C) Complete statutory reservation for women in all private sector jobs
(D) Strong preference of women for heavy industrial work over office work

24. Which sub-sector within the service industry provides significant and growing employment opportunities to the educated youth in urban centers of Rajasthan?
(A) Deep-sea pearl fishing and commercial marine aquaculture operations
(B) Offshore crude oil drilling, exploration, and petroleum refining
(C) Heavy earth-moving machinery manufacturing and industrial assembly
(D) Information Technology (IT) and BPO services

25. Arrange the following steps taken by the government to tackle educated unemployment in the correct logical order:
1. Providing vocational training and skill development
2. Identifying skill gaps in the youth
3. Organizing placement drives and job fairs

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29. (B) A mud-resist paste used to block dye on specific cloth areas
Dabu printing is a traditional hand-block printing technique practiced extensively in Akola, Chittorgarh. The term Dabu refers specifically to a natural, specially prepared mud-resist paste made from clay, gum, lime, and waste wheat flour. Applied to cloth via wooden blocks, it protects coated areas from dye absorption during subsequent liquid dyeing processes.

30. (B) Saraswati (Dravyavati) River
The historic popularity and distinct brightness of Sanganeri hand-block prints are traditionally attributed to the unique mineral composition of local water sources. The waters of the Dravyavati River, historically known as the Saraswati River in Sanganer, contained mineral salts that reacted favorably with natural dyes, giving the printed fabric exceptional vibrancy and color clarity.

31. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Thewa art of Pratapgarh was historically kept confidential within the Rajsoni family to preserve their unique artistic monopoly. To prevent the intricate technique of fusing gold onto glass from spreading to other craft communities through marriage, master craftsmen strictly passed the secret methods only to male heirs, ensuring complete secrecy within the family fold.

32. (C) Meenakari
Kudrat Singh was a celebrated master craftsman from Jaipur who made monumental contributions to the preservation and development of Meenakari, the art of enameling precious metal ornaments. His exceptional skill, intricate designs, and artistic excellence earned him national recognition, including the Padma Shri award, establishing Jaipur as an international center for Meenakari craft.

33. (D) Emerald
Jaipur holds an international reputation as one of the world's primary cutting, polishing, and trading centers for colored gemstones, most notably emeralds. Raw emeralds are imported into the city from various global mines, where skilled local lapidary artisans cut and polish them into exquisite high-value gems for global jewelry markets.

34. (C) Kaithun
Kaithun, located near Kota in Rajasthan, is universally recognized as the principal traditional weaving center for Kota Doria fabrics. The town is home to generations of skilled weaver families who construct delicate sarees using fine cotton and silk threads intertwined with real metallic zari on traditional pit looms, producing light, translucent textiles.

35. (B) II only
Traditional Phad paintings exclusively utilize natural mineral and plant pigments, and Shrilal Joshi is globally recognized as a legendary Phad artist. In contrast, Usta Art involves gold embossing and painting performed specifically on camel hide products rather than elephant hides, making any reference to elephant hide in Usta Art completely incorrect.

36. (D) Panchrangi (Five-colored) Leheriya
Leheriya is a traditional tie-and-dye fabric featuring diagonal wave patterns. The Panchrangi Leheriya, which incorporates five distinct vibrant colors within its striped design, holds strong cultural and religious significance in Rajasthan. It is considered exceptionally auspicious and is traditionally worn by married women during the monsoon festival of Teej and other joyful celebrations.

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37. (A) Gota Patti (gold and silver lace work)
Khandela, a town situated in Sikar district of Rajasthan, is historically and nationally famous as the main manufacturing and trading hub for Gota Patti work. Craftsmen in Khandela produce diverse varieties of metallic gold and silver ribbons, borders, and woven laces like Lappa and Lappi used extensively to embellish traditional festive attire.

38. (C) Pachchikari (Parchin Kari)
Pachchikari, also known as Parchin Kari, is an exquisite stone-inlay art form practiced in Rajasthan. The craft involves meticulously carving precise recesses into smooth marble surfaces and inlaying cut pieces of semi-precious stones such as lapis lazuli, jasper, and turquoise, creating highly detailed floral and decorative patterns on architectural structures and stone decor.

34. What is a major challenge associated with employment in the emerging digital gig economy?
(A) Extreme rigidity in working hours and shift schedules that strictly prevents personal flexibility
(B) Continuous and excessive government regulatory interference in assigning and monitoring daily work tasks
(C) Lack of social security like pensions, provident funds, and insurance
(D) Mandatory corporate policy requirements demanding decades of verified prior industry work experience

35. Which institutions are established across Rajasthan specifically to provide long-term vocational training in various engineering and non-engineering trades to school pass-outs and dropouts?
(A) IIMs (Indian Institutes of Management)
(B) ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes)
(C) NIFTs (National Institutes of Fashion Technology)
(D) AIIMS (All India Institutes of Medical Sciences)

36. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Schemes/Initiatives)
P. MGNREGA
Q. PM-EGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme)
R. Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana
S. RSLDC Training Programs
List II: (Primary Target Area)
1. Unemployment allowance for eligible graduates
2. Rural unskilled wage employment guarantee
3. Skill development and vocational training of youth
4. Credit-linked subsidy for setting up micro-enterprises
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

37. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)?
(A) Providing direct cash unemployment allowances
(B) Formulating, organizing, and implementing comprehensive vocational skill training programs for youth
(C) Partnering with private training providers and industry partners to impart marketable technical skills
(D) Upgrading the overall workforce employability of economically marginalized and vulnerable sections of society

38. What is the primary focus of an Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)?
(A) Training educated individuals to work efficiently as administrative accounting clerks in commercial banking institutions
(B) Teaching traditional agricultural farmers how to effectively operate and maintain basic modern mechanical hand tools
(C) Equipping individuals with skills and knowledge to launch and run businesses
(D) Preparing competitive examination candidates to successfully clear state civil service and public administrative tests

39. In economics, the "Labor Force" of a country consists of which of the following groups of people?
(A) Both employed persons and unemployed persons actively seeking work
(B) Only those gainfully employed individuals currently working and earning a regular contractual wage or salary
(C) Exclusively non-working children under 15 years of age and dependent senior citizens aged above 65 years
(D) The absolute total population living within the country regardless of age group, health, or desire to work

40. Why does agriculture in Rajasthan often fail to provide continuous, year-round employment to farmers?
(A) Because agricultural farm lands remain completely frozen during the cold winter weather season
(B) Because the state government has officially banned all agricultural cultivation during non-monsoon months
(C) Because modern fully autonomous tractors and machinery have completely eliminated the need for human farm labor
(D) Because state agriculture relies heavily on an erratic seasonal monsoon

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41. How is the unemployment rate statistically calculated in an economy?
(A) (Number of Unemployed Persons / Total Population) × 100
(B) (Number of Unemployed Persons / Labor Force) × 100
(C) (Total Population / Number of Unemployed Persons) × 100
(D) (Labor Force / Total Employed Persons) × 100

42. Consider the following statements about small and cottage industries in Rajasthan:
I. They are highly capital-intensive and require minimal human labor.
II. They play a significant role in providing non-farm rural employment.
III. Handloom, textiles, and handicrafts are important components of this sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. In India and Rajasthan, what is the generally observed trend regarding the unemployment rate in rural versus urban areas based on the usual status approach?
(A) The rural unemployment rate is significantly higher than the urban unemployment rate
(B) Both rural and urban unemployment rates are exactly zero
(C) Rural areas only experience structural unemployment, making rates incomparable
(D) The urban unemployment rate is generally higher than the rural unemployment rate

44. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Educated unemployment is a major and growing challenge in urban Rajasthan.
Reason (R): There is often a severe gap between the theoretical knowledge imparted in colleges and the practical skills required by modern industries.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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45. Tourism is a major industry in Rajasthan. What type of employment generation is predominantly associated with the tourism sector?
(A) Purely traditional agricultural, crop cultivation, and seasonal farming employment opportunities
(B) Service employment across hotels, tour guides, and transport
(C) Capital-intensive heavy industrial manufacturing and factory-based assembly employment
(D) Advanced core gig economy software development and specialized programming roles

46. Which of the following interventions is considered most appropriate and effective for increasing female labor force participation in rural Rajasthan?
(A) Decreasing the legal age of marriage for women across all rural districts in the state
(B) Promoting women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and offering skill training
(C) Banning women from participating or working in the agricultural farming sector entirely
(D) Reducing the overall number of available public and private jobs in the rural job market

47. If a person is offered a job at the prevailing wage rate but refuses to work because they prefer to stay idle or demand an unreasonably higher wage, they are considered:
(A) Voluntarily unemployed
(B) Structurally unemployed
(C) Seasonally unemployed
(D) Frictionally unemployed

48. What is the modern role of Employment Exchanges established in various districts of Rajasthan?
(A) They operate as mandatory municipal tax collection centers targeting all registered unemployed youth across districts
(B) They provide a legal guarantee of permanent public government employment to every single citizen who registers online
(C) They register job seekers and facilitate career counseling and drives
(D) They function exclusively to issue international travel passports and work visas for candidates seeking overseas jobs

49. As the digital economy grows in Rajasthan, app-based platforms like Swiggy, Zomato, and Ola are creating numerous jobs. These jobs fall under which emerging employment category?
(A) Public sector enterprises
(B) Organized heavy manufacturing sector
(C) Traditional cottage industries
(D) Platform and gig economy

50. Which of the following acts as a major "push factor" causing rural youth in Rajasthan to migrate to cities, thereby impacting both rural and urban unemployment dynamics?
(A) The widespread availability and subsidized adoption of high-speed 5G broadband internet networks in all villages
(B) The strong personal desire among rural youth to learn foreign languages offered exclusively in major metropolitan cities
(C) Inadequate rural livelihood options and frequent crop failures
(D) The rapid over-industrialization, heavy factory expansion, and extreme environmental pollution of village surroundings

51. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Cause of Unemployment)
P. Seasonal Unemployment in Agriculture
Q. Educated Unemployment
R. Lack of Entrepreneurship
S. Frictional Unemployment
List II: (Solution)
1. Promoting agro-based allied activities like dairy and poultry
2. Introducing vocational and skill-based curriculum in colleges
3. Providing easy credit and business incubators
4. Improving job market information via employment portals
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

52. Which national organization is responsible for conducting and releasing the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which provides current data on employment and unemployment for states like Rajasthan?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
(C) Ministry of Finance, Government of India
(D) National Statistical Office (NSO)

53. Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana, candidates receiving the unemployment allowance are required to undergo which mandatory activity to enhance their employability?
(A) Skill training followed by a daily 4-hour government department internship
(B) Undergoing 4 hours of compulsory daily physical fitness and drill training in designated state police training camps
(C) Serving as mandatory full-time volunteer teaching assistants in local government primary schools for 8 hours daily
(D) Working full-time as unskilled daily wage manual laborers in state-managed agricultural research fields and farms

54. Which of the following statements about different types of unemployment is INCORRECT?
(A) Disguised unemployment means that the marginal productivity of additional labor is zero.
(B) Seasonal unemployment happens when people are unable to find jobs during particular months of the year.
(C) Structural unemployment is usually short-term and resolves itself without any need for retraining.
(D) Technological unemployment occurs when human labor is replaced by the introduction of new machines.

55. Over the last few decades in India and Rajasthan, which sector has witnessed the highest growth rate in terms of proportional employment generation?
(A) Tertiary sector (Services)
(B) Primary sector (Agriculture and Allied)
(C) Secondary sector (Manufacturing and Construction)
(D) Quaternary sector (Advanced Research and Development)

56. Which of the following is NOT a standard statistical approach used by national surveys to measure unemployment in India?
(A) Usual Principal Status Approach
(B) Current Weekly Status Approach
(C) Current Daily Status Approach
(D) Current Monthly Status Approach

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provides practical vocational capabilities. The individual then engages in active job search efforts across prospective employers, ultimately leading to successful wage or self-employment.

19. (B) Because they are highly labor-intensive and generate widespread local employment
Small and cottage industries play a vital economic role in rural and semi-urban Rajasthan because they are highly labor-intensive. Requiring relatively low capital investment, these local enterprises effectively utilize locally available raw materials and traditional craftsmanship to absorb excess rural manpower, thereby creating sustained non-farm employment opportunities in rural communities.

20. (D) Current Daily Status
In national statistical surveys measuring employment in India, CDS stands for Current Daily Status. This sensitive approach measures employment activity status on each day of the reference week preceding the survey. It measures person-days of unemployment and captures underemployment far more accurately than longer reference period frameworks like usual status.

21. (A) It generates direct and indirect employment opportunities
Industrial expansion plays a crucial role in job creation by generating both direct and indirect employment opportunities across an economy. Direct jobs are established within manufacturing units and processing factories, while indirect jobs emerge across supporting tertiary sectors like transportation, logistics, raw material supply, administrative services, and retail trade.

22. (A) I and II only
Under Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana, female, transgender, and specially-abled candidates receive forty-five hundred rupees monthly, exceeding the male allowance of four thousand rupees. The scheme provides this support for a maximum of two years. However, strict age limits apply (up to 30 years for general and 35 for reserved categories), rendering statement III incorrect.

23. (A) Lack of safe transport facilities and restrictive patriarchal norms
Socio-economic barriers significantly hinder female labor force participation in Rajasthan. Restrictive socio-cultural practices, traditional household expectations, deep-rooted patriarchal norms, and inadequate safe public transportation options restrict women's mobility. These factors severely limit access to formal educational facilities, vocational training centers, and flexible employment opportunities outside their domestic environments.

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24. (D) Information Technology (IT) and BPO services
The Information Technology and Business Process Outsourcing sub-sectors within the service industry are expanding rapidly across urban centers in Rajasthan like Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Udaipur. These modern sub-sectors provide widespread employment opportunities to educated, tech-savvy youth in specialized domains such as software engineering, customer support, digital management, and data processing services.

25. (C) 4, 2, 1, 3
Tackling educated unemployment systematically begins with registering job-seeking youth at local employment exchanges. Next, administrative agencies conduct assessment surveys to identify existing market skill gaps. Based on these findings, targeted vocational training programs are executed to upgrade capabilities. Finally, placement drives and job fairs are organized to connect newly skilled candidates with employers.

26. (C) Underemployment
Underemployment occurs when individuals with high academic qualifications or specialized professional training are forced to work in low-skill, low-paying jobs that fail to utilize their true potential. In this situation, workers are officially employed, but their skills, education, and productive capacities remain significantly underutilized within the economy.

27. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Disguised unemployment in traditional agriculture is largely invisible because individuals appear actively engaged in farming tasks alongside family members. However, their physical presence does not contribute to actual incremental output. Because overall agricultural production remains completely unchanged even if excess workers are removed, the assertion is true and accurately explained by the reason.

municipalities
(B) A major regional cultural festival celebrated annually by unorganized agricultural wage workers
(C) A traditional mechanical agricultural harvesting tool used by rural farmers during crop season
(D) A monthly financial stipend provided to eligible unemployed youth

66. The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) in Rajasthan helps generate rural employment primarily by:
(A) Setting up massive capital-intensive steel manufacturing and cement production plants in rural districts
(B) Exporting raw unrefined state minerals and natural stones directly to international overseas markets
(C) Promoting traditional spinning, weaving, and local cottage industries
(D) Training rural youth exclusively for high-tech advanced software engineering and digital programming roles

67. The term "skill gap" in the context of educated unemployment refers to:
(A) The physical commuting distance separating a candidate's vocational school from an industrial factory location
(B) The skill mismatch between job candidates and employer requirements
(C) The numeric year difference separating a young worker's current age from their official age of mandatory retirement
(D) The persistent monetary wage gap existing between highly trained skilled technicians and unskilled daily laborers

68. What does the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) indicate in an economy?
(A) The percentage of the total state population working permanently and exclusively in public government sectors
(B) The percentage of school-age children officially enrolled in primary educational institutions and attending classes
(C) The percentage of senior citizen population that is formally retired from service and drawing monthly state pensions
(D) The percentage of working-age population employed or seeking work

69. In the mega employment job fairs organized by the Rajasthan government across various districts, who are the primary employment providers?
(A) Private sector companies, industries, and corporate employers
(B) State Police forces, paramilitary organizations, and regional Defense Departments
(C) The State Election Commission and municipal electoral administrative bodies
(D) Public Sector Commercial Banks and regional rural banking institutions exclusively

70. As a future direction to solve unemployment while simultaneously protecting the environment, there is a global and state push towards creating "Green Jobs". Which of the following represents a major green job opportunity in Rajasthan?
(A) Employment in conventional coal-fired thermal power generation plants
(B) Deep underground unscientific marble mining and stone quarrying operations
(C) Solar and wind energy installation and maintenance
(D) Single-use plastic bag manufacturing and commercial distribution units

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across Rajasthan. However, providing direct cash unemployment allowances is not an RSLDC function; that specific welfare task is handled by the Department of Skills, Employment and Entrepreneurship under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana stipend framework.

38. (C) Equipping individuals with skills and knowledge to launch and run businesses
An Entrepreneurship Development Programme focuses on equipping potential entrepreneurs with essential managerial skills, business literacy, financial planning, and operational knowledge required to set up and manage micro-enterprises successfully. These programs encourage self-employment initiatives, reduce reliance on formal job markets, and stimulate local employment generation across diverse economic sectors.

39. (A) Both employed persons and unemployed persons actively seeking work
In economic statistics, the labor force consists of all working-age individuals who supply labor for producing goods and services. It includes both gainfully employed workers and unemployed individuals who are actively searching for work at market wage rates. Individuals who are voluntary idle, full-time students, or retired are excluded from this workforce aggregate.

40. (D) Because state agriculture relies heavily on an erratic seasonal monsoon
Agriculture in Rajasthan is heavily constrained by extreme climate conditions and reliance on unpredictable monsoon rainfall. Due to limited canal irrigation infrastructure across large arid tracts, farming activities are largely restricted to short rainy seasons. Consequently, agricultural lands remain uncultivated during dry months, preventing continuous, year-round employment for farm laborers.

41. (B) (Number of Unemployed Persons / Labor Force) $\times$ 100
The unemployment rate is a key macroeconomic indicator calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed individuals actively seeking work by the total labor force, and multiplying the result by one hundred. Expressing joblessness as a proportion of the labor force rather than total population ensures an accurate statistical assessment of market supply.

42. (B) II and III only
Small and cottage industries in Rajasthan play a vital role in providing non-farm rural employment and promoting regional crafts such as handloom, textiles, and handicrafts. Statement I is incorrect because these enterprises are labor-intensive rather than capital-intensive, making statements II and III the correct combination regarding this economic sector.

43. (D) The urban unemployment rate is generally higher than the rural unemployment rate
Official employment surveys in India show that urban unemployment rates measured via the usual status approach are generally higher than rural rates. Rural economies feature widespread absorption of excess labor into informal farming or daily wage work, whereas urban areas exhibit higher proportions of educated individuals selectively waiting for formal white-collar job opportunities.

44. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Educated unemployment poses a severe challenge in urban Rajasthan due to a substantial mismatch between academic education and market requirements. Degree programs often emphasize theoretical concepts without imparting practical skills needed by modern private enterprises, directly explaining why many educated youth face prolonged joblessness after completing higher education.

45. (B) Service employment across hotels, tour guides, and transport
Tourism is a major pillar of Rajasthan's economy, driving significant employment generation across tertiary service sectors. The sector creates wide-ranging opportunities for hospitality staff, hotel employees, local heritage tour guides, transport operators, artisans, and cultural performers, fostering extensive economic activity without requiring heavy capital manufacturing infrastructure.

46. (B) Promoting women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and offering skill training
Promoting women-led Self-Help Groups combined with tailored vocational skill training is the most effective approach to boost female labor force participation in rural Rajasthan. SHGs provide access to micro-credit, collective bargaining, financial autonomy, and localized

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Consequently, rural youth face severe push factors and choose to migrate to urban centers in search of sustainable year-round employment, directly validating the causal relationship between rural agricultural constraints and urban migration.

10. (B) Rs. 4,000
Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana introduced by the Government of Rajasthan, unemployed educated male applicants receive a revised monthly financial stipend of four thousand rupees. This allowance provides financial support during job searches, whereas female, transgender, and specially-abled applicants receive a higher monthly allowance of four thousand five hundred rupees under the same state welfare initiative.

11. (D) A recognized bachelor's graduation degree in any discipline
The Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana is specifically designed to support educated unemployed youth across Rajasthan. To qualify for the financial allowance under this scheme, candidates must possess a recognized bachelor's graduation degree in any academic discipline from a recognized university. School-level qualification alone does not satisfy the statutory eligibility requirements established by the state guidelines.

12. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Disguised unemployment occurs when marginal productivity of extra workers is zero. Seasonal unemployment refers to joblessness during specific months of the year. Frictional unemployment represents the time gap between changing jobs as workers transition between roles. Structural unemployment stems from a fundamental mismatch between worker skills and technical job requirements prevailing in the market.

13. (B) Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation
RSLDC stands for Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation. It is the nodal state government agency entrusted with formulating, managing, and executing comprehensive skill development initiatives across Rajasthan. The corporation works to empower unemployed youth through market-driven vocational training, promoting sustainable livelihoods and enhancing workforce employability across urban and rural regions.

14. (B) To connect job seekers directly with potential private sector employers on one platform
Mega Job Fairs organized by the Government of Rajasthan act as integrated centralized platforms bringing job seekers and private sector recruiters together. These large-scale drives provide immediate interviews, career placement guidance, and spot hiring opportunities for educated and skilled youth across various industries without requiring job seekers to navigate separate individual application processes.

15. (A) Independent freelancers or contractors undertaking short-term tasks or platform jobs
The gig economy refers to an open labor market characterized by short-term, flexible, or project-based work arrangements. Workers in this sector operate as independent contractors, freelancers, or app-based service providers rather than permanent salaried employees. They complete task-based assignments through digital platforms without long-term employment contracts or traditional fixed monthly salary commitments.

16. (C) Platform-based gig workers
Rajasthan became the pioneer state in India to enact historic landmark legislation specifically dedicated to platform-based gig workers. The legislation establishes a dedicated welfare board, mandatory registration processes, and social security funds raised through fees on platform transactions, ensuring institutional safety nets, healthcare coverage, and grievance redressal mechanisms for gig service delivery partners.

17. (D) Excessive availability of highly skilled labor exceeding available jobs
Primary factors driving unemployment in Rajasthan include rapid population expansion, heavy economic reliance on monsoon-dependent agriculture, and relatively slow industrial growth. Conversely, an excessive surplus of highly trained skilled labor is not a primary cause; instead, the state faces a widespread skill deficit where available workers lack practical industry-relevant skills.

18. (B) Basic Education → Skill Acquisition → Job Search → Employment
Transitioning successfully into formal workforce roles follows a progressive sequential timeline. An individual first acquires foundational literacy and conceptual knowledge through basic education. Next, targeted skill acquisition

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57. Though a central scheme, the PM MUDRA Yojana heavily impacts self-employment in Rajasthan by providing:
(A) Providing direct cash subsidies and financial transfers to farmers for purchasing certified high-yielding crop seeds
(B) Offering collateral-free micro-credit loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs for non-farm business enterprises
(C) Offering free high-voltage electricity connections for running large-scale heavy manufacturing industrial factories
(D) Allocating completely free prime agricultural land parcels to private corporate firms for setting up modern IT parks

58. In the context of measuring employment, which of the following activities is NOT considered an "economic activity" that contributes to the labor force?
(A) A commercial farmer growing high-grade wheat crop specifically to sell for profit in the local mandi market
(B) A professional qualified teacher instructing fee-paying students in a commercially operated private coaching institute
(C) Unpaid domestic cooking and household chores by a mother for her family
(D) A certified automotive mechanic repairing customer motor vehicles in a commercially registered repair garage

59. What is the primary target group for the various skill training programs organized by the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)?
(A) Retired senior government employees seeking recreational leisure activities and post-retirement hobbies
(B) Enrolled primary school children under the age of 10 attending state-run public educational institutions
(C) International foreign nationals and tourists visiting cultural heritage destinations across Rajasthan
(D) Unemployed youth, women, and marginalized groups seeking enhanced market employability

60. The introduction of modern computers in the banking sector led to the loss of jobs for traditional ledger clerks who could not adapt to the new system. This is a classic example of:
(A) Structural unemployment (specifically technological)
(B) Disguised or hidden surplus agricultural unemployment
(C) Seasonal or weather-dependent farm unemployment
(D) Cyclical economic recessionary demand unemployment

61. Unemployment caused by an overall economic slowdown or recession, where the total demand for goods and services falls leading to job cuts, is known as:
(A) Disguised unemployment
(B) Cyclical unemployment
(C) Frictional unemployment
(D) Educated unemployment

62. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding a sector and its most typical unemployment problem in Rajasthan:
(A) Agriculture – Frictional Unemployment
(B) Rural Farming Sector – Disguised Unemployment
(C) Unskilled Factory Labor – Educated Unemployment
(D) Information Technology Sector – Seasonal Unemployment

63. What is a widely recognized socio-economic consequence of prolonged high youth unemployment in a state?
(A) Increase in social unrest, crime rates, and psychological frustration
(B) Rapid and immediate increase in the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
(C) Complete eradication of rural poverty
(D) Automatic improvement in the overall standard of living

64. If a village has a total working-age population of 1000, out of which 600 people are in the labor force, and 60 people are actively seeking but cannot find work, what is the calculated unemployment rate?
(A) 6%
(B) 10%
(C) 60%
(D) 100%

65. The term 'Berozgari Bhatta' frequently used in the context of state government initiatives refers to:
(A) A special professional tax levied annually on registered unemployed youth by local

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28. (A) Rural wage joblessness and seasonal unemployment
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted to address rural wage joblessness and seasonal unemployment. By providing a statutory legal guarantee of at least one hundred days of wage employment annually to rural households willing to do manual work, it enhances livelihood security and mitigates distress migration during non-agricultural seasons.

29. (B) Subsidizing bank loan interest to promote self-employment and micro-enterprises
The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana aims to foster self-employment and industrial growth across Rajasthan by facilitating access to easy credit. Under this state scheme, the government provides interest subsidies on bank loans up to specific limits, enabling aspiring entrepreneurs and small business owners to establish micro-enterprises and generate local job opportunities.

30. (B) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is the primary central ministry responsible for directing and overseeing the National Skill Development Mission. It coordinates vocational training efforts, establishes national occupational standards, and collaborates with state implementation bodies, such as RSLDC in Rajasthan, to deliver structured skill acquisition programs for unemployed youth across India.

31. (A) By integrating vocational education and internships starting from Class 6
The National Education Policy 2020 tackles structural unemployment by integrating practical vocational education and hands-on exposure starting from Class 6. By offering early exposure to practical trades, soft skills, and industry internships, the policy aims to bridge the long-standing skill gap and align school education closely with dynamic market job requirements.

32. (A) 1 hour on any single day of the reference week
Under the Current Weekly Status methodology used in national labor force surveys, a person is classified as employed if they worked for at least one hour on any single day during the seven-day reference period. This approach captures short-term or temporary employment status during the specific week preceding the survey.

33. (D) Inflationary gap
Frictional, structural, and cyclical unemployment represent standard, well-defined categories of labor market joblessness in economic theory. In contrast, an inflationary gap is a macroeconomic concept describing a situation where aggregate economic demand exceeds potential output at full employment. Therefore, it represents a monetary imbalance rather than a classification of labor joblessness.

34. (C) Lack of social security like pensions, provident funds, and insurance
A major socio-economic challenge of gig economy employment is the structural absence of formal social security benefits. Because platform workers operate as independent contractors rather than regular staff, they are generally deprived of institutional health insurance, paid leave, retirement pensions, and provident fund coverage, leading to financial instability and income vulnerability.

35. (B) ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes)
Industrial Training Institutes are secondary state-backed vocational training centers operating across Rajasthan. These institutions offer technical and non-technical trade courses to school graduates and dropouts. ITIs focus on practical skill training in trades such as electrician, plumber, welder, and mechanic, preparing students directly for technical jobs in industries.

36. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
MGNREGA guarantees rural unskilled wage employment. PM-EGP provides credit-linked capital subsidies to establish micro-enterprises. Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana distributes monthly unemployment allowances to eligible educated graduates. RSLDC offers organized skill development and technical training initiatives for unemployed youth, making the matched sequence accurate across all corresponding policy initiatives.

37. (A) Providing direct cash unemployment allowances
RSLDC is primarily responsible for organizing skill training, collaborating with industry partners, and enhancing workforce employability

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ANSWERS

1. (D) A person who is without work but actively seeking employment at prevailing wage rates
In economic terminology, unemployment refers specifically to a situation where individuals who are capable of working and willing to work at existing market wage rates are unable to secure gainful employment. Actively seeking employment is a crucial criterion, as individuals who are voluntary idle or not seeking work are excluded from the labor force calculations.

2. (C) Agriculture
Disguised unemployment is a phenomenon primarily observed in the agricultural sector, where more workers are engaged in farming activities than actually required. In this scenario, the marginal productivity of additional labor remains zero. In Rajasthan, family members often work on small ancestral land holdings without contributing to any incremental increase in the total agricultural production.

3. (B) Rain-fed agriculture
Rain-fed agriculture in Rajasthan depends heavily on monsoon rains, which limits farming operations to specific months of the year. During non-monsoon periods, agricultural activities cease due to lack of irrigation facilities, forcing farm laborers and marginal farmers to remain without productive work. This seasonal pattern of farming creates recurring periods of temporary joblessness.

4. (D) A fundamental mismatch between skills possessed by workers and skills required for open jobs
Structural unemployment arises when long-term shifts in an economy create a structural imbalance between the demand for specific skills and the actual skills possessed by available job seekers. This mismatch often occurs due to technological advancements, industrial modernization, or evolving market demands, leaving workers unemployed despite the availability of open positions in alternative economic sectors.

5. (C) I and III only
Disguised unemployment occurs when excess labor is employed beyond operational requirements, leading to zero marginal output. Frictional unemployment represents the temporary transition period when workers change jobs or seek new opportunities. However, seasonal unemployment is widely prevalent in agriculture because farming activities are bound to seasonal cycles, making statement II incorrect and statements I and III valid.

6. (C) A lack of vocational skill-based education leading to a broad employment skill gap
Educated unemployment among youth in Rajasthan stems mainly from educational curricula that emphasize theoretical knowledge over practical, market-oriented skills. Higher education institutions produce numerous graduates annually, but the absence of adequate vocational training leaves these individuals lacking technical competencies demanded by modern industries, thereby creating a substantial skill gap in the job market.

7. (A) Educated unemployment
Urban regions feature higher concentrations of educational institutions, resulting in a higher density of formal degree holders seeking professional white-collar opportunities. Conversely, rural areas mainly suffer from disguised and seasonal farming joblessness. Educated youth in cities often remain unemployed for extended periods while searching for employment positions aligned specifically with their formal academic qualifications.

8. (D) One year (365 days)
The Usual Principal Status approach evaluated by the National Statistical Office uses a long-term reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. A person is classified as being in the labor force under principal status if they spent a major part of the preceding year engaged in or seeking economic activity.

9. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agricultural livelihoods in rural Rajasthan are predominantly seasonal and highly dependent on erratic rainfall, leading to income instability and long non-farming periods without work.

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entrepreneurship opportunities, allowing women to engage in viable non-farm income-generating activities sustainably.

47. (A) Voluntarily unemployed
Voluntary unemployment describes a situation where an individual who is physically capable of working chooses to remain unemployed despite available job opportunities at prevailing market wage rates. Because the worker voluntarily chooses idle status rather than accepting work at standard compensation, they are categorized as voluntarily unemployed rather than involuntarily jobless.

48. (C) They register job seekers and facilitate career counseling and drives
Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan have modernized from passive registration offices into active career guidance hubs. Today, these institutions maintain databases of job seekers, provide professional vocational counseling, organize job fairs, coordinate apprenticeship training, and connect skilled local candidates directly with prospective private sector employers across various industrial domains.

49. (D) Platform and gig economy
App-based digital platforms such as delivery services and ride-hailing networks operate within the platform and gig economy framework. These modern technological platforms generate flexible, task-based employment for delivery partners and drivers who work as independent contractors, representing a growing shift away from traditional formal salaried employment structures.

50. (C) Inadequate rural livelihood options and frequent crop failures
Inadequate non-farm livelihood opportunities, low agricultural profitability, and frequent crop failures caused by recurrent droughts act as powerful push factors in rural Rajasthan. These rural economic hardships compel young workers to leave their home villages and migrate toward urban centers in search of wage employment and stable livelihood security.

51. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Seasonal farm unemployment is mitigated by promoting allied activities like dairy farming. Educated unemployment requires market-oriented vocational curricula in colleges. Lack of entrepreneurship is addressed through business incubators and credit access. Frictional joblessness is reduced by improving job market information systems, establishing a clear link between each problem and solution.

52. (D) National Statistical Office (NSO)
The National Statistical Office, functioning under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is responsible for conducting and publishing the Periodic Labour Force Survey. This national survey releases reliable, periodic statistical data on key employment metrics, labor force participation rates, and unemployment trends across states including Rajasthan.

53. (A) Skill training followed by a daily 4-hour government department internship
Under updated rules of Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana in Rajasthan, beneficiaries receiving monthly unemployment allowances must undergo mandatory skill training followed by a daily four-hour internship in designated government departments. This internship requirement aims to enhance practical administrative experience, workplace discipline, and overall candidate employability during job searches.

54. (C) Structural unemployment is usually short-term and resolves itself without any need for retraining.
Structural unemployment is fundamentally a long-term issue caused by deep structural changes in the economy and skill mismatches. It cannot resolve itself without systemic structural interventions, such as comprehensive skill retraining and education reform. Therefore, claiming that structural unemployment is short-term and requires no retraining is an incorrect statement.

55. (A) Tertiary sector (Services)
Over recent decades, the tertiary sector has recorded the highest proportional growth rate in employment generation across India and Rajasthan. Rapid growth in sub-sectors like information technology, retail, tourism, banking, healthcare, and telecommunications has absorbed substantial labor, shifting economic output and employment share progressively away from primary agriculture.

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CHAPTER 31
Drought and Famine Management

1. What is the fundamental difference between drought and famine?
(A) Drought is a socio-economic disaster, while famine is purely a meteorological event.
(B) Drought is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, whereas famine is severe scarcity of food, water, and fodder resulting from drought.
(C) Drought only affects livestock, while famine only affects agriculture.
(D) Drought occurs in winter, whereas famine occurs during the monsoon season.

2. In the traditional context of Rajasthan, the term 'Trikal' (severe famine) refers to the severe scarcity of which three essential resources?
(A) Money, Shelter, and Food
(B) Seeds, Fertilizers, and Water
(C) Ground water, Surface water, and Rainfall
(D) Food, Water, and Fodder

3. Which of the following is the primary climatic cause of recurrent droughts in Rajasthan?
(A) Erratic, delayed, and scanty monsoon rainfall
(B) High humidity throughout the year
(C) Excessive winter rainfall
(D) Frequent cyclones from the Bay of Bengal

4. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding drought in Rajasthan.
(A) Western Rajasthan is the most drought-prone region of the state.
(B) High temperatures cause rapid evaporation, worsening drought conditions.
(C) Drought in Rajasthan is a rare and unpredictable phenomenon.
(D) Aravalli's parallel orientation to the Arabian Sea monsoon branch limits rainfall.

5. Given below are two statements: one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Western Rajasthan receives very little precipitation and frequently faces severe droughts.
Reason (R): The Aravalli mountain range lies parallel to the direction of the Arabian Sea branch of the southwest monsoon, failing to block the winds to cause rain.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Which district in Rajasthan is geographically recognized as the most drought-prone area?
(A) Banswara
(B) Jhalawar
(C) Kota
(D) Jaisalmer

7. The revenue department procedure called 'Girdawari' is closely associated with which aspect of drought management?
(A) Distributing emergency fodder supplies to temporary cattle camps
(B) Estimating crop loss for determining drought relief assistance
(C) Digging new village ponds and harvesting local surface runoff
(D) Providing low-interest agricultural loans to affected farmers

8. The historically devastating famine known as 'Chhappanya Akal' occurred in which Vikram Samvat year?
(A) 1956
(B) 1947
(C) 1899
(D) 1987

9. In the Gregorian calendar, the infamous 'Chhappanya Akal' of Rajasthan translates to which years?
(A) 1857-1858 AD
(B) 1899-1900 AD
(C) 1943-1944 AD
(D) 1987-1988 AD

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provide basic financial support during active job search and skill acquisition periods.

66. (C) Promoting traditional spinning, weaving, and local cottage industries
The Khadi and Village Industries Board in Rajasthan generates sustained rural employment by promoting traditional village industries, handloom weaving, spinning, and cottage crafts. By providing financial support, technical training, and market linkage, the board creates decentralized non-farm livelihood opportunities utilizing local resources and traditional skills in rural areas.

67. (B) The skill mismatch between job candidates and employer requirements
In economic contexts, the term skill gap refers to the disparity between the practical skills, technical competencies, and professional qualifications possessed by job seekers and those explicitly required by employers in the job market. This mismatch is a primary driver of educated unemployment across modern industrial sectors.

68. (D) The percentage of working-age population employed or seeking work
The Labor Force Participation Rate measures the proportion of a country's working-age population that is economically active. It is calculated by expressing the total labor force, which includes both gainfully employed individuals and unemployed individuals actively seeking work, as a percentage of the total working-age population.

69. (A) Private sector companies, industries, and corporate employers
In the mega employment job fairs organized by the state government across Rajasthan, private sector companies, industrial units, and corporate employers act as primary recruitment providers. These entities conduct interviews, evaluate qualifications, and offer direct wage employment to participating job seekers across various industrial and commercial sectors.

70. (C) Solar and wind energy installation and maintenance
Green jobs promote environmental sustainability and resource conservation across emerging sectors. Given Rajasthan's vast solar exposure and windy arid landscapes, the expansion of solar parks and wind energy installations creates major green job opportunities. These positions involve installing, operating, and maintaining renewable energy systems while advancing clean energy transitions.

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P. Meteorological Drought
Q. Hydrological Drought
R. Agricultural Drought
S. Socio-economic Drought

List II: (Primary Identifying Characteristics)

1. Significant deficiency in actual rainfall
2. Drying up of surface reservoirs and groundwater
3. Insufficient soil moisture causing crop damage
4. Demand for basic goods (water, fodder, food) exceeds supply

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

61. Which critically endangered state bird of Rajasthan faces extreme habitat stress and reduced survival rates during severe and prolonged droughts in the Thar Desert?
(A) Great Indian Bustard
(B) Indian Peafowl (Mor)
(C) Sarus Crane (Saras)
(D) Demoiselle Crane (Kurja)

62. For effective long-term drought management, 'contingency crop planning' involves:
(A) Promoting the cultivation of highly water-intensive crops like sugarcane
(B) Temporarily banning all farming activities throughout the monsoon season
(C) Encouraging short-duration, drought-tolerant crop varieties
(D) Applying excessively large quantities of synthetic chemical fertilizers

63. To tackle the fodder crisis during droughts, the government often provides financial support to establish and run cattle protection camps locally known as:
(A) Mandis
(B) Anaj Bhandars
(C) Dharamshalas
(D) Goshalas

64. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)?
(A) It was officially initiated across India during the financial year 1973-74.
(B) It aims to minimize the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock.
(C) It was designed to construct flood control structures along coastal areas.
(D) It actively encourages the sustainable development of wastelands and moisture conservation.

65. Consider the following statements regarding traditional rainwater harvesting structures in Rajasthan:
I. Baoris (stepwells) were exclusively built for industrial manufacturing.
II. Khadins are run-off farming systems that use an earthen embankment to trap water.
III. Tankas are underground storage structures that collect rainwater from artificially prepared catchments or rooftops.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

66. The creation of the earliest known 'Nadi' (village pond) for surface water collection in Rajasthan is historically attributed to Rao Jodha in 1520 AD in which city?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Bikaner
(C) Ajmer
(D) Jodhpur

67. Which premier research institute located in Rajasthan plays a leading role in conducting research on desertification control and drought mitigation?
(A) Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI)
(B) Forest Research Institute (FRI)
(C) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)
(D) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)

68. In the mechanism of center-state financial assistance for drought, what does the acronym 'NDRF' stand for?
(A) National Drought Relief Force
(B) New Desert Reclamation Facility
(C) National Disaster Response Fund
(D) National Development and Rehabilitation Fund

69. The Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP), which acts as a lifeline against drought in western Rajasthan, ultimately brings water from the

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10. Match the traditional terms of famine in Rajasthan in List I with their meanings in List II.

List I: (Terms)

P. Akal
Q. Jalkal
R. Tinkal
S. Trikal

List II: (Meanings)

1. Scarcity of only food grains
2. Scarcity of drinking water
3. Scarcity of fodder for livestock
4. Scarcity of food, water, and fodder

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

11. What is the most immediate and direct impact of an 'agricultural drought' on the farming sector?
(A) Rapid increase in regional groundwater levels across farms
(B) Reduction in soil moisture causing severe crop failure
(C) Widespread overproduction of commercial rainfed cash crops
(D) Spontaneous growth of dense natural forests and vegetation

12. Which of the following is NOT an impact of severe drought on livestock in Rajasthan?
(A) High mortality rate among cattle due to starvation
(B) Improved reproductive health of livestock
(C) Decline in milk yield and dairy production
(D) Distress selling of cattle at low prices

13. During a severe drought, cattle breeders in Rajasthan migrate with their livestock to neighboring states in search of fodder and water. This socio-economic impact is known as:
(A) Distress migration
(B) Rapid urbanization
(C) Mass afforestation
(D) Industrial displacement

14. The formulation of the 'Famine Code', which set the historical foundation for drought relief administration in India, was first recommended by a commission chaired by:
(A) Lord Dalhousie
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Sir Richard Strachey
(D) Lord Cornwallis

15. What is the primary objective of drought relief work initiated by the government in rural areas?
(A) To construct permanent concrete housing for all rural families
(B) To distribute free fertile agricultural land to local farmers
(C) To permanently relocate entire affected villages to urban areas
(D) To provide emergency wage employment to the affected population

16. Consider the following statements regarding Fodder Depots and Cattle Camps during drought:
I. Fodder depots are established by the government to provide cattle feed at subsidized rates.
II. Cattle camps are temporary shelters where abandoned or distressed livestock are fed and watered.
III. These measures aim to prevent the mass mortality and distress sale of livestock.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

17. The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was initiated by the Government of India in which financial year?
(A) 1951-52
(B) 1973-74
(C) 1991-92
(D) 2005-06

18. In which year was the Desert Development Programme (DDP) started to control desertification in arid regions like Rajasthan?
(A) 1965-66
(B) 1977-78
(C) 1985-86
(D) 1999-2000

19. What is the standard funding pattern shared between the Central Government and the State Government for the Desert Development Programme (DDP)?
(A) 50:50
(B) 60:40
(C) 75:25
(D) 90:10

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56. (D) Current Monthly Status Approach
National statistical surveys in India measure labor force parameters using three standard reference period approaches: Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status, Current Weekly Status, and Current Daily Status. A monthly reference status approach is not utilized in official employment measurement frameworks conducted by the National Statistical Office.

57. (B) Offering collateral-free micro-credit loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs for non-farm business enterprises
PM MUDRA Yojana boosts micro-entrepreneurship and self-employment in Rajasthan by offering collateral-free institutional loans up to ten lakh rupees across Shishu, Kishore, and Tarun categories. These financial loans enable small traders, shopkeepers, micro-manufacturers, and service providers to establish or expand non-farm enterprises, generating localized employment opportunities.

58. (C) Unpaid domestic cooking and household chores by a mother for her family
Unpaid domestic work and household chores performed by family members are classified as non-economic activities because they are not conducted for market monetary compensation or commercial exchange. Consequently, these non-monetized domestic activities are excluded from official national income accounting and labor force participation calculations under standard statistical standards.

59. (D) Unemployed youth, women, and marginalized groups seeking enhanced market employability
Vocational skill training initiatives conducted by RSLDC target unemployed youth, women, rural job seekers, and socio-economically marginalized communities across Rajasthan. By delivering industry-aligned market training and soft skills, these welfare programs focus on upgrading candidate capabilities, bridging skill gaps, and improving self-employment and wage placement opportunities.

60. (A) Structural unemployment (specifically technological)
The displacement of traditional ledger clerks due to office computerization illustrates structural unemployment driven specifically by technological change. When rapid technological innovation automates manual administrative processes, workers lacking modern digital competencies lose employment unless they undergo complete skill retraining to adapt to newly emerging technical roles in the workforce.

61. (B) Cyclical unemployment
Cyclical unemployment occurs due to macroeconomic downturns, recessions, or reduced aggregate demand for goods and services across the economy. When overall demand falls, businesses decrease production output and downsize workforce levels, leading to widespread temporary job cuts until economic recovery restores market demand and business activity.

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62. (B) Rural Farming Sector – Disguised Unemployment
The rural farming sector is classic ground for disguised unemployment in Rajasthan. Due to limited non-farm employment alternatives, multiple family members work on small agricultural plots, resulting in situations where removing extra workers does not decrease overall crop yields because the marginal productivity of labor is zero.

63. (A) Increase in social unrest, crime rates, and psychological frustration
Prolonged high youth unemployment generates severe negative socio-economic consequences for society. Prolonged joblessness leads to economic distress, psychological frustration, social instability, and elevated crime rates among unemployed youth. Furthermore, it results in huge human capital waste, underutilization of national workforce capacity, and reduced economic productivity over time.

64. (B) 10%
The unemployment rate is calculated as the ratio of unemployed individuals actively seeking work to the total labor force, expressed as a percentage. Given sixty unemployed individuals and a labor force of six hundred, dividing sixty by six hundred yields zero point one, which equals ten percent overall unemployment rate.

65. (D) A monthly financial stipend provided to eligible unemployed youth
Berozgari Bhatta translates to unemployment allowance, representing a monthly financial stipend provided by the state government to eligible educated unemployed candidates. In Rajasthan, this allowance is distributed under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana to

system is a critical component of modern drought management.
Reason (R): Drought is a slow-onset disaster, and early forecasting allows authorities to plan mitigation and relief measures before the situation becomes critical.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

31. Which national agency is primarily responsible for monitoring rainfall data and declaring meteorological drought conditions in India?
(A) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
(B) Central Water Commission (CWC)
(C) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
(D) India Meteorological Department (IMD)

32. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), which provides insurance cover against crop failures due to drought, was launched in which year?
(A) 2014
(B) 2015
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

33. Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), what is the uniform premium rate payable by farmers for all Kharif crops?
(A) 1.5%
(B) 2.0%
(C) 5.0%
(D) 10.0%

34. How is climate change expected to influence the future challenge of drought in Rajasthan?
(A) By making annual monsoon rainfall highly uniform and predictable
(B) By permanently lowering maximum summer temperatures state-wide
(C) By naturally converting arid desert regions into tropical rainforests
(D) By increasing the frequency and severity of extreme droughts

35. Community participation is most critical and effective in which aspect of drought management in Rajasthan?
(A) Maintaining traditional local rainwater harvesting structures
(B) Releasing financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund
(C) Launching advanced meteorological satellites for long-term weather forecasting
(D) Determining policy interest rates and terms for national crop insurance

36. Match the traditional water conservation structures in List I with their defining features or associated regions in List II.
List I: (Water Conservation Structures)
P. Tanka
Q. Khadin
R. Johad
S. Baori
List II: (Defining Feature / Region)
1. Underground drinking water storage courtyard tank
2. Runoff farming system prevalent in Jaisalmer
3. Earthen check dams popular in the Shekhawati region
4. Traditional stepwell with architectural significance
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

37. Which major irrigation project has played a transformative role in drought prevention and providing drinking water to Western Rajasthan?
(A) Indira Gandhi Canal
(B) Bhakra Nangal Dam Project
(C) Chambal River Valley Project
(D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam Project

38. The Indira Gandhi Canal, vital for mitigating drought in Rajasthan, originates from which barrage?
(A) Kota Barrage
(B) Okhla Barrage
(C) Farakka Barrage
(D) Harike Barrage

39. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) primarily aids in drought relief by providing:
(A) Subsidized seeds to farmers
(B) Guaranteed wage employment for rural households
(C) Free medical treatment for cattle
(D) Direct cash transfers without any labor

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20. Which of the following programs were combined to launch the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)?
(A) MNREGA, DDP, and PMKSY
(B) DPAP, PMFBY, and IWDP
(C) DPAP, DDP, and IWDP
(D) DDP, PMKSY, and MJSA

21. In the context of traditional water conservation in Rajasthan, what is a 'Tanka'?
(A) An underground tank built to store rainwater
(B) A large concrete surface dam constructed across a perennial river
(C) A deep machine-drilled tube well used for groundwater extraction
(D) An extensive artificial canal network constructed for farm irrigation

22. Select the correct chronological sequence of the launch of the following drought and water management programs.
(A) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) → Desert Development Programme (DDP) → Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) → Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)
(B) Desert Development Programme (DDP) → Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) → Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA) → Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
(C) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) → Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) → Desert Development Programme (DDP) → Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)
(D) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) → Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) → Desert Development Programme (DDP) → Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)

23. Earthen check dams traditionally constructed to capture and conserve rainwater in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan are known as:
(A) Khadin
(B) Johad
(C) Nadi
(D) Baori

24. The 'Khadin' system of rainwater harvesting and agriculture was originally popularized in the 15th century by which community?
(A) Bishnoi community of Jodhpur
(B) Sahariya tribe of Baran district
(C) Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer
(D) Bhil community of Mewar region

25. Identify the correct statement regarding a 'Nadi' in Rajasthan.
(A) It is a fast-flowing perennial river originating in desert regions.
(B) It is a deep underground stepwell specifically constructed for royalty.
(C) It is a massive artificial canal network designed for large-scale farming.
(D) It is a village surface pond that collects rainwater for domestic use.

26. In which year was the 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' (MJSA) launched by the Government of Rajasthan?
(A) 2012
(B) 2014
(C) 2016
(D) 2019

27. The primary objective of the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan is to:
(A) Distribute subsidized packaged drinking water across all urban households
(B) Make villages self-reliant in water using community structures
(C) Construct large multi-purpose river valley dams and major reservoirs
(D) Divert water from major northern rivers directly into the Thar desert

28. Which fund is typically utilized first by the State Government for immediate drought relief assistance?
(A) National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
(B) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
(C) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)
(D) Consolidated Fund of India

29. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) in Rajasthan?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Governor
(C) Chief Secretary
(D) Relief Secretary

30. Given below are two statements: one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Establishing an early warning

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2. Submission of a financial memorandum to the Central Government
3. Ground assessment by the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT)
4. Release of assistance funds from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

51. A major socio-economic consequence of recurring droughts in rural Rajasthan is:
(A) Increased rural distress migration to urban areas
(B) Rapid increase in female literacy rates across affected rural districts
(C) Significant growth of modern heavy manufacturing industries in remote villages
(D) Spontaneous establishment of large financial cooperative banking networks

52. Which type of drought is primarily characterized by a prolonged period of abnormally low precipitation compared to the historical average?
(A) Hydrological drought
(B) Agricultural drought
(C) Meteorological drought
(D) Ecological drought

53. The Desert Development Programme (DDP) primarily focuses on which core objective?
(A) Controlling desertification and restoring ecological balance
(B) Building four-lane national highways across major desert districts
(C) Providing free continuous electricity supply to remote desert industries
(D) Promoting international commercial tourism throughout desert regions

54. Initially, the Desert Development Programme (DDP) covered how many districts of Rajasthan?
(A) 5
(B) 11
(C) 16
(D) 33

55. Given below are two statements: one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): MNREGA plays a highly significant role in the drought relief strategy of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Widespread agricultural failure during drought eliminates farm labor jobs, making the guaranteed wage employment of MNREGA crucial for rural survival.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. The Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA) heavily emphasized the use of:
(A) Installing advanced reverse osmosis filtration plants in every rural household
(B) Extracting groundwater exclusively through extremely deep mechanical borewells
(C) Combining traditional rainwater harvesting with watershed technology
(D) Importing bulk drinking water daily via specialized long-distance trains

57. At the Central level in India, which ministry serves as the nodal coordinating agency for managing drought and providing early warnings?
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Ministry of Jal Shakti
(C) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(D) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

58. Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), what is the fixed maximum premium rate to be paid by farmers for Rabi food crops?
(A) 1.5%
(B) 2.0%
(C) 2.5%
(D) 5.0%

59. In the context of disaster management, what does the 'mitigation' of drought primarily refer to?
(A) Distributing emergency food supply packets to families during an active crisis
(B) Implementing long-term measures to reduce future drought impacts
(C) Initiating the post-drought administrative process of counting dead livestock
(D) Abandoning traditional rainfed agricultural farming practices permanently

60. Match the types of drought in List I with their primary identifying characteristics in List II.
List I: (Types of Drought)

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requirement

40. During periods of severe drought, the government generally extends the guaranteed employment limit under MNREGA from the standard 100 days to how many days per household?
(A) 120 days
(B) 150 days
(C) 200 days
(D) 250 days

41. The Rajasthan State Water Policy, which emphasizes sustainable water management and conservation, was approved in which year?
(A) 1999
(B) 2005
(C) 2010
(D) 2015

42. Consider the following statements regarding the causes and aggravation of drought in Rajasthan:
I. Over-exploitation of groundwater resources reduces resilience against drought.
II. Deforestation and loss of vegetative cover increase surface runoff and reduce soil moisture.
III. High summer temperatures lead to elevated evaporation rates, depleting surface water faster.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

43. The depletion of surface water and sub-surface water resources such as lakes, reservoirs, and groundwater levels is technically defined as:
(A) Meteorological drought
(B) Hydrological drought
(C) Agricultural drought
(D) Socio-economic drought

44. An 'agricultural drought' occurs specifically when:
(A) Annual rainfall deficiency falls strictly below ten percent of long-term regional average
(B) Soil moisture is insufficient to sustain normal crop growth
(C) Drinking water supply sources for major urban centers are completely exhausted
(D) Local market fodder prices suddenly double across rural cattle trading centers

45. All of the following are recognized traditional rainwater harvesting systems historically used in Rajasthan, EXCEPT:
(A) Tubewell
(B) Baori
(C) Tanka
(D) Khadin

46. Which of the following pairs of traditional water structures and their associated prominent regions is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Johad - Banswara
(B) Tanka - Kota
(C) Khadin - Jaisalmer
(D) Baori - Entirely restricted to the Thar desert

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47. What was the main purpose of creating the "Famine Code" during the British era?
(A) To strictly ban the commercial export of essential food grains across borders
(B) To mandate the forced migration of rural populations from severely affected areas
(C) To significantly increase agricultural taxation during years of favorable monsoon rainfall
(D) To standardize guidelines and procedures for famine relief work

48. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)?
(A) Soil and moisture conservation
(B) Afforestation and pasture development
(C) Construction of mega concrete hydroelectric dams
(D) Encouraging community participation and livelihood support

49. What is the most appropriate reason for constructing a 'Tanka' in the courtyards of houses in western Rajasthan?
(A) To breed various species of freshwater fish for local consumption
(B) To harvest and store rainwater safely for drinking purposes
(C) To create an aesthetically appealing decorative water fountain
(D) To effectively dispose of untreated domestic household wastewater

50. Arrange the following stages of official drought relief management in the correct procedural order:
1. Declaration of drought by the State Government

confluence of the Beas and Sutlej rivers located in which state?
(A) Punjab
(B) Haryana
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Jammu & Kashmir

70. Which of the following represents the most sustainable, long-term strategy for water management and drought prevention in Rajasthan?
(A) Continuously expanding the commercial cultivation of water-intensive cash crops
(B) Depending solely on emergency bulk water supply trains throughout the summer season
(C) Exploiting deep underground water resources continuously without any artificial recharge
(D) Promoting micro-irrigation and extensive watershed development

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57. (D) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
At the Central Government level in India, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare serves as the nodal ministry responsible for coordinating drought management, monitoring drought conditions, and declaring agricultural drought. It coordinates with meteorological agencies, assesses crop losses, and facilitates financial relief funding to affected states through central assistance mechanisms.

58. (A) 1.5%
Under the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, crop insurance premiums are heavily subsidized by the government to make insurance affordable for farming communities. For all Rabi food and oilseed crops, the maximum uniform premium rate payable by farmers is capped strictly at 1.5% of the total sum insured.

59. (B) Implementing long-term measures to reduce future drought impacts
In disaster management terminology, drought mitigation refers to proactive, long-term measures designed to reduce the severity and vulnerability of regions to future drought events. Unlike short-term emergency relief, mitigation encompasses structural and non-structural interventions including watershed management, afforestation, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and promotion of drought-tolerant crop varieties statewide.

60. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Droughts are classified into four distinct operational types based on physical parameters. Meteorological drought involves significant precipitation deficits. Hydrological drought refers to declining surface reservoirs and sub-surface groundwater levels. Agricultural drought occurs when soil moisture fails to sustain crops, and socio-economic drought occurs when demand for basic water-dependent commodities exceeds supply.

61. (A) Great Indian Bustard
The Great Indian Bustard, critically endangered and recognized as the state bird of Rajasthan, inhabits the dry grassland ecosystems of the Thar Desert. Severe and prolonged droughts deplete local water sources, degrade grassland vegetation, and reduce food availability, creating severe survival stress and lowering breeding success for this endangered bird species.

62. (C) Encouraging short-duration, drought-tolerant crop varieties
Contingency crop planning is an essential agricultural drought adaptation strategy. When monsoon rains are delayed or deficient, agricultural advisory authorities recommend switching from traditional water-intensive crops to short-duration, drought-tolerant, and less water-demanding crop varieties like millets and pulses, helping farmers mitigate risks of total crop failure during prolonged dry spells.

63. (D) Goshalas
During severe famines and droughts in Rajasthan, livestock face severe starvation due to acute fodder shortages. To preserve cattle health and prevent distress mortality, the State Government provides financial subsidies to local non-profit animal shelters and shelters known as Goshalas, enabling them to establish emergency cattle camps and feed distressed livestock.

64. (C) It was designed to construct flood control structures along coastal areas.
The Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated in 1973–74 specifically to mitigate drought impacts in vulnerable inland arid and semi-arid rural areas. DPAP focuses on soil moisture management, micro-watershed development, wasteland restoration, and livestock stabilization. It has no operational involvement in constructing coastal flood control structures along maritime coastal zones.

65. (A) I only
Baoris are traditional, architecturally intricate stepwells built historically across Rajasthan to store and supply clean drinking water for local communities, not for industrial manufacturing. Meanwhile, Khadins serve as earthen runoff agricultural systems, and Tankas act as lined underground cisterns that harvest rooftop and courtyard rainwater during monsoon rain seasons.

66. (D) Jodhpur
In 1520 AD, Rao Jodha, the ruler and founder of Jodhpur, constructed the earliest recorded Nadi in Rajasthan near Jodhpur city. Nadis are traditional community surface ponds designed to collect monsoon runoff from local land catchments, providing vital drinking water for human populations and cattle throughout dry summer months.

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subtracting 57 years, which places the occurrence of this devastating famine in 1899–1900 AD. The extreme failure of monsoon rains during these years caused catastrophic widespread starvation and livestock mortality across Rajasthan.

10. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Traditional terminology in Rajasthan categorizes famines based on specific resource scarcities. Akal denotes a severe shortage of food grains, Jalkal signifies drinking water scarcity, and Tinkal represents a shortage of grass and fodder for livestock. When all three vital resources—food, water, and fodder—are completely unavailable simultaneously, the condition is designated as Trikal.

11. (B) Reduction in soil moisture causing severe crop failure
An agricultural drought occurs when soil moisture availability falls below the level necessary to sustain healthy crop growth and crop maturation. This moisture shortfall directly impacts rainfed farming by inducing plant wilting, stunted crop development, and extensive yield losses, causing acute distress for rural farming communities dependent on timely monsoon precipitation.

12. (B) Improved reproductive health of livestock
Severe drought severely impacts the livestock economy by causing extreme shortages of green fodder and drinking water. Animals suffer from malnutrition, dehydration, lowered disease resistance, and diminished milk production. Consequently, livestock reproductive health deteriorates significantly rather than improving, often forcing livestock owners into distress selling of cattle at nominal market prices.

13. (A) Distress migration
In rural pastoral regions of Rajasthan, severe droughts cause acute depletion of local grazing lands and drinking water sources. To ensure the survival of their herds, cattle breeders and nomadic pastoralists are forced to move seasonally to neighboring water-rich states. This involuntary, survival-driven socio-economic displacement is formally defined as distress migration.

14. (C) Sir Richard Strachey
Following the devastating Indian famines of the late nineteenth century, the British administration appointed the First Famine Commission in 1878 under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Strachey. The commission's recommendations led to the formulation of the official Famine Code in 1883, which established standardized administrative procedures for drought monitoring and relief distribution.

15. (D) To provide emergency wage employment to the affected population
During severe drought conditions, widespread agricultural failure deprives landless laborers and small farmers of their primary source of income. The main objective of government relief operations is to launch public works programs that provide emergency wage employment locally. This purchasing power allows affected households to purchase food grains and satisfy basic survival needs.

16. (D) I, II, and III
State relief administration establishes subsidized fodder depots to supply essential animal feed during severe drought. Concurrently, government-supported cattle camps provide emergency shelter, fodder, and veterinary care for abandoned or vulnerable livestock. Together, these targeted interventions protect the vital rural livestock economy by preventing large-scale cattle mortality and distress sales by desperate farmers.

17. (B) 1973-74
The Drought Prone Area Programme was launched by the Central Government during the financial year 1973–74 based on recommendations of the Task Force on Integrated Rural Development. The program aims to mitigate the adverse impacts of drought on agriculture and livestock through integrated land, water, and soil moisture conservation in identified vulnerable districts.

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18. (B) 1977-78
The Desert Development Programme was initiated during the financial year 1977–78 following recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. The primary goal of the program is to mitigate the effects of drought, control the spread of desertification, and restore ecological balance in hyper-arid desert regions through targeted soil conservation and afforestation measures.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Drought is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, whereas famine is severe scarcity of food, water, and fodder resulting from drought.
Drought is primarily a meteorological and hydrological imbalance characterized by sustained precipitation deficits below expected historical averages. When unmitigated, drought cascades into famine, which represents an acute socio-economic crisis marked by widespread shortages of essential food grains, clean drinking water, and livestock fodder. This extreme scarcity severely threatens human survival, livestock preservation, and regional economic stability.

2. (D) Food, Water, and Fodder
In the cultural and administrative terminology of Rajasthan, severe famines are classified according to the specific resources rendered scarce. A famine involving food grain deficiency is termed Akal, water deficiency is Jalkal, and fodder deficiency is Tinkal. The devastating situation where all three vital resources fail simultaneously is known as Trikal, representing extreme multi-dimensional rural distress.

3. (A) Erratic, delayed, and scanty monsoon rainfall
The primary physical driver of recurring droughts in Rajasthan is the highly erratic, delayed, and inadequate southwest monsoon rainfall. The state experiences high spatial and temporal variability in precipitation, accompanied by a high coefficient of rainfall variation. These atmospheric conditions regularly leave agricultural fields and local water bodies deprived of necessary moisture, triggering recurring regional drought cycles.

4. (C) Drought in Rajasthan is a rare and unpredictable phenomenon.
Drought in Rajasthan is not a rare or unexpected occurrence; rather, it is a chronic, recurring, and regular structural feature of the state's hyper-arid and semi-arid geography. Western Rajasthan experiences frequent dry spells due to low rainfall, high temperatures, intense evapotranspiration rates, and the alignment of the Aravalli Range parallel to incoming monsoon winds.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Rajasthan experiences severe aridity and frequent droughts primarily due to the orientation of the Aravalli mountain range. The Aravallis run parallel to the path of the Arabian Sea branch of the southwest monsoon. Consequently, the mountain range fails to act as an orographic barrier, allowing rain-bearing moisture clouds to pass without precipitating over the region.

6. (D) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district, located deep within the Thar Desert of western Rajasthan, is geographically recognized as the most drought-prone district in the state. It receives the lowest average annual rainfall in India, often below 150 millimeters. Coupled with extreme summer heat and porous sandy soils, Jaisalmer suffers from chronic water scarcity and high drought frequency.

7. (B) Estimating crop loss for determining drought relief assistance
Girdawari is a revenue department administrative procedure involving crop inspection and land survey in rural villages. During periods of rainfall deficit, officials conduct field assessments to measure the extent of crop damage across agricultural plots. The official Girdawari report serves as the legal basis for declaring drought conditions and distributing government relief compensation to affected farmers.

8. (A) 1956
The catastrophic famine historically known as Chhappanya Akal derives its popular name from Vikram Samvat year 1956. This severe multi-resource famine affected vast regions of northwestern India, causing widespread starvation, massive livestock loss, and socio-economic devastation. The memory of this severe crisis remains deeply ingrained in the folklore and regional history of Rajasthan.

9. (B) 1899-1900 AD
The historic Chhappanya Akal occurred during Vikram Samvat year 1956. Converting Vikram Samvat to the Gregorian calendar involves

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measures following notified natural disasters, including severe drought. Constituted under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the SDRF enables quick financial disbursements for fodder depots, emergency drinking water supply, and direct farmer assistance.

29. (A) Chief Minister
In accordance with Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Disaster Management Authority is established in each state. The Chief Minister of the state acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the SDMA, providing top-level political leadership and strategic direction for statewide disaster preparation, emergency response, and structural drought mitigation policies.

30. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike rapid-onset natural hazards such as earthquakes or flash floods, drought is a slow-onset disaster that develops incrementally over months. Early warning systems, utilizing meteorological indicators and soil moisture indices, provide crucial advance notice that allows administrative authorities to implement timely contingency cropping, organize fodder depots, and allocate relief funds effectively.

31. (D) India Meteorological Department (IMD)
The India Meteorological Department functioning under the Ministry of Earth Sciences is the principal national agency responsible for tracking weather patterns and declaring meteorological droughts in India. IMD regularly monitors real-time spatial rainfall patterns, calculates rainfall deficiency percentages relative to long-period historical averages, and issues standardized drought monitoring reports across districts.

32. (C) 2016
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was launched by the Government of India in February 2016, replacing earlier crop insurance schemes. PMFBY offers comprehensive yield-based financial protection to farmers against non-preventable natural risks, including droughts, dry spells, floods, pest infestations, and unseasonal rains, ensuring long-term agricultural income stability across India.

33. (B) 2.0%
Under the provisions of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, farmers pay a nominal subsidized premium rate for crop insurance cover. The maximum premium payable by farmers is capped at 2.0% of the sum insured for all Kharif monsoon crops, 1.5% for Rabi food and oilseed crops, and 5.0% for commercial or horticultural crops.

34. (D) By increasing the frequency and severity of extreme droughts
Global climate change significantly alters precipitation trends, exacerbating hydrological vulnerabilities across hyper-arid regions like Rajasthan. Rising global temperatures accelerate evapotranspiration rates and intensify monsoon variability, leading to prolonged dry spells, irregular rain events, and an increase in both the frequency and severity of agricultural and meteorological droughts in future decades.

35. (A) Maintaining traditional local rainwater harvesting structures
Community participation is vital for sustainable drought management in Rajasthan, particularly in maintaining decentralized traditional rainwater harvesting systems. Structures such as Tankas, Johads, Nadis, and Khadins rely on collective community labor for regular desilting, catchment area protection, and equitable water distribution, ensuring local water security during prolonged severe drought periods.

36. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Traditional water harvesting systems in Rajasthan possess distinctive engineering designs suited to regional geography. A Tanka is an underground lined tank for clean drinking water storage. Khadin is a runoff farming embankment system engineered by Paliwals in Jaisalmer. Johad refers to earthen check dams in Shekhawati, while Baori represents an architectural stepwell.

37. (A) Indira Gandhi Canal
The Indira Gandhi Canal Project, originally known as the Rajasthan Canal, transformed the arid landscape of western Rajasthan. By transporting Himalayan river waters into the Thar Desert, the canal provides essential drinking water to millions of residents, supplies irrigation to dry agricultural fields, and acts as a permanent socio-economic buffer against chronic regional droughts.

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CHAPTER 32
Welfare Schemes and MGNREGA

1. Which of the following best describes the primary objective of a 'Welfare State' in the context of government policies?
(A) To maximize private corporate profits
(B) To ensure the economic and social well-being of all its citizens
(C) To completely eliminate all forms of taxation
(D) To promote absolute capitalism without state intervention

2. Which department is primarily responsible as the nodal agency for implementing major social security pension schemes in Rajasthan?
(A) Department of Elementary Education
(B) Department of Rural Development
(C) Home Department
(D) Social Justice and Empowerment Department

3. Under the Rajasthan Chief Minister Old Age Samman Pension Scheme, what is the minimum eligible age for a woman belonging to the general category?
(A) 50 years
(B) 55 years
(C) 58 years
(D) 60 years

4. Under the Rajasthan Chief Minister Old Age Samman Pension Scheme, what is the minimum eligible age for a man belonging to the general category?
(A) 55 years
(B) 58 years
(C) 60 years
(D) 65 years

5. What is the minimum age required to apply for the Chief Minister Ekal Nari (Widow/Divorced) Samman Pension Scheme in Rajasthan?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

6. Under the Chief Minister Specially Abled (Divyangjan) Pension Scheme in Rajasthan, what is the minimum percentage of certified disability required for an individual to be eligible?
(A) 20%
(B) 30%
(C) 40%
(D) 50%

7. Consider the following statements regarding the minimum social security pensions in Rajasthan:
Statement I: The state government has fixed a minimum monthly pension of Rs 1000 for eligible social security pensioners.
Statement II: An automatic annual increment of 15% is legally provisioned on this minimum base pension amount.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

8. On which date was the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana officially launched in Rajasthan?
(A) 2 October 2020
(B) 1 May 2021
(C) 15 August 2021
(D) 26 January 2022

9. Before the transition to recent central healthcare realignments, what was the maximum enhanced free health insurance cover per family per year under the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana?
(A) Rs 5 Lakh
(B) Rs 10 Lakh
(C) Rs 15 Lakh
(D) Rs 25 Lakh

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Free Medicine Scheme in Rajasthan:
I. It was launched in the year 2011 to provide

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48. (C) Construction of mega concrete hydroelectric dams
The Integrated Watershed Management Programme focuses on sustainable micro-watershed development using soil conservation, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, pasture management, and rural livelihood support. Construction of large concrete hydroelectric dams falls under major river valley development infrastructure, which is not a core component or objective of decentralized micro-watershed management community projects.

49. (B) To harvest and store rainwater safely for drinking purposes
In the hyper-arid household settings of western Rajasthan, Tankas are constructed inside home courtyards specifically to harvest clean rainwater from roofs and paved courtyards. Lined walls and secure coverings keep the stored water cool, clean, and safe from high evaporation rates and dust contamination, supplying safe drinking water throughout dry months.

50. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Official drought relief administration follows a structured statutory protocol. First, the State Government conducts field assessments and formally declares drought. Second, it submits a financial memorandum seeking relief to the Central Government. Third, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team conducts ground inspections. Finally, based on the IMCT report, financial assistance is released from the NDRF.

51. (A) Increased rural distress migration to urban areas
Recurring droughts in rural Rajasthan trigger severe socio-economic disruption by causing agricultural crop failures and stripping livestock of fodder and drinking water. Deprived of farm income and daily employment, small landholders and landless agricultural laborers are forced into distress migration towards cities and industrial towns in search of temporary wage labor to support survival.

52. (C) Meteorological drought
Meteorological drought is defined primarily by a prolonged period of rainfall deficiency compared to the long-term regional climate average. It represents the initial atmospheric stage of drought conditions. If precipitation deficits persist over extended periods, meteorological drought subsequently cascades into hydrological drought and soil-moisture-based agricultural drought across affected regional geographic areas.

53. (A) Controlling desertification and restoring ecological balance
The primary objective of the Desert Development Programme is to minimize the negative impacts of drought and halt the advancement of desertification in arid and semi-arid regions. The program achieves ecological restoration through systematic soil and water conservation, shelterbelt plantations, sand dune stabilization, and sustainable development of degraded land and pastures.

54. (C) 16
At its inception, the Desert Development Programme covered 16 arid districts of Rajasthan, focusing on severe desert areas of the Thar. The selection targeted hyper-arid geographical zones requiring emergency interventions in soil stabilization, afforestation, pasture management, and water harvesting to halt desertification and support fragile rural desert community ecosystems.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During severe droughts in Rajasthan, crop failure deprives rural agricultural laborers of employment and livelihood. MNREGA plays a pivotal role in drought mitigation by providing legally guaranteed manual wage labor. This guaranteed employment maintains purchasing power, prevents starvation, curbs distress migration, and enables rural communities to build lasting water harvesting structures.

56. (C) Combining traditional rainwater harvesting with watershed technology
The Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan emphasized combining traditional water conservation wisdom with modern scientific technology. By integrating traditional structures like Tankas, Johads, and Nadis with geographic information systems and modern watershed engineering, the initiative effectively recharged groundwater levels and increased surface water availability across rural Rajasthan desert villages.

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19. (C) 75:25
Under the financial framework established for the Desert Development Programme, project funding is shared between the Central Government and State Governments in a 75:25 ratio. The Central Government contributes three-quarters of the total allocation, while the State Government provides the remaining twenty-five percent to execute watershed and land reclamation works.

20. (C) DPAP, DDP, and IWDP
In 2009, the Government of India consolidated three major national area development schemes—namely the Drought Prone Area Programme, the Desert Development Programme, and the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme—into a single unified scheme named the Integrated Watershed Management Programme. This strategic merger aimed to improve administrative management and holistic natural resource conservation.

21. (A) An underground tank built to store rainwater
A Tanka is a traditional circular underground rainwater storage structure widely constructed across household courtyards and public fields in western Rajasthan. Rainwater harvested from paved circular catchments or clean rooftops flows directly into the lined cistern, providing potable drinking water that remains safe from evaporation and environmental contamination during long dry summer months.

22. (A) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) → Desert Development Programme (DDP) → Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) → Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)
The historical developmental policy landscape for drought mitigation in Rajasthan evolved chronologically. The Drought Prone Area Programme was first launched in 1973–74, followed by the Desert Development Programme in 1977–78. Later, the Integrated Watershed Management Programme was introduced in 2009, and the state-level Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan was initiated in 2016.

23. (B) Johad
A Johad is a traditional community-based earthen check dam constructed across natural rainwater drainage paths, widely prominent in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. By capturing monsoon surface runoff, Johads effectively store water for livestock and facilitate percolation, raising local groundwater tables and rejuvenating dried surrounding rural wells during dry summer periods.

24. (C) Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer
The Khadin system of rainwater harvesting and runoff farming was developed in the fifteenth century by the Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer. This ingenious system involves constructing long earthen embankments across sloping catchment runoff paths to trap surface runoff, deeply saturating the soil bed to enable successful agricultural cropping in arid desert environments.

25. (D) It is a village surface pond that collects rainwater for domestic use.
A Nadi is a traditional earthen village pond created to harvest surface runoff from surrounding natural catchment areas during monsoon rains. Found extensively throughout arid and semi-arid districts of Rajasthan, Nadis provide crucial surface water storage utilized for domestic household needs, drinking water for cattle, and groundwater replenishment in rural communities.

26. (C) 2016
The Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan was officially launched by the Government of Rajasthan in January 2016. The primary objective of this statewide campaign was to create permanent self-reliance in water across rural villages by constructing and restoring traditional water harvesting structures using a four-tier watershed development approach with widespread community involvement.

27. (B) Make villages self-reliant in water using community structures
The core objective of the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan is to transform rural Rajasthan into self-reliant water units. It focuses on harvesting rainwater locally by building, repairing, and maintaining decentralised structures such as Tankas, Johads, and Nadis. This integrated watershed approach reduces dependency on external water transportation during severe drought periods.

28. (B) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
The State Disaster Response Fund is the primary financial mechanism readily available to State Governments for undertaking immediate relief

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67. (A) Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI)
The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, headquartered in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is India's premier research organization dedicated to multi-disciplinary arid zone research. CAZRI conducts pioneering scientific studies on desertification control, sand dune stabilization, rainwater harvesting technology, drought-tolerant crop cultivation, and sustainable natural resource management in hyper-arid regional desert environments.

68. (C) National Disaster Response Fund
NDRF stands for the National Disaster Response Fund, established under Section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. It functions as a central fund managed by the Government of India to provide supplemental financial assistance to state governments for disaster response and relief operations during severe, non-manageable natural disasters like extreme droughts.

69. (A) Punjab
The Indira Gandhi Canal draws its water supply from the Harike Barrage, which is located in the state of Punjab at the confluence of the Beas and Sutlej rivers. The canal system transports water across hundreds of kilometers into northwestern Rajasthan, converting vast desert expanses into fertile agricultural cropping regions.

70. (D) Promoting micro-irrigation and extensive watershed development
Promoting micro-irrigation techniques like drip and sprinkler systems alongside extensive micro-watershed development offers the most sustainable long-term solution for drought mitigation in Rajasthan. These approaches optimize water-use efficiency, reduce evaporation and seepage losses, recharge groundwater aquifers, and enhance soil moisture retention, fostering permanent water stability across fragile arid regional landscapes.

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38. (D) Harike Barrage
The main canal of the Indira Gandhi Canal originates at the Harike Barrage, situated in Punjab at the confluence of the Beas and Sutlej rivers. From this headwork, water flows through the feeder canal into northwestern Rajasthan, supplying water across arid desert districts including Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, and Barmer districts.

39. (B) Guaranteed wage employment for rural households
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act serves as a vital safety net during severe drought. By legally guaranteeing paid manual labor jobs to rural households, MNREGA provides immediate wage security when crop failure eliminates farm employment. Public works executed under MNREGA also construct durability-enhancing water harvesting structures locally.

40. (B) 150 days
Under standard conditions, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act mandates 100 days of guaranteed wage employment per rural household per financial year. However, in rural areas officially notified as drought-affected by State Governments, the Central Government expands this entitlement from 100 days to 150 days per eligible household.

41. (C) 2010
The Government of Rajasthan approved its State Water Policy in September 2010. The policy provides a comprehensive framework for sustainable water resource management, establishing clear priorities that place drinking water above all other uses. It strongly emphasizes integrated water resource management, rainwater harvesting, groundwater regulation, and active community participation.

42. (D) I, II, and III
Structural drought conditions in Rajasthan are caused by meteorological deficits and worsened by anthropogenic and environmental factors. Excessive groundwater extraction depletes sub-surface aquifers, while widespread deforestation damages vegetative cover, increasing surface runoff and reducing soil moisture retention. Additionally, intense summer heat elevates evaporation rates, severely diminishing open surface water reservoirs across the state.

43. (B) Hydrological drought
Hydrological drought occurs when prolonged precipitation deficits lead to a marked reduction in surface and sub-surface water supplies. It is characterized by declining water levels in rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs, alongside significant depletion of groundwater aquifers. This phase typically follows meteorological drought and causes long-term regional water supply shortages.

44. (B) Soil moisture is insufficient to sustain normal crop growth
An agricultural drought is specifically defined by the failure of soil moisture to meet the water demands of growing crops during their vegetative cycle. Even if overall rainfall appears moderate, improper rainfall distribution during critical crop growth stages reduces soil moisture levels, leading to crop wilting, impaired yields, and widespread agricultural failure.

45. (A) Tubewell
Baoris, Tankas, and Khadins represent traditional indigenous rainwater harvesting structures engineered historically across Rajasthan to store surface runoff naturally. In contrast, a tubewell is a modern mechanized extraction technology that uses deep boreholes and power pumps to pull sub-surface groundwater, making it distinct from traditional indigenous surface harvesting systems.

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46. (C) Khadin - Jaisalmer
The Khadin system of water management and runoff farming was developed in the fifteenth century by the Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer district. Khadins consist of long earthen embankments designed to collect surface runoff from surrounding arid rocky catchments, enabling successful cropping on saturated desert soils without requiring external artificial irrigation.

47. (D) To standardize guidelines and procedures for famine relief work
The Famine Code was created during the British administration following recommendations of the First Famine Commission of 1878. Its central purpose was to establish uniform administrative guidelines, relief mechanisms, employment generation protocols, and food distribution standards to enable government machinery to respond systematically to widespread famine and drought crises across British India.

relief from out-of-pocket health expenses.
II. It provides free essential medicines to all outdoor and indoor patients visiting government health facilities.
III. It is exclusively implemented in private corporate hospitals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

11. The Mukhyamantri Free Diagnostic Scheme, which provides free medical tests to patients, was launched in Rajasthan in which year?
(A) 2011
(B) 2013
(C) 2015
(D) 2018

12. Which nodal agency was specifically created and is responsible for the centralized procurement and supply of medicines under the Mukhyamantri Free Medicine Scheme?
(A) Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)
(B) Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited (RMSCL)
(C) Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
(D) National Health Authority (NHA)

13. Under the Indira Rasoi Yojana in Rajasthan, at what price is a full nutritious meal provided to the beneficiary?
(A) Rs 5
(B) Rs 8
(C) Rs 10
(D) Rs 15

14. To ensure the quality of meals and support the operators under the Indira Rasoi Yojana, the Rajasthan state government currently provides a subsidy (grant) of how much per plate?
(A) Rs 10
(B) Rs 12
(C) Rs 15
(D) Rs 17

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Annapurna Food Packet Scheme was designed to distribute monthly free food kits to eligible families in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The scheme aimed to reduce the financial burden of inflation on the poorest families covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA).
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. What is the full form of the abbreviation MNREGA?
(A) Ministry of National Rural Employment Guarantee Agency
(B) Mahatma Gandhi National Regional Economic Growth Authority
(C) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(D) Minimum National Rural Employment Guarantee Agreement

17. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), later renamed MNREGA, was officially passed by the Parliament in which year?
(A) 2002
(B) 2005
(C) 2008
(D) 2010

18. Which ministry at the central level is primarily responsible for the overall implementation and monitoring of MNREGA in India?
(A) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(B) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(C) Ministry of Labour and Employment
(D) Ministry of Rural Development

19. According to the core provisions of MNREGA, how many days of wage employment are guaranteed in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work?
(A) 50 days
(B) 100 days
(C) 150 days
(D) 200 days

20. Match List I with List II regarding welfare schemes and their launch or enactment years:
List I: Welfare Scheme
P. Mukhyamantri Free Medicine Scheme
Q. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To ensure the economic and social well-being of all its citizens
A welfare state is a socio-political system in which the government plays a key role in protecting and promoting the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It aims to reduce social inequality, provide a safety net for vulnerable populations, and grant access to essential public services like health, education, and social security.

2. (D) Social Justice and Empowerment Department
The Social Justice and Empowerment Department serves as the nodal state government agency in Rajasthan responsible for formulating, coordinating, and executing welfare policies. It directly manages major social security pension schemes for senior citizens, destitute widows, and specially-abled individuals, ensuring direct financial benefits reach eligible targeted beneficiaries across urban and rural regions.

3. (B) 55 years
Under the Rajasthan Chief Minister Old Age Samman Pension Scheme, women belonging to the general category become eligible for pension benefits upon reaching fifty-five years of age. This financial welfare initiative aims to provide essential social security and financial independence to elderly female residents of the state who lack adequate income sources for basic sustenance.

4. (B) 58 years
Under the Rajasthan Chief Minister Old Age Samman Pension Scheme, male applicants belonging to the general category must attain a minimum age of fifty-eight years to qualify for benefits. The scheme provides recurring social security support to elderly citizens in order to alleviate poverty and guarantee financial stability during their later years of life.

5. (A) 18 years
The Chief Minister Ekal Nari Samman Pension Scheme in Rajasthan requires a minimum age of eighteen years for eligible applicants. Designed to assist widowed, divorced, or abandoned women, the scheme ensures social security by providing monthly financial assistance, helping vulnerable women maintain basic living standards and financial autonomy independently without relying on external family support.

6. (C) 40%
Under the Chief Minister Specially Abled Pension Scheme in Rajasthan, individuals must possess a certified disability of at least forty percent to qualify for financial aid. The state initiative seeks to offer monthly social security support, empowering persons with disabilities, mitigating financial distress, and enhancing their standard of living through systematic welfare measures.

7. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Government of Rajasthan established a baseline monthly social security pension of one thousand rupees for eligible beneficiaries across various welfare categories. Furthermore, the state framework incorporates an annual statutory increment of fifteen percent on this baseline pension, ensuring that the financial assistance keeps pace with inflation and rising costs of living for recipients.

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8. (B) 1 May 2021
The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana was officially inaugurated across Rajasthan on 1 May 2021. This flagship universal health coverage initiative was introduced to protect vulnerable families from exorbitant healthcare expenses by providing cashless inpatient treatment across empaneled public and private hospitals, ensuring accessible and affordable medical care for state residents.

9. (D) Rs 25 Lakh
Under the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana, the state government of Rajasthan enhanced the health insurance coverage to a maximum limit of 25 lakh rupees per family per year. This major expansion covered an extensive range of complex medical procedures, critical illnesses, and major inpatient surgeries, drastically reducing catastrophic out-of-pocket medical expenditures for beneficiary households.

III. It provides free winter clothing to the poor along with meals.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

31. The Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana in Rajasthan is a flagship scheme specifically aimed at promoting the birth, health, and education of:
(A) Boys from rural areas
(B) Specially abled senior citizens
(C) Unemployed youth
(D) Girl children

32. What is the total maximum financial assistance provided under the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana to a girl child in a phased manner from her birth up to passing Class 12?
(A) Rs 21,000
(B) Rs 31,000
(C) Rs 50,000
(D) Rs 1,00,000

33. The total financial assistance under the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana is disbursed to the beneficiary's family in how many fixed stages (installments)?
(A) 3 installments
(B) 4 installments
(C) 5 installments
(D) 6 installments

34. The benefits of the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana are applicable to girl children born in the state of Rajasthan on or after which specific date?
(A) 1 January 2015
(B) 1 June 2016
(C) 15 August 2018
(D) 2 October 2020

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Jan Aadhaar card is the foundational document required for availing Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It acts as a single identifier for the family and directly links government scheme benefits to the bank account of the designated female head of the family.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Under the Gargi Puraskar scheme in Rajasthan, eligible girl students are awarded a certificate and financial assistance for securing 75% or more marks in which specific examination?
(A) Class 5 Board Examination
(B) Class 8 Board Examination
(C) Class 10 Board Examination
(D) University Graduation Examination

37. The Kali Bai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana provides free scooties to meritorious girl students belonging to which of the following groups?
(A) All eligible social categories based on merit
(B) Meritorious girls of Scheduled Tribe (ST) category only
(C) Meritorious girls of Scheduled Caste (SC) category only
(D) Meritorious girls studying in private urban schools only

38. The Devnarayan Chhatra Scooty Yojana is a targeted education welfare scheme designed to provide scooties to meritorious girl students belonging specifically to which category in Rajasthan?
(A) Scheduled Castes (SC)
(B) Scheduled Tribes (ST)
(C) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
(D) Most Backward Classes (MBC)

39. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) aims to provide 'Housing for All' in rural areas. What is the minimum housing size mandated for a house built under this scheme?
(A) 15 sq. meters
(B) 20 sq. meters
(C) 25 sq. meters
(D) 35 sq. meters

40. Match List I with List II regarding welfare schemes and their primary target groups:
List I: Welfare Scheme
P. Ekal Nari Samman Pension
Q. Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana
R. Gargi Puraskar
S. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)
List II: Primary Target Group

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Yojana
R. Indira Rasoi Yojana
S. Mukhyamantri Free Diagnostic Scheme

List II: Launch/Enactment Year

1. 2011
2. 2013
3. 2020
4. 2021

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

21. In Rajasthan, an expanded guarantee of 200 days of employment under MNREGA is specially provided to which of the following groups from the state budget?
(A) Sahariya, Khairwa, and Kathodi tribes
(B) All urban unemployed educated youth
(C) All general category marginal farmers
(D) All retired government pensioners

22. What is the standard validity period of a Job Card issued to a rural household under MNREGA before it needs renewal?
(A) 1 year
(B) 3 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 10 years

23. Under the provisions of MNREGA, wages must strictly be paid to the worker within how many days of the closure of the muster roll (completion of work)?
(A) 7 days
(B) 15 days
(C) 21 days
(D) 30 days

24. If an eligible applicant is not provided work under MNREGA within how many days of receipt of their application, they become entitled to a daily unemployment allowance?
(A) 7 days
(B) 15 days
(C) 21 days
(D) 30 days

25. Choose the correct chronological sequence of the standard MNREGA employment process at the village level:
(A) Demand for work → Issue of Job Card → Registration → Allocation of work
(B) Registration of household → Issue of Job Card → Demand for work → Allocation of work
(C) Allocation of work → Registration of household → Demand for work → Issue of Job Card
(D) Demand for work → Allocation of work → Registration of household → Issue of Job Card

26. To ensure the scheme remains labor-intensive, what is the statutorily mandated ratio of wage costs to material costs that must be maintained for works executed at the Gram Panchayat level under MNREGA?
(A) 50:50
(B) 60:40
(C) 40:60
(D) 75:25

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27. Which of the following categories of work is generally NOT permitted to be undertaken using MNREGA funds?
(A) Construction of water harvesting structures and check dams
(B) Construction of private commercial shopping complexes
(C) Renovation and desilting of traditional rural water bodies
(D) Development of durable all-weather rural road connectivity

28. In the context of MNREGA, the statutory social audit of works executed at the Gram Panchayat level is primarily conducted by the:
(A) Zila Parishad members
(B) Gram Sabha
(C) District Collector
(D) Block Development Officer (BDO)

29. How frequently must a social audit be conducted in a Gram Panchayat to ensure transparency in MNREGA works?
(A) Once every single month
(B) Once every six months
(C) Once every two years
(D) Once every five years

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Indira Rasoi Yojana:
I. It operates primarily in the urban local bodies of Rajasthan.
II. The foundational motto of the scheme is "No one should sleep hungry" (Koi Bhukha Na Soye).

II. It mandates a minimum of 33% reservation in employment for women.
III. It stipulates that employment must be provided within a 5 km radius of the village.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

51. The philosophical concept of the 'Welfare State', which guides the creation of schemes for vulnerable sections, is most prominently reflected in which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
(B) Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution
(C) The Preamble exclusively as stated in the Indian Constitution
(D) Fundamental Duties enshrined under Article 51A of the Constitution

52. Which of the following is NOT a designated beneficiary category under the primary Rajasthan Social Security Pension Schemes?
(A) Senior Citizens belonging to old age categories
(B) Destitute widows and legally divorced women
(C) Physically fit unemployed youth
(D) Specially Abled Persons with certified disability

53. The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana provides cashless medical treatment primarily for which type of health care?
(A) Inpatient Department (IPD) procedures for packages
(B) Outpatient Department (OPD) consultations and routine checkups
(C) Elective cosmetic surgeries and aesthetic enhancement procedures
(D) Basic dental cleaning procedures and routine oral health care

54. What is the official motivational slogan (sankalp) adopted by the Government of Rajasthan for the Indira Rasoi Yojana?
(A) Swachh Bharat, Swasth Bharat
(B) Har Ghar Jal, Har Ghar Poshan
(C) Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas
(D) Koi Bhukha Na Soye

55. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): MNREGA has significantly contributed to the financial independence and empowerment of rural women in India.
Reason (R): The Act mandates that at least one-third of the total workdays must be reserved for women and guarantees equal wages for men and women.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. What is the specific legal provision regarding the payment of daily wages for men and women working under MNREGA?
(A) Men are legally entitled to higher wages due to heavy manual labor
(B) Women are legally entitled to higher wages to promote social equity
(C) Equal wages are strictly mandated for both men and women
(D) Wage disparity is allowed if determined by the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch

57. What is the primary objective of the Palanhar Yojana implemented by the Rajasthan Government?
(A) To provide social security pensions directly to small and marginal elderly farmers
(B) To provide free nutritional fodder, water, and shelter facilities for stray cattle
(C) To distribute high-yielding subsidized seeds and organic fertilizers to marginal farmers
(D) To ensure care, protection, and education for orphan children in family environment

58. Under the Palanhar Yojana in Rajasthan, eligible children are provided monthly financial assistance until they reach what age?
(A) 6 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 18 years
(D) 21 years

59. In the context of the Mukhyamantri Free Medicine Scheme, what does the commonly used technical term EDL stand for?
(A) Emergency Drug List
(B) Essential Drug List

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20. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
The Mukhyamantri Free Medicine Scheme was launched in 2011 to supply generic drugs without cost. The Mukhyamantri Free Diagnostic Scheme followed in 2013 to cover essential diagnostic tests. Later, the Indira Rasoi Yojana began in 2020 to offer affordable meals, and the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana launched in 2021 for health insurance.

21. (A) Sahariya, Khairwa, and Kathodi tribes
In Rajasthan, the state government provides an additional one hundred days of guaranteed employment beyond the central mandate, totaling two hundred days, specifically to vulnerable tribal communities such as Sahariya, Khairwa, and Kathodi tribes, as well as specially-abled individuals. This special allocation funded by state revenues ensures enhanced economic protection and livelihood security.

22. (C) 5 years
A Job Card issued to a registered rural household under MNREGA carries a standard legal validity period of five years from the date of issue. Upon completion of five years, the card undergoes periodic verification and mandatory renewal by the local Gram Panchayat to update family details and ensure continuous access to employment benefits.

23. (B) 15 days
Under statutory provisions of MNREGA, wages earned by workers must be disbursed directly into their bank accounts within fifteen days from the closure of the muster roll. If wage payment is delayed beyond this mandatory fifteen-day timeline, workers become legally entitled to receive delay compensation as per the statutory scheme regulations.

24. (B) 15 days
If an applicant registered under MNREGA is not provided employment within fifteen days of submitting an application for work, the state government is legally mandated to pay a daily unemployment allowance. This built-in financial accountability ensures administrative compliance and protects workers against prolonged delays in gaining guaranteed rural wage employment.

25. (B) Registration of household → Issue of Job Card → Demand for work → Allocation of work
The implementation workflow under MNREGA begins with the registration of a rural household with the local Gram Panchayat. Following registration and verification, a Job Card is issued to the family. Cardholders then formally submit a demand for work, after which the local authority allocates suitable work within the mandated statutory timeframe.

26. (B) 60:40
To preserve the labor-intensive core of the scheme and maximize direct employment opportunities, MNREGA mandates a wage-to-material expenditure ratio of 60:40 at the Gram Panchayat level. At least sixty percent of total project expenditures must be spent on wages for manual labor, limiting material costs and machinery usage to forty percent.

27. (B) Construction of private commercial shopping complexes
MNREGA guidelines permit public asset creation that benefits the community or improves agricultural capacity, such as check dams, water conservation bodies, desilting tasks, and rural connector roads. However, expenditure on private commercial ventures, such as commercial shopping complexes, is strictly prohibited as the scheme focuses on public goods and community development.

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28. (B) Gram Sabha
The Gram Sabha is statutorily empowered as the primary authority responsible for conducting social audits of all MNREGA projects executed within a Gram Panchayat. During public social audit assemblies, local residents inspect records, verify physical work progress, monitor financial expenditures, and ensure transparency and accountability in local project execution and scheme implementation.

29. (B) Once every six months
To maintain institutional transparency, prevent financial corruption, and monitor public asset quality, social audits under MNREGA must be conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once every six months. This regular bi-annual process allows community members to examine public expenditure records and report discrepancies directly to public social auditing forums.

69. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G):

Statement I: The scheme provides financial assistance for the construction of structurally safe, pucca houses in rural areas.

Statement II: The financial assistance is transferred directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

70. Identify the odd one out among the following welfare schemes based on their primary mode of assistance (direct cash transfer/pension versus physical wage employment):

(A) Mukhyamantri Old Age Samman Pension Welfare Scheme

(B) Mukhyamantri Rajshree Girl Child Empowerment Yojana

(C) Palanhar Child Care and Rehabilitation Protection Yojana

(D) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MNREGA)

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(C) Extra Drug Limit
(D) Essential Disease List

60. Match List I with List II regarding welfare schemes and their primary focus areas:
List I: Welfare Scheme
P. Rajasthan Silicosis Policy
Q. Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana
R. MNREGA
S. Indira Rasoi Yojana
List II: Primary Focus Area
1. Urban subsidized food security
2. Rural guaranteed wage employment
3. Rehabilitation of mine workers
4. Girl child financial empowerment
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

61. Under MNREGA, if employment is provided to a worker beyond a 5 km radius of their residence, the worker is entitled to an additional percentage of their wage to meet travel and living expenses. What is this extra percentage?
(A) 5%
(B) 10%
(C) 15%
(D) 25%

62. Which local authority is legally responsible for registering rural households, conducting verifications, and issuing Job Cards under MNREGA?
(A) The District Collector
(B) The Member of Parliament (MP)
(C) The Gram Panchayat
(D) The Zila Parishad Chief Executive

63. The Annapurna Food Packet Scheme in Rajasthan distributed monthly ration kits. Which of the following items was generally NOT included as part of this free kit?
(A) Refined Soybean Edible Oil
(B) Iodized Salt and Sugar
(C) Ground Coriander Powder
(D) Fresh vegetables

64. Similar to the rural employment guarantee of MNREGA, which major scheme was launched by the Rajasthan government to guarantee 125 days of employment specifically to families residing in urban areas?
(A) Mukhyamantri Shahari Rozgar Guarantee Scheme
(B) Rajiv Gandhi National Urban Employment Mission
(C) Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Yojana
(D) Deendayal Antyodaya Urban Livelihood Mission

65. In Rajasthan, linking which of the following unique identification systems is virtually mandatory to seamlessly identify beneficiaries and avail Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under social security pension schemes?
(A) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card
(B) Jan Aadhaar Card
(C) Valid Driving License
(D) School/College Student ID Card

66. The Ujjwala 2.0 scheme was launched to provide additional benefits to beneficiaries over the original scheme. Which of the following was a key added benefit in Ujjwala 2.0?
(A) Providing a free two-wheeler vehicle along with the gas cylinder connection
(B) Direct monthly cash transfer of Rs 5000 directly to the bank account
(C) Providing a free high-voltage domestic electricity meter connection
(D) Providing the first LPG refill and hotplate free of cost

67. The Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana is an educational welfare scheme primarily designed to provide what benefit?
(A) Free competitive exam coaching for meritorious students from poor backgrounds
(B) Free international academic study tours and exchange programs for top college students
(C) Free textbooks, school uniforms, and learning kits to all enrolled private school students
(D) Free high-performance laptops and internet access to final year engineering students only

68. Under the Devnarayan Chhatra Scooty Yojana, if an eligible meritorious girl student already has a scooty or opts not to take one, what alternative benefit can she choose?
(A) A desktop computer system with full internet access and accessories
(B) A fully sponsored foreign educational study trip for higher learning
(C) A cash incentive (Protsahan Rashi) transferred to her bank account
(D) A fixed monthly grocery and living allowance for hostel accommodation

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10. (A) I and II
The Mukhyamantri Free Medicine Scheme was launched in October 2011 by the Rajasthan Government to eliminate financial barriers to health services. It guarantees free essential medicines to all OPD and IPD patients visiting public government healthcare institutions statewide. However, the scheme operates exclusively through government medical facilities rather than private corporate hospitals.

11. (B) 2013
The Mukhyamantri Free Diagnostic Scheme was launched in Rajasthan in the year 2013 to complement the free medicine scheme. It provides essential clinical diagnostic, laboratory, and radiological tests free of charge to patients visiting public health centers, thereby drastically lessening out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures and ensuring timely medical diagnosis across urban and rural populations.

12. (B) Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited (RMSCL)
The Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited was established as the specialized nodal agency responsible for the centralized procurement, quality control, warehousing, and distribution of medicines, surgical items, and medical equipment. It ensures an uninterrupted supply chain of quality generic drugs across all government healthcare institutions under the state free medicine welfare initiative.

13. (B) Rs 8
Under the Indira Rasoi Yojana in Rajasthan, beneficiaries receive a fresh, nutritious, and hygienic full meal at a highly subsidized price of eight rupees. Designed to serve economically weaker sections and urban poor populations, the scheme ensures access to wholesome food in dignified dining settings across urban local bodies throughout the state.

14. (D) Rs 17
To maintain the quality, quantity, and operational viability of meals served under the Indira Rasoi Yojana, the Rajasthan state government provides a subsidy grant of seventeen rupees per plate to operating agencies. This financial support enables kitchen operators to deliver nutritious meals containing dal, vegetables, and chapattis while charging beneficiaries eight rupees.

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15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Annapurna Food Packet Scheme was introduced in Rajasthan to supply essential monthly food commodities, including pulses, oil, spices, salt, and sugar, free of cost to vulnerable households. The core objective of this welfare distribution was to shield families enrolled under the National Food Security Act from inflationary pressures on essential daily food items.

16. (C) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
The abbreviation MNREGA stands for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. It represents a flagship Indian social welfare and rights-based labor law aimed at enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by guaranteeing wage employment to households whose adult members volunteer to perform unskilled manual work under public development works.

17. (B) 2005
The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted by the Parliament of India in September 2005 and officially launched in February 2006. Later renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in October 2009, this legislation established a legal guarantee for rural employment, transforming social relief into an enforceable statutory right.

18. (D) Ministry of Rural Development
The Union Ministry of Rural Development serves as the primary central ministry responsible for administering, monitoring, and funding the implementation of MNREGA across India. It formulates policy guidelines, oversees fund distribution to state governments, sets national wage standards, and monitors asset creation to ensure public works achieve sustainable rural economic growth.

19. (B) 100 days
The statutory framework of MNREGA guarantees at least one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members express willingness to do unskilled manual labor. This legal guarantee aims to provide a reliable social protection network, supplementary household income, and drought mitigation in rural areas.

1. Houseless families in villages
2. Meritorious school girls
3. Health and education of a girl child
4. Widowed and divorced women

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

41. What is the standard cost-sharing ratio between the Central Government and the State Government for funding the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in the plain areas of Rajasthan?
(A) 50:50
(B) 60:40
(C) 75:25
(D) 90:10

42. What is the primary objective of the central-state joint initiative, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana?
(A) Providing clean LPG cooking gas connections to BPL families
(B) Providing free electricity connections to all rural households
(C) Providing safe piped drinking water supply to all rural villages
(D) Providing free solar panels and pumps to small marginal farmers

43. Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, the new LPG connection is mandatorily issued in the name of:
(A) The eldest male member of the beneficiary family
(B) An adult woman member of the BPL family
(C) The local village Sarpanch in trust
(D) The eldest child of the family

44. The Rajasthan Silicosis Policy is a prominent disability and health welfare scheme that primarily provides financial assistance and rehabilitation to workers engaged in:
(A) Agriculture and crop farming operations
(B) Mining, crushing, and quarrying
(C) Textile weaving and industrial dyeing
(D) Information Technology (IT) service sectors

45. Arrange the following milestone stages in the correct chronological order at which a girl child's family receives financial installments under the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana:
I. Admission of the girl child to Class 1
II. On the safe birth of the girl child in a registered facility
III. On the girl child passing Class 12
IV. On completion of 1 year of age and all basic vaccinations

(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, III, IV

46. Under the Chief Minister Specially Abled (Divyangjan) Pension Scheme in Rajasthan, what is the standard minimum monthly pension amount provided to eligible beneficiaries aged between 8 and 55 years (for women) or 58 years (for men)?
(A) Rs 500
(B) Rs 750
(C) Rs 1000
(D) Rs 1500

47. For the effective implementation and tracking of welfare schemes, the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana was introduced to replace which previous identity card system in the state?
(A) Universal Aadhaar Card
(B) State Ration Card
(C) Election Voter ID Card
(D) Bhamashah Card

48. In the context of the implementation mechanism of modern welfare schemes, what does the abbreviation DBT stand for?
(A) Direct Bank Transfer
(B) District Block Transfer
(C) Direct Benefit Transfer
(D) Daily Benefit Transaction

49. The 'Rajasthan Sampark' portal is an essential IT tool primarily used by the state government for which of the following purposes?
(A) Booking state roadways express bus tickets for passengers
(B) Filing and monitoring public grievances related to schemes
(C) Applying for new driving licenses and vehicle registration online
(D) Filing commercial sales tax and GST returns electronically

50. Consider the following statements regarding the core provisions of MNREGA:
I. It guarantees 100 days of wage employment per rural household in a year.

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30. (A) I and II
The Indira Rasoi Yojana operates across urban local bodies in Rajasthan, guided by the vision that no individual should suffer from hunger. It provides quality cooked meals to city residents at affordable rates. The scheme focuses exclusively on subsidizing food security and does not involve the distribution of free clothing items.

31. (D) Girl children
The Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana is a major social welfare initiative in Rajasthan aimed at encouraging the birth, health care, and proper education of girl children. By offering phased financial incentives to families, the scheme aims to reduce female foeticide, curb child marriage, boost school enrolment, and improve child gender ratios statewide.

32. (C) Rs 50,000
Under the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana, eligible families receive a total financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees per girl child. Disbursed progressively across key development milestones from birth until completion of Class 12, this monetary aid ensures continuous access to medical immunization, early education, secondary schooling, and protection against early school dropout.

33. (D) 6 installments
The total assistance under the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana is distributed in six distinct stages. Installments are provided at birth, upon completing one year with full immunization, upon entry into Class 1, admission to Class 6, admission to Class 10, and finally after passing Class 12 examination, thereby supporting continuous growth and education.

34. (B) 1 June 2016
The Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana is applicable to girl children born in the state of Rajasthan on or after 1 June 2016. Female children born on or after this cutoff date in institutional delivery centers are eligible to receive step-by-step financial aid across six development stages up to completing higher secondary education.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Jan Aadhaar scheme serves as the unified identity platform for citizens of Rajasthan, functioning as the primary vehicle for Direct Benefit Transfer. It assigns a single family card number and links government welfare payments directly to the verified bank account of the adult female head, eliminating intermediaries and ensuring efficient delivery.

36. (C) Class 10 Board Examination
The Gargi Puraskar scheme in Rajasthan rewards meritorious female students who secure 75% or higher marks in their Class 10 board examinations. Beneficiaries receive certificates of appreciation along with financial assistance, encouraging young women to continue their senior secondary education and reducing academic dropouts among female students across the entire state.

37. (A) All eligible social categories based on merit
The Kali Bai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana integrates multiple individual scooty schemes into a unified incentive model in Rajasthan. It provides free motorized scooties to meritorious female students across all social categories, including SC, ST, OBC, EWS, and General, based on academic performance in board examinations to facilitate higher education access.

38. (D) Most Backward Classes (MBC)
The Devnarayan Chhatra Scooty Yojana is a targeted educational welfare scheme in Rajasthan designed specifically for meritorious girl students belonging to Most Backward Classes, including Banjara, Gurjar, Raika, and Rebari communities. It distributes free scooties to top-performing students to encourage mobility and enrollment in higher educational degree courses.

39. (C) 25 sq. meters
Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin, the mandated minimum plot size for each house constructed for rural beneficiaries is twenty-five square meters. This mandatory space allocation includes a dedicated hygienic cooking space, ensuring durable, climate-resilient, and safe residential accommodation for houseless and underprivileged rural families across the nation.

40. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The Ekal Nari Samman Pension assists widowed and divorced women, while the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana focuses on health and education for girl children. The Gargi Puraskar rewards meritorious school girls, and the Pradhan Mantri

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empowerment, whereas MNREGA provides guaranteed wage employment in rural areas. Lastly, the Indira Rasoi Yojana caters to urban subsidized food security needs across various urban cities.

61. (B) 10%
Under MNREGA rules, work must ideally be provided within a five-kilometer radius of the applicant's village. If work is allocated beyond five kilometers, workers are legally entitled to receive an additional ten percent of the prescribed wage rate to cover additional travel and daily living expenses incurred during their daily employment.

62. (C) The Gram Panchayat
The Gram Panchayat serves as the primary executive local authority under MNREGA responsible for registering rural households, verifying details, and issuing Job Cards. It receives applications, maintains local employment registers, prepares annual work plans, and allocates work to eligible registered workers within statutory time limits set by law.

63. (D) Fresh vegetables
The Annapurna Food Packet Scheme in Rajasthan distributed monthly dry grocery packets containing essential non-perishable food items such as refined edible oil, iodized salt, sugar, pulses, and basic spices like coriander and chili powder. Fresh perishable items, such as fresh vegetables, were excluded due to supply chain and storage and preservation constraints.

64. (C) Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Yojana
The Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Yojana was launched by the Rajasthan government to extend employment guarantees to urban areas, similar to MNREGA in rural areas. It guarantees up to 125 days of wage employment per year to urban families seeking manual labor work, improving urban infrastructure, cleanliness, and public asset creation projects.

65. (B) Jan Aadhaar Card
In Rajasthan, linking the Jan Aadhaar Card is mandatory for validating identity and executing Direct Benefit Transfers under social security pension schemes. Serving as the primary digital family platform, Jan Aadhaar integrates citizen demographics and banking details, ensuring transparent, leak-proof, and direct disbursement of monthly pension payments to authentic state beneficiaries.

66. (D) Providing the first LPG refill and hotplate free of cost
Under the expanded Ujjwala 2.0 initiative, beneficiaries received enhanced welfare provisions compared to the original scheme. In addition to a deposit-free LPG gas connection, Ujjwala 2.0 provided the first LPG refill cylinder and a stove (hotplate) completely free of cost, alongside simplified documentation requirements for underprivileged migrant workers.

67. (A) Free competitive exam coaching for meritorious students from poor backgrounds
The Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana in Rajasthan provides free competitive examination coaching to meritorious students from economically weaker sections, SC, ST, OBC, and minority categories. It sponsors coaching for entrance exams like UPSC, State PSC, NEET, and JEE, helping talented students access high-quality professional preparatory guidance regardless of family financial status.

68. (C) A cash incentive (Protsahan Rashi) transferred to her bank account
Under the Devnarayan Chhatra Scooty Yojana, if a meritorious female applicant already owns a vehicle or chooses not to receive a scooty, she can opt for an alternative cash incentive. This lump-sum monetary allowance (Protsahan Rashi) is transferred directly into her bank account to assist with her higher academic expenditures.

69. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin focuses on providing financial aid to rural houseless families to construct durable, permanent houses equipped with basic amenities. To ensure transparency, eliminate administrative leakages, and empower beneficiaries, state and central contributions are transferred directly into the verified bank accounts of recipients via Direct Benefit Transfer.

70. (D) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MNREGA)
While old age pensions, girl child financial incentives, and Palanhar assistance operate as direct cash welfare grants transferred without requiring manual labor, MNREGA functions as a work-based wage employment guarantee

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the worker's village, offering travel allowances if work exceeds that specified distance.

51. (A) Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
The concept of a 'Welfare State' is predominantly enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution under the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles guide state governance to promote social and economic justice, reduce wealth inequalities, ensure adequate means of livelihood, and secure essential public welfare services for all citizens.

52. (C) Physically fit unemployed youth
Social security pension schemes in Rajasthan specifically target vulnerable, destitute, or non-earning demographics such as senior citizens, widowed or divorced women, and certified specially-abled individuals. Physically fit, able-bodied unemployed youth do not qualify for social security pensions, as employment training schemes and youth employment missions cater to their specific demographic.

53. (A) Inpatient Department (IPD) procedures for packages
The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana primarily delivers comprehensive financial protection for Inpatient Department procedures across empaneled hospitals. Beneficiaries receive cashless hospitalization, surgical interventions, medical consultations, pre-hospitalization diagnostics, and post-hospitalization medication for standardized medical packages, preventing severe health shocks without covering routine outpatient consultations and elective procedures.

54. (D) Koi Bhukha Na Soye
The official motto guiding the implementation of the Indira Rasoi Yojana is "Koi Bhukha Na Soye", translating to "No one should sleep hungry". This humanitarian principle underlines the state's initiative to guarantee urban food security by delivering nutritious, subsidized, and dignified meals to underprivileged citizens through organized city public canteens.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
MNREGA has driven socio-economic empowerment among rural women by legally guaranteeing that at least thirty-three percent of created workdays are allocated to women. Coupled with equal wage mandates regardless of gender, this statutory guarantee increases female workforce participation, enhances rural financial independence, and bridges gender pay gaps across rural communities.

56. (C) Equal wages are strictly mandated for both men and women
Under the legal provisions of MNREGA, equal wages are strictly mandated for both male and female workers performing unskilled manual labor. The scheme eliminates gender-based wage discrimination by calculating payments based on uniform piece-rate tasks or equal daily wage rates, ensuring equitable compensation for female laborers across all public works projects.

57. (D) To ensure care, protection, and education for orphan children in family environment
The Palanhar Yojana in Rajasthan provides family-based foster care for orphaned, abandoned, or destitute children. Rather than placing children in institutional orphanages, the scheme pays monthly financial assistance to extended relatives or guardians (Palanhar) who raise the child within a home setting, ensuring their health, nutritional, and educational growth and development.

58. (C) 18 years
Under the Palanhar Yojana, monthly financial aid is continuously extended to eligible foster families until the child reaches eighteen years of age. Continued payment requires mandatory enrolment and regular attendance in school once the child reaches school-going age, thereby combining child welfare assistance with formal secondary education completion goals.

59. (B) Essential Drug List
In healthcare management and public health policies, the technical abbreviation EDL stands for Essential Drug List. This official catalog specifies priority, high-efficacy, safe, and cost-effective medicines that government healthcare facilities must continuously stock and supply free of cost to patients visiting outpatient and inpatient departments under state free medicine schemes.

60. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The Rajasthan Silicosis Policy focuses on the financial rehabilitation of mine workers affected by occupational diseases. The Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana targets female child financial

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and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

41. Under the revised 2020 MSME definitions, an enterprise is classified as a "Medium Enterprise" if its investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 50 Crore and its turnover does not exceed:
(A) Rs. 50 Crore
(B) Rs. 100 Crore
(C) Rs. 250 Crore
(D) Rs. 500 Crore

42. Bhamashah Techno Hub, established under the Startup Rajasthan Policy to provide incubation facilities to startups, is located in which city?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Kota

43. In the context of industrial restructuring and development finance, the historical role of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was primarily related to:
(A) Establishing new foreign trade zones and export processing parks
(B) Providing low-interest educational loans to university students
(C) Issuing subsidized agricultural credit cards to small farmers
(D) Evaluating and reviving sick industrial units

44. Under the Jan Dhan Yojana, which type of indigenous debit card is typically issued to the account holders?
(A) Visa
(B) RuPay
(C) Mastercard
(D) Maestro

45. After the amalgamation phases, how many Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are currently functioning in Rajasthan?
(A) Two
(B) Four
(C) Six
(D) Fourteen

46. NABARD provides refinance facilities to which of the following institutions to support rural credit?
(A) State Cooperative Banks
(B) Regional Rural Banks
(C) Commercial Banks
(D) All of the above

47. The current framework of cooperative societies in the state is governed by the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act enacted in the year:
(A) 1953
(B) 1965
(C) 1985
(D) 2001

48. In the context of industrial areas developed by RIICO, what does 'EPIP' stand for?
(A) Economic Policy and Investment Park
(B) Export Promotion Industrial Park
(C) Electronic Production and Innovation Park
(D) Export Production and Import Park

49. Consider the following statements about the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC):
I. It plays a major role in promoting handicrafts and small scale industries.
II. It operates inland container depots (ICDs) and air cargo complexes in Rajasthan.
III. It is the primary institution for providing long-term housing loans to rural citizens.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only

50. The credit facility scheme 'MUDRA' stands for:
(A) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
(B) Medium Units Direct and Rural Agency
(C) Marginal Utility Development and Recovery Agency
(D) Micro Utility Distribution and Rural Association

51. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was set up in 1990 as a wholly owned subsidiary of which major financial institution?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) State Bank of India (SBI)
(C) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)
(D) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

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scheme. Under MNREGA, beneficiaries receive monetary compensation specifically in exchange for performing physical unskilled manual work on community public asset projects.

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(D) 365 days

20. Select the correct sequential order of the loan disbursement process typically followed by development financial institutions:
(A) Application submission, Document verification, Loan sanction, Loan disbursement
(B) Loan sanction, Application submission, Document verification, Loan disbursement
(C) Document verification, Application submission, Loan disbursement, Loan sanction
(D) Application submission, Loan sanction, Document verification, Loan disbursement

21. NABARD serves as the apex development bank in India for which of the following sectors?
(A) Heavy industries and manufacturing
(B) Urban real estate and housing
(C) Agriculture and rural development
(D) Foreign trade and exports

22. In the short-term cooperative credit structure of Rajasthan, which bank functions at the apex (state) level?
(A) Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)
(B) Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank (RSCB)
(C) District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB)
(D) Land Development Bank (LDB)

23. Which organization plays the lead role in establishing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) like Mahindra World City in Rajasthan to promote exports?
(A) RFC
(B) RSIC
(C) NABARD
(D) RIICO

24. Under the MUDRA scheme, what is the maximum loan limit specified for the 'Shishu' category?
(A) Up to Rs. 50,000
(B) Up to Rs. 1,00,000
(C) Up to Rs. 5,00,000
(D) Up to Rs. 10,00,000

25. Consider the given Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Land Development Banks mostly provide short-term crop loans to farmers for seeds and fertilizers.
Reason (R): Land Development Banks require land as collateral for providing agricultural loans.
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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26. In which year was the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC) established?
(A) 1955
(B) 1961
(C) 1978
(D) 1985

27. In the context of digital financial services expansion in rural banking, what does the abbreviation 'AePS' stand for?
(A) Agricultural e-Payment System
(B) Automatic Electronic Processing System
(C) Annual Electronic Payment Service
(D) Aadhaar Enabled Payment System

28. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are jointly sponsored by which of the following entities?
(A) Reserve Bank of India, NABARD, and the State Government
(B) Central Government, State Government, and Sponsor Bank
(C) World Bank, Central Government, and private institutional investors
(D) State Government, Zila Parishads, and local Gram Panchayats

29. What is the specific share capital contribution ratio of the Central Government, State Government, and the Sponsor Bank, respectively, in a Regional Rural Bank (RRB)?
(A) 50 : 15 : 35
(B) 33 : 33 : 34
(C) 60 : 20 : 20
(D) 40 : 20 : 40

30. Consider the following statements about the Startup Rajasthan Policy:
I. 'iStart Rajasthan' is a flagship initiative to foster the startup ecosystem in the state.
II. The Bhamashah Techno Hub, aimed at supporting startups, is located in Jaipur.
III. The policy provides incubation and mentoring support exclusively to traditional farmers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only

10. Consider the following statements regarding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank is an operational RRB in the state.
II. Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank is an operational RRB in the state.
III. RRBs are completely funded and owned by the State Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC) markets the handicraft products of the state's artisans under which brand name?
(A) Shilpgram
(B) Marudhara
(C) Raj-Craft
(D) Rajasthali

12. The digital platform launched by the Government of Rajasthan under the Startup Rajasthan Policy to serve as a single window for startups is known as:
(A) e-Bazaar Rajasthan
(B) iStart Rajasthan
(C) Raj-Udyog
(D) Startup-Mitra

13. At what administrative level do the District Industries Centres (DICs) primarily operate to promote small and cottage industries?
(A) Gram Panchayat level
(B) Block level
(C) District level
(D) State level

14. The Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) primarily focuses on the empowerment of which segment of society?
(A) Large-scale industrialist groups and private corporate conglomerates
(B) Urban college students seeking higher technical education grants
(C) Retired ex-servicemen and defense personnel families
(D) Rural women in Self-Help Groups

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Institution)
P. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
Q. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)
R. RIICO (as an independent entity)
S. NABARD
List II: (Year of Establishment)
1. 1980
2. 1982
3. 1955
4. 1961
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

16. What is the primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana implemented in the state?
(A) To provide free laptops and digital tablets to school students
(B) To ensure financial inclusion of unbanked households
(C) To distribute agricultural land and free equipment to marginal farmers
(D) To build smart cities and modern urban infrastructure facilities

17. The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) is designed primarily to provide:
(A) Free raw materials and subsidies to all rural agricultural markets
(B) Tax exemptions and subsidies to encourage new industrial investments
(C) Guaranteed government employment to educated rural youth across districts
(D) Subsidized high-yield seeds and fertilizers to all registered farmers

18. Which national-level financial institution acts as the principal development financial institution for the promotion, financing, and development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector?
(A) SIDBI
(B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(C) NABARD
(D) EXIM Bank

19. In the context of the banking sector, a loan is generally classified as a Non-Performing Asset (NPA) when the principal or interest payment remains overdue for a period of:
(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 90 days

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Awas Yojana (Gramin) provides durable housing to houseless families in eligible rural areas across states.

41. (B) 60:40
Funding for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin in plain areas across states like Rajasthan is shared between the Central Government and the State Government in a 60:40 ratio. The central government contributes sixty percent of total unit assistance, while forty percent is provisioned through the state government treasury.

42. (A) Providing clean LPG cooking gas connections to BPL families
The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was introduced to provide clean LPG cooking gas connections to women living in below-poverty-line households. The initiative aims to protect rural women and children from respiratory health hazards associated with burning traditional biomass fuels, promoting health, environmental protection, and overall gender empowerment.

43. (B) An adult woman member of the BPL family
Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, LPG connections are issued exclusively in the name of an adult woman belonging to an eligible economically disadvantaged household. This structural mandate promotes gender equality, grants household energy ownership to women, and strengthens financial empowerment by linking benefits directly to female family beneficiaries.

44. (B) Mining, crushing, and quarrying
The Rajasthan Silicosis Policy provides targeted financial relief, treatment, and structural rehabilitation to workers affected by silicosis—an occupational lung disease. The scheme primarily covers individuals working in mining, stone-crushing, quarrying, and sandstone processing industries, offering compensation for diagnosis, permanent disability, and monetary aid to surviving family dependents upon death.

45. (B) II, IV, I, III
Financial aid under the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana follows a set sequence: first upon safe delivery at an institutional facility, second after completing one year of age with full vaccination, third upon entering Class 1, and finally after passing Class 12, promoting health and continuous education throughout a girl's childhood.

46. (C) Rs 1000
Under the Chief Minister Specially Abled Pension Scheme in Rajasthan, eligible beneficiaries with verified disability levels receive a standard base pension of one thousand rupees per month. This social security framework provides fundamental financial support to disabled citizens to cover daily living necessities and mitigate financial hardship resulting from severe disability.

47. (D) Bhamashah Card
The Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana was introduced by the state government to replace the former Bhamashah Card system. Serving as a unified family identity card, it streamlined administration, enhanced digital delivery mechanisms, and provided a single card and number for accessing various state social security, healthcare, and financial subsidy welfare schemes.

48. (C) Direct Benefit Transfer
The abbreviation DBT stands for Direct Benefit Transfer. It is a major administrative reform initiative designed to transfer subsidies, pensions, and financial welfare benefits directly into the verified bank accounts of beneficiaries. This mechanism eliminates leakages, minimizes administrative delays, and prevents corruption by removing middle intermediaries from benefit distribution channels.

49. (B) Filing and monitoring public grievances related to schemes
The Rajasthan Sampark portal is a centralized digital governance platform created to facilitate transparent public grievance redressal. It enables citizens to register complaints online regarding public service delivery, municipal services, or scheme benefits, while allowing real-time tracking, transparent processing, and systematic monitoring by state administrative departments to ensure governmental accountability.

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50. (D) I, II and III
MNREGA guarantees one hundred days of wage employment per financial year to eligible rural households. Key statutory mandates include allocating at least thirty-three percent of total employment opportunities to female workers and providing work within a five-kilometer radius of

(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

31. At which administrative level do the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) function in Rajasthan?
(A) Apex State government level
(B) District administrative level
(C) Gram Panchayat / Village level
(D) Central National administrative level

32. The District Industries Centre (DIC) program was launched across the country (including Rajasthan) in which year to promote small industries at the district level?
(A) 1955
(B) 1969
(C) 1978
(D) 1991

33. Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) generally provide financial services in rural economies primarily by offering:
(A) Large commercial development loans and capital to major industrial factories
(B) Small, collateral-free loans to low-income individuals or groups
(C) Heavy machinery equipment and subsidized agricultural credit to rich farmers
(D) Foreign exchange transaction services for large international trading firms

34. The Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) was set up by the Government of Rajasthan in which year?
(A) 1995
(B) 2005
(C) 2010
(D) 2020

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Mudra Scheme Category / MSME Rule)
P. Shishu
Q. Kishor
R. Tarun
S. Micro Enterprise Investment Limit (MSME Act 2020)
List II: (Limit)
1. Up to Rs. 5 Lakh
2. Up to Rs. 1 Crore
3. Up to Rs. 50,000
4. Up to Rs. 10 Lakh

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

36. Which special scheme operated by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) provides self-employment and financial assistance specifically to ex-servicemen?
(A) Shilpi Yojana
(B) Flexi Loan Scheme
(C) Yuva Udyamita Yojana
(D) SEMFEX Scheme

37. To simplify the registration process for small enterprises, the government introduced an online portal known as:
(A) National Kisan Digital Portal
(B) Raj-Kaj e-Governance Portal
(C) Udyam Registration
(D) Shram Suvidha Portal

38. Arrange the following tiers of the short-term cooperative banking structure in Rajasthan from the village level to the state level:
1. Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank (RSCB)
2. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
3. Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs)
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

39. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts offer eligible account holders an overdraft (OD) facility up to what amount?
(A) Rs. 2,000
(B) Rs. 5,000
(C) Rs. 10,000
(D) Rs. 50,000

40. Consider the given Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): High Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) reduce the lending capacity of financial institutions.
Reason (R): A high NPA means that a large portion of the bank's funds is stuck and not generating any interest income.
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

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CHAPTER 33
Development and Financial Institutions

1. The primary purpose of establishing development financial institutions in an economy is to provide:
(A) Short-term working capital loans for small street vendors and micro-traders
(B) Medium and long-term finance for industrial and agricultural projects
(C) Short-term personal consumption loans and immediate retail credit facility
(D) High-interest savings accounts and deposit schemes for retail depositors

2. The Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established under the State Financial Corporations Act in which year?
(A) 1949
(B) 1955
(C) 1969
(D) 1980

3. Which institution is considered the apex body for the overall development of industrial infrastructure and industrial areas in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)
(B) District Industries Centre (DIC)
(C) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
(D) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

4. What is the standard maximum loan amount that the Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) can sanction to an industrial unit?
(A) Up to Rs. 2 Crore
(B) Up to Rs. 5 Crore
(C) Up to Rs. 20 Crore
(D) Up to Rs. 100 Crore

5. Consider the given Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): RIICO plays a crucial role in developing industrial areas in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): RIICO provides financial assistance and develops necessary infrastructure like roads, power, and water supply in these industrial areas.
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Under the revised MSME classification of 2020, a manufacturing or services enterprise is classified as a "Micro Enterprise" if its investment in plant and machinery does not exceed:
(A) Rs. 50 Lakh and turnover does not exceed Rs. 2 Crore
(B) Rs. 1 Crore and turnover does not exceed Rs. 5 Crore
(C) Rs. 5 Crore and turnover does not exceed Rs. 25 Crore
(D) Rs. 10 Crore and turnover does not exceed Rs. 50 Crore

7. The short-term cooperative banking structure in Rajasthan operates on how many tiers?
(A) Two tiers
(B) Three tiers
(C) Four tiers
(D) Five tiers

8. The primary function of Land Development Banks in Rajasthan is to provide:
(A) Long-term credit for agricultural development
(B) Short-term crop loans to farmers for seasonal cultivation requirements
(C) Interest-free working capital loans to small rural shopkeepers
(D) Short-term gold loans to rural households for marriage expenses

9. Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, loans are categorized into three segments. What is the maximum loan limit under the 'Tarun' category?
(A) Up to Rs. 50,000
(B) Up to Rs. 5 Lakh
(C) Up to Rs. 10 Lakh
(D) Up to Rs. 20 Lakh

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52. What is the minimum number of adult persons residing in the area of operation required to register a cooperative society in Rajasthan?
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 50

53. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Institution / Scheme)
P. Land Development Bank
Q. Rajeevika
R. SIDBI
S. District Industries Centre (DIC)
List II: (Primary Focus Area)
1. Promotion of MSMEs at the district level
2. Long-term agricultural credit
3. Finance and development of small industries
4. Empowerment of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs)
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

54. The 'Stand-Up India' scheme, heavily supported by SIDBI, specifically aims to facilitate bank loans for setting up greenfield enterprises by which target groups?
(A) Ex-servicemen and war widows only
(B) SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs
(C) Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)
(D) Large corporate houses

55. What does the term 'Financial Inclusion' primarily mean in the context of banking systems in Rajasthan?
(A) Completely eliminating all foreign commercial banks operating in the state
(B) Substantially increasing interest rates on personal loans for high-income earners
(C) Mandating every adult citizen to invest actively in public equity stock markets
(D) Delivering affordable banking services to unbanked groups

56. The Head Office of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) is situated in:
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Ajmer

57. Which of the following is NOT a function of the District Industries Centres (DICs)?
(A) Identifying potential entrepreneurs
(B) Preparing project profiles for small industries
(C) Issuing currency notes to local banks
(D) Assisting in acquiring land and machinery

58. Which institution in Rajasthan implements the 'Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana' (YUPY) to encourage entrepreneurship among the youth?
(A) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
(B) Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)
(C) NABARD
(D) Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan

59. The 'Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana' (MLUPY) provides interest subvention on loans to small enterprises up to a maximum loan amount of:
(A) Up to Rs. 10 Lakh
(B) Up to Rs. 50 Lakh
(C) Up to Rs. 1 Crore
(D) Up to Rs. 10 Crore

60. A key feature that distinguishes Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) from traditional commercial banks is their willingness to:
(A) Provide high-value commercial loans exclusively for luxury personal vehicles
(B) Disburse small loans without collateral
(C) Require substantial mandatory cash deposits prior to opening any savings account
(D) Serve corporate multinational companies and foreign enterprise institutions

61. Under the revised MSME classification of 2020, an enterprise is classified as a "Small Enterprise" if its investment does not exceed Rs. 10 Crore and its turnover does not exceed:
(A) Rs. 10 Crore
(B) Rs. 25 Crore
(C) Rs. 50 Crore
(D) Rs. 100 Crore

62. Which of the following best defines a Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)?
(A) An apex national regulatory body governing all commercial banks in India
(B) An international multilateral agency funding rural educational infrastructure
(C) A private industrial corporate firm manufacturing agricultural tractors
(D) A village-level cooperative dealing directly

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of 1965. This Act regulates the registration, management, audit, democratic governance, capital structure, and operational autonomy of primary, district, and apex level cooperative institutions established across the state.

48. (B) Export Promotion Industrial Park
In the context of industrial areas developed by RIICO, EPIP stands for Export Promotion Industrial Park. These specialized industrial parks are specifically engineered with export-oriented infrastructure to assist manufacturing units engaged in export trade, thereby strengthening export performance, attracting foreign investments, and enhancing the competitiveness of state industrial production in international markets.

49. (B) III only
The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is dedicated to developing small industries and handicrafts, alongside operating trade infrastructure like inland container depots and air cargo complexes. However, providing long-term rural housing loans falls outside its operational jurisdiction; rural housing finance is handled by specialized housing finance institutions, cooperative banks, and dedicated state housing schemes.

50. (A) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
MUDRA stands for Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank. Launched by the Central Government, it operates as a specialized financial institution dedicated to refinancing non-corporate, non-farm micro and small enterprises. By refinancing commercial banks, RRBs, and MFIs, MUDRA ensures last-mile credit flow to small business enterprises operating across urban and rural locations.

51. (C) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)
The Small Industries Development Bank of India was set up on April 2, 1990, under a special Act of Parliament as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India. Created to serve as the principal financial institution for MSMEs, SIDBI subsequently evolved into an autonomous institution handling credit and development functions nationwide.

52. (C) 15
Under Section 6 of the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 2001, a minimum threshold of fifteen adult persons residing within the defined area of operation is legally required to register a cooperative society. These individuals must belong to different families and share common economic objectives to form a legally recognized primary cooperative body within the state.

53. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Land Development Banks concentrate on long-term agricultural credit for farming investments. Rajeevika works toward social and economic empowerment of rural women organized in self-help groups. The Small Industries Development Bank of India acts as the principal institution financing small industries, while District Industries Centres promote MSMEs and entrepreneurship across districts.

54. (B) SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs
The Stand-Up India scheme was launched by the Central Government to foster entrepreneurship at the grassroots level among underserved target communities. The scheme mandates scheduled commercial bank branches to extend bank loans between ten lakh rupees and one crore rupees to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one Woman borrower for greenfield ventures.

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55. (D) Delivering affordable banking services to unbanked groups
Financial Inclusion refers to the process of ensuring timely and affordable access to financial products and formal banking services for vulnerable or unbanked populations. In Rajasthan, it encompasses providing access to basic savings accounts, affordable credit, payment systems, micro-insurance, and pension facilities to rural and low-income citizens previously excluded from formal banking channels.

56. (A) Jaipur
The Head Office of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation is centrally located at Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, in Jaipur. Established in 1955, RFC operates from its headquarters to administer policy decisions, oversee field branches spread across all districts of the state, and deliver term loans to industrial units operating within Rajasthan.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Medium and long-term finance for industrial and agricultural projects
Development financial institutions are specialized financial bodies set up to supply long-term capital for infrastructure, industrial development, and agricultural expansion. Unlike commercial banks, which primarily focus on short-term credit and retail banking services, development financial institutions address capital shortages by funding high-risk, capital-intensive investments that spur national economic growth over extended gestation periods.

2. (B) 1955
The Rajasthan Financial Corporation was constituted on January 17, 1955, under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951. It operates as an apex state-level financial institution aimed at fostering industrial growth by offering long-term term loans, financial assistance, and credit facilities to small and medium enterprises located throughout the state of Rajasthan.

3. (C) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation serves as the apex government organization responsible for developing industrial infrastructure across Rajasthan. Established to promote rapid industrialization, it acquires land, constructs industrial estates, equips them with civil infrastructure, and grants financial support, thereby acting as the principal catalyst for industrial investment and expansion in the state.

4. (C) Up to Rs. 20 Crore
The Rajasthan Financial Corporation offers term finance to industrial enterprises to set up new units, expand production capacities, or modernize existing industrial facilities. Under its statutory lending norms and operational guidelines, the corporation is empowered to sanction financial assistance up to a maximum upper threshold limit of twenty crore rupees per individual enterprise or project.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation plays a pivotal role in accelerating economic growth by creating planned industrial areas. Its primary operational duty involves acquiring land and providing comprehensive infrastructure services, such as roads, water networks, power connections, and financial support, which directly explains why the corporation succeeds in driving industrial expansion.

6. (B) Rs. 1 Crore and turnover does not exceed Rs. 5 Crore
Under the revised criteria effective from July 1, 2020, the Government of India introduced composite criteria combining investment and annual turnover for MSMEs. A micro enterprise is defined as an entity where investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed one crore rupees, and its aggregate annual turnover does not exceed five crore rupees.

7. (B) Three tiers
The short-term cooperative credit structure in Rajasthan operates through a three-tiered organizational hierarchy to meet rural credit demands. The Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank functions as the apex institution at the state level, Central Cooperative Banks operate at the district level, and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies function directly at the grass-roots village level.

8. (A) Long-term credit for agricultural development
Land Development Banks, now operating as State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks, specialize in delivering long-term credit solutions to agricultural borrowers. Their main objective is to finance capital investments such as land development, farm mechanization, irrigation projects, construction of tube wells, and permanent agricultural land improvements that require extended repayment schedules.

9. (C) Up to Rs. 10 Lakh
Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana provides financial support to micro and small non-

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investments, foster emerging thrust sectors, and promote environmentally sustainable manufacturing practices.

67. (C) 5 years to 15 years
Long-term agricultural credit provided by Land Development Banks is structured to finance heavy capital expenditures in agriculture. Because investments like purchasing heavy tractors, constructing tube wells, installing solar pumps, and undertaking land reclamation yield financial returns gradually over several years, the repayment tenure for these long-term loans ranges between five and fifteen years.

68. (D) Business Correspondents delivering banking in unbanked villages
In rural financial inclusion initiatives across Rajasthan, a 'Bank Mitra' or Business Correspondent serves as an authorized representative of a commercial bank. Equipped with portable micro-ATMs and biometric devices, Bank Mitras extend branchless banking facilities, such as cash deposits, cash withdrawals, balance inquiries, and account openings, directly to residents living in remote, unbanked villages.

69. (C) RIICO
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation has set up four specialized Agro Food Parks located in Kota, Jodhpur, Sri Ganganagar, and Alwar. These specialized industrial parks developed by RIICO provide advanced infrastructural support, cold chain facilities, and processing zones specifically designed to encourage agro-processing industries and add value to agricultural produce.

70. (B) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, District Central Cooperative Banks, and Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank constitute the three integrated tiers of the short-term cooperative credit structure in Rajasthan. In contrast, the Small Industries Development Bank of India is a specialized national-level financial institution dedicated to funding MSMEs, placing it entirely outside the cooperative banking structure.

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19. (C) 90 days
In accordance with prudential norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India, a loan or advance is classified as a Non-Performing Asset when interest or principal installment payments remain overdue for a continuous period exceeding ninety days. This standard criterion is applied across commercial, cooperative, and regional rural banks to track asset quality.

20. (A) Application submission, Document verification, Loan sanction, Loan disbursement
Development financial institutions follow a systematic procedural credit cycle to ensure prudent lending operations. The process begins with applicant submission of the loan application, followed by rigorous document verification and project appraisal by institution officers. Upon credit appraisal approval, formal loan sanction is granted, leading to step-by-step credit disbursement based on project milestones.

21. (C) Agriculture and rural development
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development serves as the country's apex development institution dedicated to policy planning and credit operations for rural economies. Established in 1982, NABARD refinances rural financial institutions, promotes agricultural initiatives, supports cottage industries, and funds rural infrastructure projects to uplift village communities and agricultural productivity across India.

22. (B) Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank (RSCB)
The short-term cooperative credit structure in Rajasthan is structured in three tiers, with the Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank functioning at the top apex level. Headquartered in Jaipur, it guides, supervises, and finances District Central Cooperative Banks across districts, serving as the vital financial link connecting the state cooperative framework with national bodies.

23. (D) RIICO
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation acts as the lead agency responsible for establishing Special Economic Zones in Rajasthan, such as the Mahindra World City in Jaipur. RIICO facilitates export-oriented industrial growth by acquiring large land tracts, constructing world-class infrastructure, attracting investments, and providing comprehensive state industrial incentives.

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24. (A) Up to Rs. 50,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, collateral-free financial support is categorized into three stages to cater to enterprises at different levels of development. The 'Shishu' stage represents the entry level, providing micro-loans up to a maximum limit of fifty thousand rupees to assist micro-entrepreneurs and small business starters in establishing new ventures.

25. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Land Development Banks primarily extend long-term investment loans for agricultural capital developments such as land leveling, irrigation projects, and farm machinery purchase, rather than short-term crop loans. However, because these long-term loans involve significant financial credit, Land Development Banks require land mortgage or collateral security from borrowing farmers to secure credit facilities.

26. (B) 1961
The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation was established in June 1961 as a State Government Undertaking. Set up to assist small-scale industrial units and traditional craft artisans in Rajasthan, RSIC provides raw material procurement, marketing support, packaging assistance, and trade facilitation through specialized infrastructure like inland container depots and trade centers.

27. (D) Aadhaar Enabled Payment System
The Aadhaar Enabled Payment System is a bank-led financial inclusion model developed by the National Payments Corporation of India. It allows bank customers to perform basic financial transactions, including cash withdrawals, balance inquiries, and fund transfers, at micro-ATMs or Business Correspondent outlets using their unique Aadhaar number and biometric authentication.

28. (B) Central Government, State Government, and Sponsor Bank
Regional Rural Banks were created under the Regional Rural Banks Act of 1976 to serve rural banking needs. Each Regional Rural Bank is jointly sponsored and capitalized by three stakeholder entities: the Central Government, the relevant State Government, and a designated

public sector Commercial Bank acting as the official Sponsor Bank.

29. (A) 50 : 15 : 35
The ownership structure of Regional Rural Banks in India is mandated by federal statutory law. The share capital is distributed among three equity holders in fixed proportional percentages: fifty percent is held by the Central Government, fifteen percent by the respective State Government, and thirty-five percent by the sponsoring Public Sector Bank.

30. (A) I and II only
The Startup Rajasthan Policy supports innovative entrepreneurs through the iStart digital initiative and key infrastructure like the Bhamashah Techno Hub located in Jaipur. However, incubation, financial incentives, and mentoring facilities under the policy are designed broadly for technology, service, and product-based startups across all sectors, rather than exclusively for traditional farmers.

31. (C) Gram Panchayat / Village level
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies represent the foundational grass-roots tier of the short-term cooperative credit structure in Rajasthan. Functioning directly at the village or Gram Panchayat level, these societies maintain direct contact with local farmers, providing timely short-term agricultural credit, subsidized fertilizers, high-quality seeds, and essential farm inputs to rural borrowing members across the state.

32. (C) 1978
The District Industries Centre initiative was officially launched nationwide in May 1978 following the national Industrial Policy Statement of 1977. Designed to decentralize industrial development, the program established single-window institutional assistance centers across all administrative districts in Rajasthan to promote village, cottage, micro, and small-scale industries directly in rural areas.

33. (B) Small, collateral-free loans to low-income individuals or groups
Microfinance Institutions specialize in extending small-scale financial services, primarily small collateral-free microloans, to low-income individuals, self-help groups, and micro-entrepreneurs who lack access to conventional commercial banking channels. By eliminating rigid collateral requirements, these institutions foster grassroots entrepreneurship, rural livelihood generation, sustained financial inclusion, and socio-economic empowerment among economically vulnerable populations.

34. (C) 2010
The Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad was constituted as an autonomous society by the Government of Rajasthan in October 2010. Operating under the administrative control of the Rural Development Department, Rajeevika is tasked with implementing state and national rural livelihood initiatives to reduce rural poverty by forming and supporting women-led self-help groups.

35. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Under MUDRA loans, the 'Shishu' category offers financial support up to fifty thousand rupees for early micro-ventures. 'Kishor' covers credit demands above fifty thousand up to five lakh rupees, while 'Tarun' accommodates loans up to ten lakh rupees. Under 2020 MSME rules, micro enterprises have an investment limit up to one crore rupees.

36. (D) SEMFEX Scheme
The Self Employment for Ex-Servicemen scheme is a specialized financial assistance program operated by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation in association with the Directorate General Resettlement. SEMFEX provides concessional term financial credit, capital subsidies, and operational guidance specifically to retired ex-servicemen, disabled defense personnel, and war widows to establish self-employment industrial or service ventures.

37. (C) Udyam Registration
The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises introduced the paperless 'Udyam Registration' portal on July 1, 2020, to streamline and digitize enterprise registration nationwide. Replacing the older Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum, this self-declaration digital system integrates with Income Tax and GST networks to automatically verify enterprise capital investment, annual turnover, and MSME classification status.

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38. (A) 2, 3, 1
The short-term cooperative credit structure in Rajasthan is organized sequentially across three administrative tiers from grassroots to the state level. At the foundational village level operate the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, followed by Central Cooperative Banks at the intermediate district level, and crowned by the Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank as the apex institution at the top state level.

39. (C) Rs. 10,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana guidelines, eligible account holders who maintain satisfactory account transactions for six months are granted an overdraft facility. The upper financial limit for this overdraft facility was enhanced from five thousand rupees to ten thousand rupees, serving as a vital micro-credit safety net for low-income rural and urban households during financial emergencies.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-Performing Assets significantly impede bank liquidity and profitability because non-paying default loans stop earning interest income while forcing banks to allocate loan-loss provisions from existing profits. Because capital remains locked up in defaulted assets without yielding cash inflows, the financial institution's overall liquidity, balance sheet health, and credit expansion capacity to lend new loans are directly restricted.

41. (C) Rs. 250 Crore
According to the revised MSME definitions instituted by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in July 2020, composite criteria govern classification. A medium enterprise is categorized as a commercial unit where total investment in plant, machinery, or equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees, and its annual sales turnover does not exceed two hundred fifty crore rupees.

42. (A) Jaipur
The Bhamashah Techno Hub is a state-of-the-art incubation infrastructure center established by the Government of Rajasthan in Jaipur. Designed to promote technology-driven entrepreneurship, it provides plug-and-play office space, mentorship programs, venture capital linkages, testing laboratories, and high-speed digital connectivity for budding startups under the umbrella of the Startup Rajasthan Policy.

43. (D) Evaluating and reviving sick industrial units
The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction was a quasi-judicial statutory body established under the Sick Industrial Companies Act of 1985. Its central mandate involved assessing financially distressed industrial units, preparing revival and rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick enterprises, or recommending orderly winding up for unviable manufacturing companies to preserve industrial financial discipline.

44. (B) RuPay
Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, beneficiaries opening basic savings bank accounts are issued indigenous RuPay debit cards created by the National Payments Corporation of India. These RuPay debit cards feature built-in personal accident insurance coverage, enabling rural and urban account holders to access electronic payment systems, ATM cash points, and digital merchant transactions effortlessly.

45. (A) Two
Through structural consolidation and regional bank amalgamation phases initiated by the Ministry of Finance, the regional rural banking architecture in Rajasthan was streamlined into two operational entities. Currently, Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank (sponsored by State Bank of India) and Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by Bank of Baroda) handle regional rural banking operations state-wide.

46. (D) All of the above
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development serves as the primary provider of refinance facilities across multiple rural financial institutions. To support credit flow into agriculture and rural enterprises, NABARD extends short-term, medium-term, and long-term refinancing support to State Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, and Commercial Banks operating across the state.

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47. (D) 2001
Cooperative societies in Rajasthan operate under the regulatory statutory provisions of the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 2001, which replaced the previous legislation

corporate enterprises across three distinct categories based on growth stage and funding requirements. The 'Shishu' category covers loans up to fifty thousand rupees, 'Kishor' covers loans above fifty thousand up to five lakh rupees, and 'Tarun' offers loans up to ten lakh rupees.

10. (A) I and II only
Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank and Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank are the two operational Regional Rural Banks active in Rajasthan. Regarding ownership structure, Regional Rural Banks are not fully owned by state governments; instead, share capital is jointly held by the Central Government, the concerned State Government, and Sponsor Banks in a 50:15:35 ratio.

11. (D) Rajasthali
The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation markets handicraft, cottage, and traditional artisan products under the official brand name 'Rajasthali'. Through a network of state-run emporia located across key metropolitan cities in India, Rajasthali provides marketing assistance, brand visibility, and direct commercial channels to traditional craftspeople, weavers, and rural artisans living in Rajasthan.

12. (B) iStart Rajasthan
'iStart Rajasthan' is the flagship digital portal launched by the Department of Information Technology and Communication under the Startup Rajasthan Policy. It functions as a single-window digital ecosystem providing registration, evaluation, funding support, incubation access, and regulatory facilitation to foster innovative entrepreneurs, emerging technology startups, and venture ecosystems across the state.

13. (C) District level
District Industries Centres operate as focal institutional arrangements at the district level across all districts of Rajasthan. Set up to promote micro, small, cottage, and village industries under a single roof, these centres deliver technical advice, credit linkage, statutory registrations, infrastructural assistance, and industrial incentives directly to local entrepreneurs within their respective administrative districts.

14. (D) Rural women in Self-Help Groups
The Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad, an autonomous society established by the State Government, focuses on poverty alleviation and socio-economic empowerment of rural women. It organizes rural women into Self-Help Groups, provides financial inclusion, capital assistance, capacity building, and livelihood promotion activities to foster financial self-reliance and community development across rural regions.

15. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Rajasthan Financial Corporation was established under statutory provisions in 1955. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation was incorporated in 1961 to support small enterprises. The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation began functioning as an independent entity in 1980 following structural bifurcation. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was established in 1982.

16. (B) To ensure financial inclusion of unbanked households
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a national financial inclusion mission implemented across states including Rajasthan to ensure universal access to financial facilities. It aims to integrate unbanked households into the formal banking sector by offering basic savings bank deposit accounts, remittance services, credit facilities, insurance coverage, and pension schemes to economically weaker sections.

17. (B) Tax exemptions and subsidies to encourage new industrial investments
The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme is structured to accelerate economic development, boost private capital investment, and create mass employment opportunities across Rajasthan. It incentivizes new industrial manufacturing and service sector investments by providing fiscal concessions, state GST subsidies, electricity duty exemptions, stamp duty waivers, and interest subsidies to participating enterprise investors.

18. (A) SIDBI
The Small Industries Development Bank of India acts as the apex principal financial institution committed to promoting, financing, and developing micro, small, and medium enterprises nationwide. Operating across India, SIDBI coordinates functions of institutions engaged in similar activities, provides direct and indirect credit, and strengthens the overall MSME financing framework in the country.

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57. (C) Issuing currency notes to local banks
District Industries Centres provide grassroots developmental, technical, and managerial support to micro and small industrial units, including project identification, registration, and credit linkage. However, issuing physical currency notes is a sovereign central banking function conducted exclusively by the Reserve Bank of India, making currency issuance entirely outside the operational mandate of DICs.

58. (A) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
The Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana is implemented by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation to foster entrepreneurial initiatives among young individuals in the state. Under this scheme, RFC provides low-cost credit, financial concessions, and interest subvention to help educated young entrepreneurs set up new innovative industrial manufacturing or service projects across Rajasthan.

59. (D) Up to Rs. 10 Crore
The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana was launched by the Rajasthan State Government to facilitate self-employment and small enterprise growth. It provides interest subvention ranging between five percent and eight percent on institutional bank loans. The scheme covers various credit limits for setting up manufacturing, service, or commercial enterprises up to ten crore rupees.

60. (B) Disburse small loans without collateral
Microfinance Institutions are specifically structured to serve low-income individuals and informal entrepreneurs who lack physical assets to offer as pledge. Unlike commercial banks that demand formal collateral and extensive asset verification, microfinance institutions utilize credit assessment models, peer monitoring, and self-help group mechanisms to extend small, collateral-free loans to micro-borrowers.

61. (C) Rs. 50 Crore
According to the composite criteria introduced in the revised 2020 MSME classification framework, enterprises are categorized using investment and turnover thresholds. A small enterprise is defined as a business entity where capital investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees, and its annual sales turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees.

62. (D) A village-level cooperative dealing directly with rural borrowers
A Primary Agricultural Credit Society is a grass-roots level cooperative institution operating directly within rural villages. Forming the base tier of the short-term cooperative credit structure, PACS deals directly with farmer members, supplying crop loans, distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers, and basic credit facilities to support village farming economies.

63. (A) Auction pledged collateral assets to recover unpaid loans
The SARFAESI Act empowers secured banks and financial institutions to enforce security interests without prior court intervention. When a secured loan turns into a Non-Performing Asset, banks can issue statutory recovery notices, take physical possession of pledged collateral assets, and sell or auction the property to recover outstanding default debt amounts.

64. (B) Short-term credit for crop cultivation needs
The Kisan Credit Card scheme was introduced to ensure that farmers receive timely and hassle-free short-term credit from commercial banks, cooperative banks, and Regional Rural Banks. It provides credit support to cover crop cultivation expenses, post-harvest costs, maintenance of farm assets, and working capital requirements for farming and allied agricultural activities.

65. (B) Large, medium, and small scale industrial enterprises
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation provides direct financial assistance, term loans, and infrastructure facilities to industrial units across diverse operational scales. Unlike agencies restricted to micro industries, RIICO caters comprehensively to small, medium, and large-scale manufacturing and service enterprises to accelerate state-wide industrial growth.

66. (A) Sustainable and balanced industrial growth in the state
The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2022 was launched to foster sustainable, inclusive, and balanced economic growth across all geographical regions of Rajasthan. It provides competitive financial incentives, interest subventions, capital subsidies, and regulatory relaxations to attract high-value industrial

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with rural borrowers

63. To address the challenge of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), banks utilize the SARFAESI Act. What does this Act empower banks to do?
(A) Auction pledged collateral assets to recover unpaid loans
(B) Unconditionally forgive and write off all pending agricultural loans of default farmers
(C) Immediately arrest and imprison defaulting corporate borrowers without any court order
(D) Authorize central monetary authorities to print new physical currency to cover losses

64. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme implemented through cooperative banks and RRBs is intended to provide:
(A) Long-term investment loans for purchasing agricultural land and real estate
(B) Short-term credit for crop cultivation needs
(C) Personal consumer credit for purchasing household electronics and vehicles
(D) Special fixed deposit schemes guaranteeing doubled financial returns to depositors

65. RIICO provides financial assistance and term loans to which scale of industries in the state?
(A) Exclusively micro and cottage level industrial units across districts
(B) Large, medium, and small scale industrial enterprises
(C) Exclusively large-scale heavy manufacturing industrial units
(D) Exclusively rural agricultural credit cooperative societies

66. The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022 was launched with the vision to promote:
(A) Sustainable and balanced industrial growth in the state
(B) Complete government takeover and total nationalization of all private industrial sectors
(C) Systematic corporate relocation of state industrial enterprises to overseas foreign countries
(D) Exclusive development of traditional handloom sectors while completely restricting all other sectors

67. The standard repayment duration for a 'long-term' agricultural loan provided by a Land Development Bank typically ranges between:
(A) 3 months to 6 months
(B) 1 year to 3 years
(C) 5 years to 15 years
(D) 30 years to 50 years

68. In the context of expanding digital financial services in rural Rajasthan, the term 'Bank Mitra' refers to:
(A) A specialized mobile banking application created exclusively for wealthy large farmers
(B) The chief executive manager of the district central cooperative bank head office branch
(C) A state government welfare scheme dedicated to distributing free mobile smartphones
(D) Business Correspondents delivering banking in unbanked villages

69. Which organization has developed specific 'Agro Food Parks' in places like Kota, Jodhpur, Sri Ganganagar, and Alwar to promote agriculture-based industries?
(A) RSIC
(B) NABARD
(C) RIICO
(D) RFC

70. Find the odd one out among the following financial institutions based on their primary level of operation in the cooperative credit structure:
(A) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies operating at village level (PACS)
(B) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
(C) District Central Cooperative Banks at district level (DCCB)
(D) Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank at state apex level (RSCB)

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CHAPTER 34

Role of Panchayati Raj in Rural Development

1. What is the primary objective of rural development?
(A) To set up large-scale manufacturing and heavy industrial hubs in rural areas
(B) To ensure holistic social, economic, and political development of rural people
(C) To promote the permanent migration of rural populations to major urban centers
(D) To focus exclusively on expanding higher technical education in rural villages

2. Under which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the subjects devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions listed?
(A) 9th Schedule
(B) 10th Schedule
(C) 11th Schedule
(D) 12th Schedule

3. Which of the following best defines the 'Gram Sabha'?
(A) An executive committee consisting of all elected ward members of the village
(B) An advisory council of village elders appointed by the Block Development Officer
(C) A general body comprising all registered voters within a Gram Panchayat area
(D) An executive wing responsible for administration at the Zila Parishad level

4. Which of the following statements regarding the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is incorrect?
(A) It guarantees 100 days of manual wage employment in a financial year to an eligible rural household.
(B) The work is to be provided to adult members who volunteer to do unskilled manual labor projects.
(C) It functions as a primary government programme aimed at rural poverty alleviation across states.
(D) It is implemented solely by private corporate contractors without any Panchayat involvement.

5. Identify the correct pair regarding rural infrastructure schemes and their primary focus.
(A) Swachh Bharat Mission — Rural Household Electrification Schemes
(B) Jal Jeevan Mission — Affordable Housing for Rural Households
(C) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana — Rural Road Connectivity
(D) Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana — Rural Sanitation Work

6. In the context of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), what does the term 'ODF' stand for?
(A) Open Drain Free
(B) Open Defecation Free
(C) Overall Development Fund
(D) Organized Development Framework

7. The primary purpose of the Finance Commission grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions is to:
(A) Pay salaries and operational expenses of all state government administrative employees
(B) Fund defense infrastructure and central military operational activities in the state
(C) Provide low-interest credit loans to large private corporate businesses in rural areas
(D) Support Panchayats financially to carry out basic local development works

8. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the 29 subjects listed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Fire services
(B) Agriculture and agricultural extension
(C) Drinking water
(D) Rural housing

9. What is the primary coordinating role of the Zila Parishad in rural development?
(A) To directly assess and collect annual income tax from all individual village residents
(B) To officialize appointments and constitutional

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the district level. Its main function involves consolidating, reviewing, and integrating the individual developmental plans formulated by various Panchayat Samitis across the district. This ensures balanced regional growth, proper resource allocation, and cohesive administrative coordination across all rural blocks.

10. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
In the Indian Panchayati Raj framework, Gram Sabha consists of all registered village electors. Gram Panchayat functions as the primary executive body at the village tier. Panchayat Samiti serves as the intermediate implementing agency across the block level, while Zila Parishad performs overall coordination, supervision, and plan consolidation across the entire district jurisdiction.

11. (D) e-Gram Swaraj
The e-Gram Swaraj portal was launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj as part of Digital India initiatives. It serves as a simplified work-based accounting application that brings enhanced transparency, decentralized planning, online tracking, and accountability to Panchayati Raj Institutions. It allows citizens and administrators to monitor village expenditure and project completion.

12. (C) 50%
Although the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandated a minimum reservation of 33% seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions, Rajasthan enhanced this quota to 50%. This progressive state amendment ensures equal gender representation among elected leadership roles across Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zila Parishads, substantially boosting women's political empowerment locally.

13. (C) An evaluation of works and expenditure by the Gram Sabha to ensure transparency
Social Audit is a participatory democratic process wherein the beneficiaries and citizens of a Gram Sabha systematically review, verify, and evaluate government development works and official expenditures. It allows community members to examine public records, verify project quality on-site, reduce corruption, and ensure absolute long-term institutional transparency in local public fund allocation.

14. (D) They promote micro-savings, peer lending, and economic empowerment among rural women.
Self-Help Groups are small voluntary associations of rural individuals, predominantly women, who pool their small savings regularly to provide low-interest loans to members. By fostering mutual support, financial literacy, and entrepreneurial ventures, these informal groups play a crucial role in promoting rural micro-credit systems, reducing poverty, and advancing female socio-economic empowerment.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Decentralized planning relies on bottom-up development where decisions originate directly from local communities. The Gram Sabha serves as the primary democratic forum enabling all adult voters residing in a village to voice needs, prioritize assets, and approve plans. Because it guarantees direct popular participation, it forms the true foundation of bottom-up decentralized planning.

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16. (B) Ensuring a functional tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household
The central target of the Jal Jeevan Mission is to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household across India. Launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, this mission aims to deliver safe, adequate, and reliable drinking water at a service level of 55 liters per capita per day regularly.

17. (B) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
The National Rural Livelihoods Mission, also known as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-NRLM, aims to alleviate rural poverty by mobilizing poor households into self-managed Self-Help Groups and federated institutions. Implemented in close coordination with Panchayati Raj Institutions, it improves micro-credit availability, skill development, and diverse sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural households across diverse communities.

18. (A) Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPDP expands to Gram Panchayat Development Plan. It is an annual comprehensive development plan mandated for every Gram Panchayat to ensure economic growth and social justice within its territorial jurisdiction. Formulated through participatory processes involving citizens, local stakeholders, and the Gram Sabha, it

18. What does 'GPDP' stand for in the context of rural development planning?
(A) Gram Panchayat Development Plan
(B) Gross Panchayat Domestic Product
(C) Gram Public Distribution Plan
(D) General Poverty Decline Programme

19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
(A) It involves systematically identifying and prioritizing key infrastructural and social needs of the village.
(B) The Gram Sabha plays an indispensable constitutional role in reviewing and formally approving the final GPDP.
(C) It is formulated in isolation by central authorities and imposed directly on villages.
(D) It encompasses functional subjects transferred to Panchayats under the 11th Schedule of the Constitution.

20. Consider the following statements regarding the PESA Act, 1996:
I. It was enacted to extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution to Scheduled Areas.
II. It empowers the Gram Sabha to protect the cultural identity and traditions of tribal communities.
III. Rajasthan is not covered under the provisions of the PESA Act.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and II only

21. What is the full form of the PESA Act?
(A) Panchayats (Expansion to the Sovereign State Areas) Act
(B) Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Social Action Act
(C) Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
(D) Public Empowerment and Sanitation Action Act

22. Which nodal institute is primarily responsible for the capacity building and training of Panchayati Raj representatives and rural development officials in Rajasthan?
(A) Indian Institute of Technology and Advanced Research (IIT)
(B) State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)
(C) Reserve Bank of India Regional Training Centre (RBI)
(D) Central Board of Secondary Education Services (CBSE)

23. Identify the incorrect pair regarding rural infrastructure.
(A) PMGSY — Infrastructure and All-Weather Rural Roads Construction
(B) Swachh Bharat Mission — Comprehensive Sanitation and Hygiene
(C) e-Gram Swaraj — Digital Governance and Village Financial Tracking
(D) Jal Jeevan Mission — Rural Electrification

24. What is the primary role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?
(A) Identifying rural road routes and monitoring project progress
(B) Manufacturing commercial transportation vehicles driven on designated rural roads
(C) Funding the scheme entirely through the collection of local municipal property taxes
(D) Regulating traffic movement and setting speed limits for interstate national highways

25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Rural Development Schemes)
P. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
Q. Jal Jeevan Mission
R. PMGSY
S. NRLM
List II: (Primary Focus Area)
1. ODF and Solid/Liquid Waste Management
2. Tap water to every rural household
3. Rural road connectivity
4. Self-Help Groups and Livelihood
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

26. Which of the following is a direct outcome of empowering rural women through Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Greater focus on local health, education, and water supply issues
(B) A rapid and significant overall decrease in the state rural literacy rate
(C) Complete constitutional abolition and permanent dissolution of the Gram Sabha

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oaths for the Chief Minister of the state
(C) To consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayat Samitis in the district
(D) To verify documentation and issue official passports directly to all rural citizens

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

List I: (Panchayati Raj Tiers/Bodies)
P. Gram Sabha
Q. Gram Panchayat
R. Panchayat Samiti
S. Zila Parishad

List II: (Their Nature/Role)
1. General body of all registered village voters
2. Executive body at the village level
3. Intermediate implementing agency at the block level
4. Coordinating and supervisory body at the district level

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

11. Which portal was launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to promote digital governance and transparency at the Panchayat level?
(A) e-Kisan Portal
(B) e-Bhoomi India
(C) e-Rural Development
(D) e-Gram Swaraj

12. In the context of women's empowerment, what percentage of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions are reserved for women in Rajasthan?
(A) 25%
(B) 33%
(C) 50%
(D) 75%

13. Which of the following defines 'Social Audit' at the Panchayat level?
(A) A formal financial audit conducted exclusively by chartered accountants appointed by the Central Government
(B) An annual financial audit and performance review executed directly by World Bank officers for village schemes
(C) An evaluation of works and expenditure by the Gram Sabha to ensure transparency
(D) A mandatory government audit reviewing personal private bank accounts of individual rural citizens

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14. Which statement is correct regarding Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in rural development?
(A) They are associations established exclusively by wealthy agricultural landlords to purchase heavy farm machinery.
(B) They are unauthorized administrative entities strictly prohibited and banned by the Ministry of Rural Development.
(C) They operate as public revenue collection agencies designated solely to gather property taxes for state governments.
(D) They promote micro-savings, peer lending, and economic empowerment among rural women.

15. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gram Sabha forms the foundation of decentralized planning in rural areas.
Reason (R): It provides a platform for all adult voters of the village to directly participate in decision-making and planning.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. What is the main target of the Jal Jeevan Mission in rural areas?
(A) Providing completely subsidized solar power and free electricity to all agricultural farms
(B) Ensuring a functional tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household
(C) Constructing large water reservoirs and major hydroelectric dams in every block
(D) Drilling high-capacity deep borewells exclusively for commercial industrial use

17. Which of the following is a major scheme managed by Panchayati Raj institutions that focuses on rural poverty alleviation by organizing the poor into self-help groups?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
(B) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
(C) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
(D) Make in India Flagship Programme

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. How are wages typically paid to beneficiaries under the MNREGA scheme to ensure transparency?
(A) By handing over physical currency notes directly to workers through the local village Sarpanch
(B) By distributing monthly physical rations and food grains in place of financial monetary payments
(C) Through individual bank cheques issued directly by central government ministries in New Delhi
(D) Through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into bank or post office accounts

37. What is a major contribution of Panchayati Raj Institutions to rural poverty alleviation programmes?
(A) Raising and collecting high rates of local municipal property taxes from all rural residents
(B) Facilitating the organized relocation and migration of low-income rural families to urban slums
(C) Transparent selection of eligible beneficiaries through the Gram Sabha
(D) Declining to implement or execute state and central government rural development schemes

38. The Social Audit of development works at the Gram Panchayat level is primarily conducted by the:
(A) Block Development Officer
(B) Gram Sabha
(C) State Finance Minister
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)

39. What is a key benefit of the e-Gram Swaraj portal for citizens?
(A) It enables individual citizens to purchase private commercial and agricultural land online.
(B) It facilitates the installation of complimentary high-speed fiber internet in every village home.
(C) It operates as a public government e-commerce portal for buying local village handicraft goods.
(D) It enables tracking of Panchayat finances, accounting, and work progress.

40. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Panchayat Samiti:
I. It functions as an intermediate tier between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.
II. The Block Development Officer is the chief administrative officer at this level.
III. It does not play any role in supervising rural development schemes in its jurisdiction.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

41. Who constitutes the State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The Chief Minister of the State
(C) The Governor of the State
(D) The Sarpanch of the largest village

42. Capacity building and training programs under schemes like Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) primarily target:
(A) Elected Panchayati Raj representatives and rural functionaries
(B) Elected municipal corporators and administrative personnel working in major urban cities
(C) Corporate executives and full-time employees of private multinational companies
(D) High school students and faculty members studying in state capital institutions

43. Which of the following is an example of the coordination between Panchayati Raj and agricultural development?
(A) Operating large industrial steel manufacturing plants and heavy machinery units in rural blocks
(B) Managing and executing international trade and agricultural commodity exports directly from villages
(C) Conducting specialized flight training programs and aviation certification for commercial pilots

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(D) Transfer of fertile agricultural land holdings to large corporate entities

27. Find the odd one out regarding the typical functions of a State Finance Commission.
(A) Recommending the distribution of taxes between the State and Panchayats
(B) Determining the taxes, duties, and tolls that may be assigned to Panchayats
(C) Recommending grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the State's Consolidated Fund
(D) Appointing the Block Development Officer (BDO) for a Panchayat Samiti

28. How many total functional items or subjects were devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions under the 11th Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) 18
(B) 21
(C) 25
(D) 29

29. What is a key role of the Gram Panchayat under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)?
(A) Planning and constructing major regional international airports near rural villages
(B) Distributing high-horsepower heavy commercial tractors to large landholding farmers
(C) Encouraging household toilet construction and monitoring ODF status
(D) Directly managing and allocating the state government's entire central sanitation budget

30. Arrange the following steps of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) formulation in the correct sequential order:
1. Environment generation and community mobilization
2. Needs assessment and situation analysis
3. Projectization and plan document preparation
4. Final approval of the plan by the Gram Sabha

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

31. Under Article 243ZD of the Constitution, which committee is constituted to consolidate the plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in a district?
(A) District Planning Committee (DPC)
(B) State Economic Development Council
(C) Zila Rural Infrastructure Development Committee
(D) National Level Central Planning Commission

32. What is the core concept of 'decentralized planning' in rural development?
(A) Planning is executed exclusively by central government officials functioning in the national capital.
(B) Planning initiates at the grassroots level with local citizen participation before moving upwards.
(C) Planning responsibilities are transferred entirely to non-governmental private international agencies.
(D) The State Governor formulates and approves all local development plans without consulting rural bodies.

33. In the context of rural development, what does CSS stand for when referring to schemes implemented by states?
(A) Central Social Services
(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes
(C) Community Support Structures
(D) Coordinated State Systems

34. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, which local body is primarily responsible for planning, operating, and maintaining village water supply infrastructure?
(A) Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)
(B) Central Ground Water Resource Planning Board
(C) State Human Rights and Social Welfare Commission
(D) District Level Judicial Magistrate Court Authority

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35. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Most Panchayati Raj Institutions in India face significant challenges in achieving financial self-sufficiency.
Reason (R): They generate abundant own-source revenue through high local taxes and do not depend on state government grants.

(B) Zila Pramukh / Elected District Chairperson
(C) Chief Medical Officer / District Health Officer
(D) Village Development Officer (VDO)

53. The 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' campaign is associated with the preparation of which of the following?
(A) The Annual Union Budget presented in Parliament
(B) The National Smart City Infrastructure Mission Plan
(C) The Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
(D) The Comprehensive National Education Policy Framework

54. Identify the odd one out regarding the sources of funds for Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(A) Statutory development grants allocated by the Central Finance Commission
(B) Corporate Income Tax collected directly by the Panchayat
(C) Financial allocation grants recommended by the State Finance Commission
(D) Local Own Source Revenue generated from village fairs, weekly markets, and user fees

55. The Jal Jeevan Mission targets the provision of safe drinking water to rural households by which target year?
(A) 2022
(B) 2024
(C) 2030
(D) 2050

56. What is the major focus of Phase-II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)?
(A) Achieving ODF Plus status with waste management
(B) Transitioning rural populations permanently into modern municipal urban sanitation systems
(C) Providing completely free solar power and electrical connections to all public toilets
(D) Constructing community sanitary complexes while discontinuing individual household toilets

57. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) focuses heavily on building which type of infrastructure?
(A) Four-lane high-speed national expressways connecting major industrial cities
(B) Underground metro train rail lines operating across rural development blocks
(C) All-weather roads connecting rural habitations
(D) Strategic international border roads constructed for military transportation

58. Under MNREGA, what is the minimum number of days of guaranteed wage employment provided to a rural household in a financial year?
(A) 50 days
(B) 100 days
(C) 200 days
(D) 365 days

59. Which state was the first in India to inaugurate the modern Panchayati Raj system on October 2, 1959?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan

60. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of MNREGA:
I. Gram Panchayats are responsible for registering households and issuing job cards.
II. The Gram Sabha is responsible for conducting the social audit of MNREGA works.
III. The scheme guarantees 300 days of wage employment for all individuals in India.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) II only
(D) I and II only

61. Which Constitutional article mandates the establishment of a State Finance Commission every five years?
(A) Article 243-A
(B) Article 243-D
(C) Article 243-I
(D) Article 243-K

62. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions, came into force in which year?
(A) 1947
(B) 1959
(C) 1993
(D) 2005

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63. At which tier of the Panchayati Raj system is the bulk of the rural development scheme implementation typically executed and monitored at the block level?
(A) Panchayat Samiti
(B) Gram Sabha
(C) Zila Parishad
(D) State Planning Commission

64. The institution of Gram Sabha is best viewed as a platform for:
(A) Representative Parliamentary democracy
(B) Direct democracy at the village level
(C) Centralized administrative governance
(D) Judicial trials of major penal crimes

65. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The adoption of e-Panchayat initiatives like e-Gram Swaraj has increased transparency in rural governance.
Reason (R): Digital governance portals allow public monitoring of the physical and financial progress of rural projects online.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Which institution functions to advise the state government on all matters relating to the development activities of the Panchayat Samitis within a district?
(A) Zila Parishad
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) High Court
(D) Election Commission

67. Social Audit at the Panchayat level primarily helps in checking:
(A) Personal religious beliefs and cultural practices of individual villagers
(B) Academic syllabus and curriculum taught in government primary schools
(C) Corruption and misuse of public development funds
(D) Diplomatic decisions and foreign policy matters of the Central Government

68. The active participation and empowerment of women in Panchayati Raj institutions is often seen to lead to:
(A) Complete halt and total stop in local infrastructural development projects
(B) Immediate administrative removal of male members from village council posts
(C) Significant decrease and postponement of regular Gram Sabha public meetings
(D) Greater priority to drinking water, sanitation, and child health

69. Which historic committee recommended the establishment of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India?
(A) Swaran Singh Parliamentary Committee
(B) Kothari Education Commission
(C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(D) Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations

70. The main goal of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is to:
(A) Distribute complimentary modern high-end smartphones to all rural youth across states
(B) Reduce poverty by building sustainable grassroots institutions like SHGs
(C) Establish large-scale heavy industrial manufacturing plants in every village block
(D) Transfer management and privatize all government primary schools in rural areas

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To ensure holistic social, economic, and political development of rural people
Rural development encompasses a comprehensive strategy designed to transform the economic and social life of the rural population. Rather than focusing solely on urban migration or isolated industrial growth, its primary objective is to facilitate holistic social, economic, and political progress for inhabitants. This multidimensional growth improves living standards, infrastructure, and empowerment across communities.

2. (C) 11th Schedule
The 11th Schedule was added to the Constitution of India by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. It contains a specific list of 29 functional matters and developmental subjects devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions. This Constitutional provision empowers local rural self-governments to plan and execute socio-economic programs directly suited to local community needs.

3. (C) A general body comprising all registered voters within a Gram Panchayat area
A Gram Sabha is the foundational institution of participatory democracy at the village level under Article 243A of the Constitution. It functions as a general assembly comprising every citizen registered in the electoral rolls of the designated Gram Panchayat area. This body reviews local governance, deliberates on developmental plans, and monitors execution directly.

4. (D) It is implemented solely by private corporate contractors without any Panchayat involvement.
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act strictly prohibits the involvement of private corporate contractors in executing works to ensure direct benefit transfer and prevent exploitation. Instead, Panchayati Raj Institutions are centrally mandated to plan, implement, and monitor all projects. Gram Panchayats handle registration, issue job cards, and manage execution with local community participation.

5. (C) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana — Rural Road Connectivity
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a major flagship infrastructure scheme initiated to provide all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected rural habitations. Enhancing rural transportation links facilitates market access, healthcare reach, and educational opportunities. Other schemes serve distinct purposes, such as Swachh Bharat for sanitation and Jal Jeevan for piped tap water access.

6. (B) Open Defecation Free
Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), ODF stands for Open Defecation Free. A area or community is declared ODF when no visible feces are found exposed in the environment and every household has access to and uses safe sanitation facilities. Achieving ODF status represents a critical public health milestone in rural sanitation programs.

7. (D) Support Panchayats financially to carry out basic local development works
Finance Commission grants allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions provide crucial untied and tied financial support directly to local self-governments. These funds enable rural local bodies to deliver essential public services, repair local infrastructure, manage sanitation, and execute grassroots community development works. They bridge fiscal gaps, ensuring Panchayats maintain financial capacity for local governance.

8. (A) Fire services
Fire services represent a urban municipal subject enumerated under item 3 of the 12th Schedule of the Constitution, which pertains specifically to urban local bodies. In contrast, subjects such as agriculture extension, drinking water provision, and rural housing are constitutional matters devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions under the 29 subjects of the 11th Schedule.

9. (C) To consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayat Samitis in the district
The Zila Parishad acts as the apex tier of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system at

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(D) Distributing seeds, fertilizers, and managing local Custom Hiring Centres for machinery

44. What is the main role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in rural development?
(A) Assessing and collecting national income tax from all rural agricultural households
(B) Empowering the poor through collective savings and livelihoods
(C) Replacing and performing the duties of the official State Police force in local villages
(D) Designing, funding, and constructing multi-lane national highways across state borders

45. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order of Panchayati Raj Institutions from the village level to the district level?
(A) Gram Sabha → Panchayat Samiti → Zila Parishad
(B) Zila Parishad → Panchayat Samiti → Gram Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat → Panchayat Samiti → Zila Parishad
(D) Panchayat Samiti → Gram Panchayat → Zila Parishad

46. A primary objective of the PESA Act in tribal areas is to:
(A) Facilitate the systematic relocation of tribal populations into expanding modern industrial cities
(B) Merge designated tribal rural territories directly into neighboring urban municipal corporations
(C) Centralize authority over all local natural forest resources exclusively under the Union Government
(D) Ensure self-governance through Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas

47. Which of the following is a major reason for the financial self-sufficiency challenges faced by Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) Inability to raise adequate Own Source Revenue (OSR) from local taxes
(B) Massive over-collection of local taxes and user fees leading to a substantial unexpected annual budget surplus
(C) Receiving excessive and unmanageable direct international development funding grants from the World Bank
(D) Being strictly prohibited by national banking regulations from establishing or maintaining official bank accounts

48. When implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Ministry of Rural Development, what is generally expected of the State Government?
(A) To reject all central government financial allocations and rely strictly on domestic state revenues
(B) To provide a matching state share of funds as per scheme guidelines
(C) To rebrand the scheme completely and transfer administrative implementation credit to private local NGOs
(D) To alter scheme objectives and implement development activities exclusively within urban municipal areas

49. In Rajasthan, what is the elected head of the Zila Parishad commonly called?
(A) Sarpanch
(B) Zila Pramukh
(C) Pradhan
(D) District Collector

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 243D
Q. Article 243G
R. Article 243I
S. Article 243K
List II: (Provisions related to Panchayats)
1. Constitution of State Finance Commission
2. Reservation of seats
3. State Election Commission
4. Powers, authority and responsibilities
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

51. Who is typically the Chief Executive Officer at the Panchayat Samiti level in Rajasthan?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) / Administrative Magistrate
(B) District Superintendent of Police (SP) / Police Inspector
(C) Block Development Officer (BDO) / Vikas Adhikari
(D) Village Development Officer (VDO) / Gram Vikas Adhikari

52. Who is the administrative official working at the Gram Panchayat level in Rajasthan?
(A) District Collector and District Magistrate

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utilizes resources from devolved grants and developmental schemes effectively.

19. (C) It is formulated in isolation by central authorities and imposed directly on villages.
The Gram Panchayat Development Plan is fundamentally built on decentralized, bottom-up planning principles rather than top-down central imposition. It requires active local decision-making, direct citizen engagement, and formal approval by the Gram Sabha. Central or state authorities facilitate funding and guidelines but do not isolate or directly impose plans on Panchayats.

20. (D) I and II only
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 extends Part IX of the Constitution to Fifth Schedule areas, empowering Gram Sabhas to protect tribal culture and resources. Rajasthan contains designated Fifth Schedule tribal areas where PESA is fully operational; thus, claiming Rajasthan is not covered is incorrect.

21. (C) Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
PESA stands for the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, enacted by Parliament in 1996. It was created to extend the decentralized local governance model of Part IX of the Indian Constitution to Fifth Schedule areas, safeguarding traditional customary laws, community resources, and self-governance rights of indigenous tribal populations.

22. (B) State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)
The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) serves as the primary apex institute in Rajasthan dedicated to training and capacity building for rural governance. It designs structured training modules, conducts orientation programs, and enhances institutional competencies for elected Panchayati Raj representatives, rural administrators, and field officials involved in executing developmental schemes.

23. (D) Jal Jeevan Mission — Rural Electrification
The Jal Jeevan Mission focuses strictly on providing clean drinking water through functional household tap connections, whereas rural electrification falls under initiatives like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme. Matching Jal Jeevan Mission with rural electrification is incorrect, as its primary core mandates pertain exclusively to local water security.

24. (A) Identifying rural road routes and monitoring project progress
Panchayati Raj Institutions act as pivotal planning and monitoring partners under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. District and intermediate Panchayats assist in identifying unconnected core network routes, prioritizing local road links, and reviewing construction quality. Their localized involvement ensures that rural infrastructure alignment reflects actual local community connectivity priorities and public needs accurately.

25. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) focuses on sustaining open defecation free status and solid/liquid waste management. Jal Jeevan Mission targets providing functional household tap water connections. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana handles all-weather rural road connectivity, while National Rural Livelihoods Mission concentrates on organizing households into Self-Help Groups to foster sustainable livelihoods.

26. (A) Greater focus on local health, education, and water supply issues
Empowering women through mandatory constitutional reservations in Panchayati Raj Institutions directly shapes governance priorities at the local grassroots level. Research demonstrates that elected female representatives consistently emphasize critical human development needs, prioritizing safe drinking water infrastructure, primary healthcare services, childhood education, and household sanitation improvements across diverse rural village community jurisdictions.

27. (D) Appointing the Block Development Officer (BDO) for a Panchayat Samiti
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body formed under Article 243I to review financial resources and recommend tax devolution, duties, and grants-in-aid to Panchayats. Appointing administrative personnel like the Block Development Officer is an executive administrative function carried out by state civil services and government departments, not by the State Finance Commission.

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(D) Khetri, Jhunjhunu

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Industry)

P. Cement
Q. Glass
R. Salt
S. Textile

List II: (Major Centre in Rajasthan)

1. Bhilwara
2. Deedwana
3. Dholpur
4. Lakheri

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

12. The Hi-Tech Precision Glass Factory, known for manufacturing laboratory glassware, is located in which district?
(A) Bharatpur
(B) Dholpur
(C) Jaipur
(D) Alwar

13. A major float glass manufacturing plant by the multinational company Saint-Gobain is established at which industrial area in Rajasthan?
(A) Bhiwadi
(B) Sitapura
(C) Boranada
(D) Neemrana

14. Where is the headquarters of Hindustan Zinc Limited located in Rajasthan?
(A) Chittorgarh
(B) Rajsamand
(C) Udaipur
(D) Bhilwara

15. Which of the following represents the correct decreasing order of districts in Rajasthan based on their estimated cement production capacity?
(A) Bundi - Sirohi - Chittorgarh
(B) Sirohi - Bundi - Chittorgarh
(C) Chittorgarh - Bundi - Sirohi
(D) Chittorgarh - Sirohi - Bundi

16. In which year was the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) established as an independent entity?
(A) 1955
(B) 1969
(C) 1980
(D) 1991

17. What is the primary function of RIICO in the state of Rajasthan?
(A) To provide agricultural development loans to small and marginal farmers
(B) To develop industrial areas and provide financial assistance to industries
(C) To regulate and monitor primary and secondary educational syllabus of the state
(D) To manage, conserve and protect state forest resources and wildlife habitats

18. Mahindra World City, a prominent Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Rajasthan, is located near which city?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Kota
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jaipur

19. The Sitapura Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Rajasthan is primarily famous for which of the following industries?
(A) Gems and Jewellery
(B) Heavy Machinery
(C) Petrochemicals
(D) Automobile Manufacturing

20. Arrange the establishment of the following industrial institutions in Rajasthan in chronological order:

I. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RAJSICO)
II. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
III. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
IV. Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

21. Approximately what percentage of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) passes through the state of Rajasthan?
(A) 15 percent
(B) 25 percent
(C) 39 percent
(D) 55 percent

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37. (C) Transparent selection of eligible beneficiaries through the Gram Sabha
Panchayati Raj Institutions play a key role in poverty alleviation by conducting open beneficiary identification sessions through the Gram Sabha. Selecting eligible low-income households publicly prevents targeting errors, excludes non-entitled individuals, and ensures that benefits from social welfare and rural housing schemes reach genuine target rural populations transparently and equitably.

38. (B) Gram Sabha
The Gram Sabha is legally empowered as the primary authority to conduct social audits of development projects at the village level. During social audit meetings, all public records, expenditure details, muster rolls, and physical asset verifications are openly discussed and reviewed by village residents to uphold transparency and local administrative integrity.

39. (D) It enables tracking of Panchayat finances, accounting, and work progress.
The e-Gram Swaraj platform serves as a digital portal providing public access to Panchayat information. Citizens can monitor financial allocations, examine planned expenditure, review approved Gram Panchayat Development Plans, and track real-time physical progress of village projects, thereby enhancing public oversight and promoting institutional transparency across local rural governance systems effectively and completely.

40. (A) I and II only
In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system, the Panchayat Samiti acts as the intermediate administrative tier between Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishad. Headed administratively by the Block Development Officer, it plays a vital role in supervising, executing, and coordinating rural development schemes within its block jurisdiction, making statement III factually incorrect.

41. (C) The Governor of the State
Under Article 243I of the Constitution, the Governor of a State is mandated to constitute a State Finance Commission at the expiration of every five years. The commission reviews the financial health of local self-governments and makes recommendations regarding revenue distribution between the state government and Panchayati Raj Institutions across the state.

42. (A) Elected Panchayati Raj representatives and rural functionaries
The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is designed to strengthen local self-governance. It focuses on capacity building, leadership training, and technical orientation for elected Panchayati Raj representatives and rural administrative functionaries. This enables them to deliver sustainable development goals, handle decentralized planning effectively, and manage local public finances efficiently across rural areas.

43. (D) Distributing seeds, fertilizers, and managing local Custom Hiring Centres for machinery
Panchayati Raj Institutions coordinate closely with agricultural extension programs at the grassroots level. They assist in distributing high-quality seeds, subsidised fertilizers, and farming inputs. Furthermore, managing Custom Hiring Centres through Panchayats gives small and marginal farmers affordable access to modern agricultural machinery, enhancing local rural crop productivity significantly across villages.

44. (B) Empowering the poor through collective savings and livelihoods
Self-Help Groups serve as micro-level financial and social institutions that encourage regular voluntary savings, financial discipline, and mutual assistance among low-income rural households. By facilitating access to formal credit and supporting income-generating livelihood activities, SHGs build community resilience, foster entrepreneurship, and promote long-term socio-economic empowerment among rural women across grassroots communities.

45. (C) Gram Panchayat → Panchayat Samiti → Zila Parishad
The standard three-tier structural hierarchy of Panchayati Raj Institutions established under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act ascends progressively from the grassroots level to the district level. Gram Panchayat operates at the village level, Panchayat Samiti functions at the intermediate block level, and Zila Parishad serves as the top governance tier at the district level.

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33. What is the primary objective of hosting investment summits like 'Invest Rajasthan'?
(A) To promote tourism at historical monuments, forts, and cultural heritage sites
(B) To attract domestic and foreign investment for state industrial development
(C) To showcase and export the agricultural produce and crops of the state
(D) To regulate and enforce the general educational policies of state schools

34. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Industrial Park)
P. Agro Food Park
Q. Japanese Investment Zone
R. Cyber Park
S. Stone Park
List II: (Location in Rajasthan)
1. Neemrana
2. Kota
3. Dholpur
4. Jodhpur
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

35. Which district in Rajasthan has the highest number of RIICO industrial areas?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Barmer
(D) Pratapgarh

36. A dedicated 'Japanese Industrial Zone' has been established by RIICO at which of the following places?
(A) Sitapura, Jaipur
(B) Boranada, Jodhpur
(C) Neemrana, Alwar
(D) Balotra, Barmer

37. What is the current status of Rajasthan in terms of installed solar energy capacity among all Indian states?
(A) First
(B) Fifth
(C) Tenth
(D) Fifteenth

38. The Bhadla Solar Park, one of the largest solar parks in the world, is situated in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Bikaner
(C) Barmer
(D) Jodhpur

39. The solar energy equipment manufacturing industry primarily produces which of the following core components?
(A) Large-scale wind turbines and aerodynamic rotor blades
(B) Photovoltaic (PV) modules and solar cells
(C) High-capacity diesel generators and backup engines
(D) Anaerobic biogas digesters and organic waste plants

40. In India, the Minimum Wages Act, which is crucial for industrial labour welfare, was enacted in which year?
(A) 1926
(B) 1948
(C) 1972
(D) 1991

41. The 'Shramik Kalyan Card' in Rajasthan is primarily aimed at providing benefits to which group of people?
(A) Permanent government gazetted officers and civil servants
(B) Large scale industry owners and corporate executives
(C) Foreign investors and multinational company heads
(D) Registered unorganised sector and construction workers

42. In which year was the 'Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act' passed to facilitate speedy industrial approvals?
(A) 1995
(B) 2005
(C) 2011
(D) 2020

43. What is the main advantage of the Single Window Clearance System in industrial development?
(A) It provides a unified single retail market window for selling finished consumer goods.
(B) It provides all required government industrial clearances through one portal.
(C) It ensures that an industrial enterprise can only manufacture one single product line.
(D) It limits foreign direct investment in the state to a single specific country.

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connections to every rural household in India by 2024. The initiative prioritizes sustainable water source management, infrastructure creation, and decentralized management by local village water and sanitation sub-committees effectively.

56. (A) Achieving ODF Plus status with waste management
Phase-II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) focuses on achieving ODF Plus status across rural India. Beyond maintaining 100% open defecation free behaviors, this phase emphasizes solid and liquid waste management, biodegradable waste processing, plastic waste management, and greywater treatment to ensure comprehensive cleanliness and hygiene across all rural villages nationwide.

57. (C) All-weather roads connecting rural habitations
Launched in December 2000, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a nationwide infrastructure initiative aimed at providing single all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected rural habitations. Constructing durable rural roads ensures unhindered year-round access to agricultural markets, educational institutions, healthcare centers, and essential social services across remote rural regions nationwide.

58. (B) 100 days
Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, every eligible rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work is legally guaranteed at least 100 days of wage employment per financial year. This statutory right provides livelihood security and acts as a financial safety net against rural underemployment.

59. (D) Rajasthan
Modern democratic decentralization via the three-tier Panchayati Raj system was first inaugurated in India at Nagaur district in Rajasthan on October 2, 1959, by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. This milestone followed the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, marking Rajasthan as the pioneer state in establishing grassroots democratic governance systems.

60. (B) III only
Under MNREGA provisions, Gram Panchayats handle registration and job cards, while the Gram Sabha conducts mandatory social audits. However, the Act guarantees a statutory minimum of 100 days of wage employment per household, not 300 days for all individuals. Therefore, statement III is factually incorrect regarding the legal scheme framework guidelines.

61. (C) Article 243-I
Article 243I of the Constitution mandates that the Governor of a State shall, at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a State Finance Commission. The commission reviews the financial position of Panchayats and recommends principles governing revenue distribution, taxes, duties, and grants-in-aid to strengthen local financial self-reliance across rural villages.

62. (C) 1993
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed by Parliament in December 1992 and officially came into force on April 24, 1993. This historic legislation accorded constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions, establishing a uniform three-tier system, mandatory regular elections, seat reservations, and devolved functional subjects across all states in India effectively.

63. (A) Panchayat Samiti
The Panchayat Samiti serves as the intermediate tier operating at the block level, functioning as the primary administrative engine for executing rural development schemes. It coordinates projects among Gram Panchayats, monitors physical progress, allocates technical support, and manages scheme implementation through the Block Development Officer and specialized extension official teams effectively.

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64. (B) Direct democracy at the village level
Unlike legislative assemblies or parliament where citizens participate via elected representatives, the Gram Sabha functions as a pure platform for direct democracy. Every adult citizen registered in the village electoral roll has the right to attend meetings, directly deliberate on local development issues, approve budgets, and hold elected local representatives accountable.

46. (D) Ensure self-governance through Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 protects the traditional autonomy of tribal communities in Fifth Schedule areas. It empowers the Gram Sabha as a core self-governing body, granting explicit authority over local customary rights, community resources, minor forest produce, and resolution of local tribal disputes effectively.

47. (A) Inability to raise adequate Own Source Revenue (OSR) from local taxes
Panchayati Raj Institutions routinely encounter financial vulnerability due to low internal resource mobilization. Most Gram Panchayats hesitate or lack administrative machinery to levy and collect property taxes, user charges, or local fees. Consequently, their Own Source Revenue remains minimal, forcing heavy reliance on fiscal transfers from state and central government grants.

48. (B) To provide a matching state share of funds as per scheme guidelines
Centrally Sponsored Schemes operating in rural development rely on cooperative fiscal federalism. The Central Government provides a designated proportion of scheme funds, while the State Government is required to contribute a matching state financial share, commonly structured under ratios like 60:40 or 90:10, to execute developmental programs in its regional jurisdiction.

49. (B) Zila Pramukh
In the state of Rajasthan, the elected political head of the Zila Parishad is officially designated as the Zila Pramukh. Elected by the members of the Zila Parishad, the Zila Pramukh presides over district council meetings, supervises rural developmental activities, and leads local policy coordination across all Panchayat Samitis within the district.

50. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Under Part IX of the Constitution, Article 243D provides for reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and women. Article 243G defines the powers, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats. Article 243I mandates the creation of the State Finance Commission, while Article 243K mandates the State Election Commission to conduct local elections.

51. (C) Block Development Officer (BDO) / Vikas Adhikari
In Rajasthan, the Block Development Officer, officially termed Vikas Adhikari, functions as the chief executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti. Belonging to state administrative or rural development services, this administrative officer executes decisions made by the elected block body, coordinates development schemes, and manages administrative functions across all Gram Panchayats within the block.

52. (D) Village Development Officer (VDO)
In Rajasthan, the Village Development Officer (Gram Vikas Adhikari) serves as the primary non-elected administrative official stationed at the Gram Panchayat level. The official maintains official records, assists the Sarpanch in governance, coordinates scheme implementations, logs development activities, and maintains financial accounts and register documentation for the local village governance body.

53. (C) The Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
The 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' campaign, also known as the People's Plan Campaign, is rolled out across India to facilitate the structured preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans. It brings together community members, elected representatives, and frontline departmental officers to conduct participatory planning and allocate resources effectively for local development goals.

54. (B) Corporate Income Tax collected directly by the Panchayat
Corporate Income Tax is a direct central tax levied and collected exclusively by the Union Government under Entry 82 of the Union List. Panchayati Raj Institutions possess no legal authority to collect corporate income tax. Their revenue stems from Central Finance Commission grants, State Finance Commission allocations, and local Own Source Revenues like market fees.

55. (B) 2024
The Jal Jeevan Mission was launched in August 2019 by the Central Government with the specific target of providing clean tap water

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CHAPTER 35

Industrial Development and Small-Scale Cottage Industries

1. Where was the first cement factory established in Rajasthan in the year 1915?
(A) Nimbahera
(B) Lakheri
(C) Morak
(D) Beawar

2. In which year was the first Industrial Policy of Rajasthan announced?
(A) 1956
(B) 1978
(C) 1991
(D) 1998

3. Consider the following statements regarding the cement industry in Rajasthan:
I. The first cement factory in Rajasthan was set up at Lakheri.
II. Chittorgarh district has the highest concentration of cement plants in the state.
III. Rajasthan does not produce white cement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

4. Which city is famously known as the 'Manchester of Rajasthan' due to its flourishing textile industry?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Pali
(C) Bhilwara
(D) Kishangarh

5. The first cotton textile mill of Rajasthan, 'The Krishna Mills Ltd.', was established in 1889 at which place?
(A) Beawar
(B) Bhilwara
(C) Pali
(D) Bikaner

6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Bhilwara is widely known as the 'Textile City of Rajasthan'.
Reason (R): Bhilwara has the highest concentration of spinning and weaving textile units in the state.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. The high-quality marble used in the construction of the Taj Mahal was sourced from which place in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajsamand
(B) Makrana
(C) Kishangarh
(D) Banswara

8. Which district of Rajasthan is popularly known as the 'Granite City'?
(A) Sirohi
(B) Udaipur
(C) Jalore
(D) Barmer

9. Rajasthan State Chemical Works, a major public sector enterprise for chemical production, is located at which place?
(A) Sambhar
(B) Pachpadra
(C) Phalodi
(D) Deedwana

10. Where is the major fertilizer plant 'Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited' located in Rajasthan?
(A) Gadepan, Kota
(B) Kapasan, Chittorgarh
(C) Neemrana, Alwar

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28. (D) 29
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act added the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, listing precisely 29 functional items devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions. These subjects cover rural development, agriculture, health, education, drinking water, roads, housing, and social welfare, granting local bodies administrative scope to manage local developmental and socio-economic needs effectively.

29. (C) Encouraging household toilet construction and monitoring ODF status
Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Gram Panchayats serve as implementation drivers at the local village level. They are responsible for motivating rural households to build and use individual sanitary latrines, managing solid and liquid waste, maintaining public hygiene standards, and monitoring Open Defecation Free sustainability across all local resident village habitations effectively.

30. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Formulating a Gram Panchayat Development Plan follows a structured sequential methodology. It begins with environment generation and community mobilization to raise awareness. Next, a thorough situation analysis and needs assessment identify development gaps. Draft projects are then prepared into a formal plan document, which culminates in approval by the Gram Sabha.

31. (A) District Planning Committee (DPC)
Article 243ZD of the Constitution mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level in every state. The committee consolidates development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities across the district into a unified draft development plan, ensuring balanced urban-rural spatial planning, shared infrastructure development, and integrated resource management.

32. (B) Planning initiates at the grassroots level with local citizen participation before moving upwards
Decentralized planning, often termed bottom-up planning, shifts decision-making authority away from centralized administrative headquarters to local communities. It begins at the grassroots tier with active participation from villagers and Gram Sabhas. Local citizens identify priorities, assess immediate needs, and formulate localized development solutions, which are subsequently integrated into block and district plans.

33. (B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes
In public policy and rural development, CSS stands for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These are national development programs funded largely by the Central Government but executed directly by State Governments. Funding pattern guidelines usually involve a shared cost-ratio between central and state budgets, addressing key priority sectors like infrastructure, sanitation, and social protection.

34. (A) Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)
Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC), functioning as a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat, is mandated with localized implementation. It plans, designs, operates, and maintains in-village piped drinking water supply systems, ensuring community ownership, water quality monitoring, and long-term infrastructure sustainability across rural village areas.

35. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Panchayati Raj Institutions face chronic challenges in financial self-sufficiency because their own-source revenue remains low. Most local bodies generate limited funds from local taxes or fees and rely heavily on government grants. Therefore, claiming that Panchayats generate abundant revenue and operate independently without grants is factually false and misrepresents current financial realities.

36. (D) Through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into bank or post office accounts
To eliminate leakages, corruption, and middleman intervention in wage distribution, MNREGA mandated Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Wage payments are transferred directly into the individual bank or post office accounts of registered workers based on attendance logged in the National Mobile Monitoring System, ensuring complete financial transparency and procedural accountability throughout.

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22. Which of the following is identified as a major investment node under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in Rajasthan?
(A) Bikaner-Churu
(B) Jaisalmer-Barmer
(C) Udaipur-Dungarpur
(D) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana

23. The classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India is currently based on which criteria?
(A) Number of registered full-time employees and total power consumption
(B) Investment in plant and machinery and annual company turnover
(C) Total factory physical land area and total annual export volume
(D) Total operational age of the enterprise and its state location

24. In which year was the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act enacted by the Government of India?
(A) 1991
(B) 2000
(C) 2006
(D) 2014

25. Consider the following statements regarding cottage industries:
I. Cottage industries are generally run by family members on a small scale.
II. They require massive capital investment and heavy imported machinery.
III. They largely rely on locally available raw materials and traditional skills.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. The traditional cottage industry of 'Blue Pottery' is world-famous in which city of Rajasthan?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Bikaner
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jodhpur

27. In which year was the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board established?
(A) 1947
(B) 1955
(C) 1970
(D) 1991

28. Which state agency was established in 1995 to promote non-farm employment in rural areas of Rajasthan, such as leather, wool, and handloom sectors?
(A) RIICO
(B) RUDA
(C) RAJSICO
(D) RFC

29. The famous 'Kota Doria' is associated with which type of industry in Rajasthan?
(A) Handloom
(B) Pottery
(C) Leather crafting
(D) Gem cutting

30. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Artisans in small-scale and cottage industries often struggle with lower profit margins.
Reason (R): They easily get long-term bank loans at zero interest rates without providing any collateral.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

31. Which of the following is a major problem faced by small-scale and cottage industries in Rajasthan?
(A) Overabundance of skilled technical labour
(B) Excessively high automation leaving no manual work
(C) Over-availability of imported raw materials
(D) Lack of access to timely and adequate finance

32. In Rajasthan, the Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) acts as the nodal agency for facilitating which type of investments?
(A) Very small village level micro-loans and rural subsidies
(B) Agricultural subsidies and state farming grants only
(C) Large domestic and foreign direct investments
(D) Public Provident Fund accounts and personal savings

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65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Digital governance initiatives such as e-Gram Swaraj have significantly increased transparency in local rural administration. By making financial records, work estimates, project approvals, and physical completion reports accessible online to the general public, digital platforms facilitate continuous public monitoring, thereby directly validating the explanation and confirming the underlying assertion statement completely.

66. (A) Zila Parishad
The Zila Parishad, as the top tier of Panchayati Raj at the district level, serves a critical advisory and supervisory function. It reviews the financial allocations and physical performance of Panchayat Samitis, consolidates district rural plans, and advises the State Government on all development matters and scheme implementations within the district.

67. (C) Corruption and misuse of public development funds
Social Audit provides a direct civic mechanism for beneficiaries to inspect government financial records, verify project quality, and cross-check employment muster rolls. By scrutinizing public expenditures publicly in Gram Sabha assemblies, social audits expose financial irregularities, prevent embezzlement, check corruption, and promote institutional accountability in public rural development spending effectively nationwide.

68. (D) Greater priority to drinking water, sanitation, and child health
Active participation and representation of women in local governance bring distinct community perspectives to decision-making. Female leaders routinely prioritize basic human welfare issues that directly impact domestic well-being, such as securing clean drinking water supply, building household toilets, managing child nutrition, and enhancing primary healthcare services across rural village community habitations.

69. (C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme. It recommended the establishment of a scheme of democratic decentralization, which came to be known as Panchayati Raj, featuring a three-tier system comprising Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad.

70. (B) Reduce poverty by building sustainable grassroots institutions like SHGs
The main objective of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) is to reduce rural poverty by organizing poor households into self-managed Self-Help Groups and federated institutions. By providing financial access, credit linkages, capacity building, and diversified income-generating opportunities, the mission enables poor rural households to build sustainable and resilient livelihoods long-term.

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44. The 'Make in India' initiative, which aims to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub, was launched in which year?
(A) 2010
(B) 2012
(C) 2014
(D) 2018

45. Consider the following statements regarding industrial pollution control in Rajasthan:
I. The textile printing industry is a major source of water pollution in the Pali and Balotra regions.
II. Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) are installed to treat hazardous industrial wastewater.
III. The Information Technology (IT) software industry is the largest contributor to air pollution in the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

46. The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) was initially constituted in the year 1975 under which central legislation?
(A) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
(B) The Environment Protection Act
(C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
(D) The Forest Conservation Act

47. The first Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) of Rajasthan was established at which location?
(A) Boranada, Jodhpur
(B) Neemrana, Alwar
(C) Bhiwadi, Alwar
(D) Sitapura, Jaipur

48. What is the primary purpose of developing Multi-Modal Logistics Parks in an industrial corridor?
(A) To provide subsidized residential housing and accommodation for industrial factory workers
(B) To generate thermal and solar electricity for powering nearby manufacturing factories
(C) To integrate rail and road transport for efficient freight movement
(D) To serve as public recreational green parks and gardens for local urban residents

49. After agriculture, which sector provides the maximum employment opportunities in Rajasthan?
(A) Cement Industry
(B) Textile Industry
(C) IT Industry
(D) Chemical Industry

50. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Small Scale Industries (SSIs) play a very crucial role in the socio-economic development of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Small Scale Industries are highly labour-intensive and generate massive employment with relatively low capital investment.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

51. The first white cement plant in Rajasthan was established at which place?
(A) Gotan, Nagaur
(B) Kharia Khangar, Jodhpur
(C) Mangrol, Chittorgarh
(D) Nimbahera, Chittorgarh

52. The major automobile tyre and tube manufacturing plant (JK Tyre) in Rajasthan is located in which town?
(A) Bhiwadi
(B) Beawar
(C) Kankroli
(D) Kishangarh

53. The Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) factory, though mostly non-operational now, was historically located in which city of Rajasthan?
(A) Ajmer
(B) Jaipur
(C) Kota
(D) Udaipur

54. Which lake in Rajasthan is the largest inland source of salt production in India?
(A) Pachpadra Lake
(B) Deedwana Lake
(C) Lunkaransar Lake

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electrical energy. Photovoltaic (PV) modules and semiconductor solar cells form the core operational technology, accompanied by complementary equipment like solar inverters, mounting structures, charge controllers, and specialized junction boxes used in solar power generation systems.

40. (B) 1948
The Minimum Wages Act was passed by the Central Parliament in 1948 to safeguard statutory interests and prevent exploitation of industrial and agricultural labor in scheduled employments. The act empowers both central and state governments to fix, review, and revise minimum wage rates for diverse categories of skilled and unskilled workers.

41. (D) Registered unorganised sector and construction workers
The Shramik Kalyan Card initiative in Rajasthan is designed to deliver comprehensive social security benefits, medical assistance, insurance coverage, and educational financial support to registered construction workers and unorganized sector laborers. Issued under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, it ensures welfare delivery directly to vulnerable labor households.

42. (C) 2011
The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act was enacted in 2011 to streamline regulatory clearance procedures for setting up commercial and industrial enterprises. The legislation established a legally backed single-window framework to grant time-bound approvals, permits, and NOCs from multiple state departments through an integrated online clearance system.

43. (B) It provides all required government industrial clearances through one portal.
The primary advantage of a Single Window Clearance System is consolidating all required government statutory approvals, licenses, land allocations, and utility connections onto a unified digital portal. This eliminates bureaucratic delays, reduces compliance burdens, enhances transparency, speeds up project implementation, and improves the overall ease of doing business for prospective industrial investors.

44. (C) 2014
The Make in India initiative was launched by the Government of India in September 2014. Aiming to transform the country into a global design and manufacturing hub, the program focuses on attracting foreign direct investment, fostering innovation, protecting intellectual property, creating job opportunities, and enhancing manufacturing infrastructure across 25 key industrial sectors.

45. (A) I and II only
Textile printing and dyeing industries in Pali and Balotra release untreated chemical effluents, causing severe groundwater and surface water pollution. To mitigate environmental degradation, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) are operationalized to collect and treat industrial wastewater before discharge, whereas Information Technology software services cause negligible air pollution compared to heavy manufacturing.

46. (C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board was constituted on February 7, 1975, under Section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Established primarily to prevent and control water pollution, the board's regulatory mandates were subsequently expanded to enforce air pollution laws and manage industrial hazardous waste across Rajasthan.

47. (D) Sitapura, Jaipur
The first Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) of Rajasthan was established by RIICO at Sitapura in Jaipur. Setup to boost export-oriented manufacturing, the park features modern trade infrastructure, high-speed communication networks, continuous power supply, and streamlined custom facilities, encouraging domestic and foreign enterprises to produce competitive goods for international markets.

48. (C) To integrate rail and road transport for efficient freight movement
Multi-Modal Logistics Parks serve as key integrated infrastructure hubs designed to harmonize various transport modes, including rail, road, and air networks. By consolidating freight handling, warehousing, customs

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(C) Free supply of basic raw materials to factories for five consecutive years
(D) Interest subsidy on institutional loans for setting up new enterprises

67. In which year was the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO) established to assist and promote small scale industries?
(A) 1961
(B) 1975
(C) 1980
(D) 1995

68. The major copper smelting plant of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) in Rajasthan is located at:
(A) Zawar, Udaipur
(B) Dariba, Rajsamand
(C) Khetri, Jhunjhunu
(D) Agucha, Bhilwara

69. Which of the following is considered a classic example of a 'Village Industry' as defined by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?
(A) Gur (Jaggery) and Khandsari production
(B) Large-scale commercial cement manufacturing and processing plants
(C) High-tech integrated heavy automobile assembly and production lines
(D) Large-scale petroleum refining and petrochemical processing units

70. What is a key outcome expected from the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Rajasthan?
(A) Drastic reduction and decline in total state agricultural crop output
(B) Total closure and complete statutory ban on all small scale industries
(C) Massive shift and migration of all urban population to rural village areas
(D) Increase in foreign exchange earnings through enhanced exports

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Lakheri
The cement industry in Rajasthan began its historic journey in 1915 with the establishment of the state's first cement factory at Lakheri in the Bundi district. Set up by Associated Cement Companies (ACC), this manufacturing unit leveraged abundant local limestone reserves to commence commercial cement production, paving the way for regional industrial growth.

2. (B) 1978
Rajasthan announced its first formal Industrial Policy on June 24, 1978, aiming to foster rapid industrialization, optimize natural resource utilization, and generate employment across rural and urban sectors. This foundational policy laid the framework for infrastructure development, investment promotion, and systematic growth of micro, small, and medium industrial units throughout the state.

3. (A) I and II only
Rajasthan holds a dominant position in cement manufacturing due to its massive limestone deposits. The state's pioneer cement plant was established at Lakheri in Bundi district during 1915. Additionally, Chittorgarh district features the highest concentration of cement production plants in Rajasthan. However, the state also produces significant quantities of premium white cement.

4. (C) Bhilwara
Bhilwara earned the title of the Manchester of Rajasthan owing to its extensive cluster of textile manufacturing units, specialized synthetic fabric production, and high spinning capacity. The district accounts for a major share of India's suiting and synthetic yarn outputs, serving both domestic and international markets with advanced weaving and processing infrastructure.

5. (A) Beawar
The Krishna Mills Ltd., established in 1889 at Beawar by Seth Damodar Das Rathi, holds the distinction of being the first organized cotton textile mill in Rajasthan. Beawar was chosen due to its strategic railway connectivity and proximity to raw cotton growing belts, initiating the modern mechanized textile industry within the state.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bhilwara is recognized across the country as the Textile City of Rajasthan because of its vibrant textile industrial ecosystem. The region houses the highest density of spinning, weaving, and fabric processing mills in the state, directly explaining why this city holds such a prominent reputation in national textile manufacturing and export markets.

7. (B) Makrana
Makrana, situated in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan, is renowned globally for its superior quality white marble. Characterized by high calcic composition and resistance to discoloration, Makrana marble was extensively quarried and transported during the seventeenth century to construct iconic architectural masterpieces like the Taj Mahal in Agra and the Victoria Memorial.

8. (C) Jalore
Jalore district in Rajasthan is famously designated as the Granite City due to its vast deposits of multi-colored granite stone and thriving processing industries. The region features numerous quarrying units and modern cutting factories, producing high-grade commercial granite slabs and tiles supplied widely to domestic construction markets and overseas trade networks.

9. (D) Deedwana
Rajasthan State Chemical Works is a state-owned public enterprise situated at Deedwana in Nagaur district. Utilizing natural sodium salt deposits available in the surrounding saline playa wetlands, the plant manufactures sodium sulphate and sodium sulphide, catering to various industrial sectors including paper manufacturing, textile dyeing, and chemical processing across Northern India.

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10. (A) Gadepan, Kota
Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited operates one of India's largest private sector fertilizer plants at Gadepan in Kota district, Rajasthan. The complex houses state-of-the-art nitrogenous fertilizer production facilities, manufacturing premium urea under the brand name Uttam Veer to enhance agricultural output and soil productivity across multiple states in the nation.

11. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Industrial centers in Rajasthan are aligned with regional raw material availability and traditional manufacturing expertise. Lakheri in Bundi district is famous for pioneering cement manufacturing. Dholpur serves as a key hub for glass production. Deedwana is renowned for commercial salt extractions, while Bhilwara functions as the state's principal textile production center.

12. (B) Dholpur
The Hi-Tech Precision Glass Factory is established in Dholpur district, taking advantage of local silica sand deposits ideal for high-purity glass manufacturing. Operating as a subsidiary of the public sector enterprise The Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited, this specialized factory manufactures laboratory glass equipment, narrow-neck bottles, and precise scientific glass apparatus.

13. (A) Bhiwadi
Multinational glass manufacturer Saint-Gobain established one of Asia's largest automated float glass manufacturing facilities at the Kaharani industrial cluster in Bhiwadi, Alwar district. The plant benefits from Bhiwadi's strategic positioning within the National Capital Region, offering direct proximity to major urban markets and excellent transportation access for industrial glass distributing networks.

14. (C) Udaipur
Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), a major Vedanta Group company and one of the world's largest integrated producers of zinc, lead, and silver, maintains its corporate headquarters in Udaipur. The city acts as the administrative base overseeing extensive mining and smelting complexes situated across Zawar, Chanderiya, Rajpura Dariba, and Rampura Agucha.

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15. (D) Chittorgarh - Sirohi - Bundi
Chittorgarh leads Rajasthan in total cement manufacturing capacity due to its immense reserves of high-grade limestone and multiple large cement plants. Sirohi follows second with major facilities run by UltraTech and JK Lakshmi Cement. Bundi occupies a lower rank despite historical roots, forming the correct decreasing order Chittorgarh, Sirohi, and Bundi.

16. (C) 1980
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation was originally incorporated in 1969 as a joint mineral and industrial development agency. On January 1, 1980, mineral development activities were bifurcated to create RSMML, establishing RIICO as an independent apex state organization dedicated exclusively to developing industrial infrastructure and corporate financing.

17. (B) To develop industrial areas and provide financial assistance to industries
As Rajasthan's premier industrial development agency, RIICO plays a pivotal role in accelerating economic growth. Its core functions include acquiring land, developing modern industrial estates equipped with essential utilities, granting long-term financial assistance, assisting equity participation, and facilitating statutory approvals to encourage medium and large industrial enterprises across the state.

18. (D) Jaipur
Mahindra World City is a premier multi-product Special Economic Zone situated near Jaipur along the Ajmer highway. Established as a joint venture between Mahindra Lifespace Developers and RIICO, it offers world-class industrial infrastructure, dedicated power networks, and modern plug-and-play facilities, catering to IT, engineering, apparel, and handicraft exporting manufacturing enterprises.

19. (A) Gems and Jewellery
The Sitapura Special Economic Zone, developed by RIICO in Jaipur, is internationally renowned as a dedicated manufacturing and export hub for gems and jewellery. The zone provides high-security infrastructure, custom clearance assistance, and specialized facilities that allow local and international artisan companies to design, process, and export fine crafted jewellery products worldwide.

effluent management support, and industrial plots, enabling traditional leather artisans and corporate manufacturers to produce quality leather goods for global export.

59. (B) Jaipur
RIICO established four specialized Agro Food Parks across Rajasthan to boost food processing industries and reduce post-harvest agricultural losses. These parks are located in Ranpur (Kota), Boranada (Jodhpur), Sriganganagar, and Matsya Industrial Area (Alwar). Jaipur district does not house one of these four designated state RIICO Agro Food Park locations.

60. (B) Japan
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project is a flagship infrastructure development initiative being executed by India in technical and financial collaboration with Japan. The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provide substantial financial funding and technical assistance to construct smart cities, industrial nodes, and freight lines.

61. (A) Footloose industry
A footloose industry is an industrial operation that can establish itself in almost any geographical location without being tied to specific raw material sites or weight-losing natural resources. Such industries, including software development, electronics assembly, and diamond cutting, rely primarily on skilled manpower, small component transport, and digital connectivity rather than localized bulk minerals.

62. (C) Continuous financial cash losses and complete erosion of enterprise net worth
Industrial sickness in small-scale enterprises refers to a financial condition where an industrial unit incurs continuous cash losses, leading to the erosion of its accumulated reserves and overall net worth. This persistent financial distress prevents the business from meeting operational liabilities, servicing institutional debts, and maintaining normal manufacturing operations without external rehabilitation.

63. (D) The Automatic Route
Under India's Foreign Direct Investment policy, the Automatic Route allows non-resident foreign entities or foreign individuals to invest in permitted sectors without securing prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India or the Government of India. Investors merely notify the Reserve Bank after receiving funds and issuing shares within statutory filing timelines.

64. (C) 2019
The Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy was released in December 2019 to accelerate clean power generation and set a target of achieving 30 gigawatts of solar capacity by 2024-25. The policy encourages solar park development, decentralized solar power, solar rooftop systems, equipment manufacturing units, and grid infrastructure expansion through simplified regulatory incentives.

65. (B) Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CETP stands for Common Effluent Treatment Plant, an environmental infrastructure facility designed to collect and treat industrial liquid effluents generated by clusters of small and medium manufacturing units. These central plants process chemical pollutants and toxic heavy metals collectively, ensuring compliance with prescribed environmental discharge standards before releasing treated wastewater.

66. (D) Interest subsidy on institutional loans for setting up new enterprises
The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY) was launched by the Government of Rajasthan to promote self-employment and micro-scale manufacturing. The scheme provides subsidized institutional credit by offering interest subsidies ranging from 5 to 8 percent on bank loans up to ten crore rupees for establishing new micro, small, and medium enterprises.

67. (A) 1961
The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO) was established on June 3, 1961, as a state government undertaking. Formed to assist and empower small scale industrial units and traditional artisans, RAJSICO provides essential raw material procurement, operates inland container depots for exports, and organizes direct marketing through state Rajasthali emporiums.

68. (C) Khetri, Jhunjhunu
Hindustan Copper Limited operates its public sector unit, the Khetri Copper Complex, at Khetri in Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan. Established in

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forms a major traditional cottage handloom industry in the state.

30. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Artisans in small-scale and cottage industries frequently experience low profit margins due to high raw material costs, limited marketing reach, and middleman exploitation. In reality, these rural craftspeople struggle continuously to secure long-term bank loans because financial institutions require formal collateral, credit scoring, and extensive documentation that traditional micro-enterprises cannot easily provide.

31. (D) Lack of access to timely and adequate finance
Small-scale and cottage industries in Rajasthan face severe operational challenges, primarily driven by a lack of access to timely and adequate institutional finance. Financial bottlenecks restrict their ability to purchase quality raw materials, upgrade traditional machinery, adopt modern technologies, and market finished products effectively against mass-produced commercial goods in competitive markets.

32. (C) Large domestic and foreign direct investments
The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) was established in 1991 as Rajasthan's dedicated agency for promoting large-scale investments exceeding specified financial thresholds. BIP serves as a single window agency to attract and facilitate major domestic corporate investments and foreign direct investments, offering single-point coordination, customized approvals, and handholding services for mega industrial projects.

33. (B) To attract domestic and foreign investment for state industrial development
Global investment summits such as Invest Rajasthan are organized to showcase the state's industrial potential, progressive policy frameworks, and robust infrastructure to domestic and global business leaders. These mega summits aim to attract substantial private capital investments, finalize commercial partnerships, secure investment memorandums, and generate sustainable economic and industrial development.

34. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Specialized industrial parks in Rajasthan are tailored to specific manufacturing sectors. An Agro Food Park is established at Ranpur in Kota to process agricultural produce. Neemrana hosts the dedicated Japanese Investment Zone. Jodhpur features a specialized Cyber Park for information technology, while Dholpur is recognized for its dedicated Stone Park facilities.

35. (A) Jaipur
Jaipur district contains the highest number of RIICO-developed industrial areas in Rajasthan. Owing to its strategic position as the state capital, excellent transport connectivity, proximity to national capital markets, and availability of skilled human resources, Jaipur houses diverse industrial clusters spanning electronics, software, textiles, engineering, and traditional handicraft manufacturing operations.

36. (C) Neemrana, Alwar
RIICO established a dedicated Japanese Industrial Zone at Neemrana in Alwar district, created in collaboration with the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). Designed exclusively for Japanese investors, this zone hosts major multinational corporations producing automobiles, automotive components, consumer electronics, and machinery under highly advanced modern industrial infrastructure facilities in the state.

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37. (A) First
Rajasthan ranks first among all Indian states in total installed solar energy capacity. Advantageous geographical conditions, including vast uncultivated desert land, exceptionally high solar insolation levels, and over 325 clear sunny days per year, have enabled the state to develop mega solar parks and lead nationwide renewable solar power generation.

38. (D) Jodhpur
Bhadla Solar Park, recognized as one of the largest operational solar power installations globally, is situated in the Phalodi region of Jodhpur district, Rajasthan. Spanning over 14,000 acres, this mega green energy project features multiple operational phases with a cumulative installed capacity exceeding 2,245 megawatts of clean solar electricity production.

39. (B) Photovoltaic (PV) modules and solar cells
The solar energy manufacturing sector focuses on producing fundamental hardware components required to convert sunlight directly into

(D) Sambhar Lake

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Industrial Park/Complex)
P. Spice Park
Q. Hosiery Park
R. Ceramic Hub
S. Leather Complex
List II: (Location)
1. Manpur Macheri
2. Khara (Bikaner)
3. Chopanki (Bhiwadi)
4. Mathaniya (Jodhpur)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. The industry producing insulating bricks from waste mica is primarily located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Ajmer
(B) Jaipur
(C) Bhilwara
(D) Bikaner

57. Which city of Rajasthan is traditionally famous for its cottage industry of making wooden toys?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Sikar
(D) Udaipur

58. The Leather Complex developed by RIICO to promote leather and footwear industries is situated at?
(A) Manpur Macheri
(B) Sitapura
(C) Boranada
(D) Khushkhera

59. Which of the following districts does NOT have an Agro Food Park developed by RIICO?
(A) Kota
(B) Jaipur
(C) Jodhpur
(D) Sriganganagar

60. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is an ambitious infrastructure program being developed in financial and technical collaboration with which country?
(A) USA
(B) Japan
(C) Russia
(D) Germany

61. An industry that can be located in a wide variety of places without strong dependence on specific local raw materials (like IT or diamond cutting) is known in geography as:
(A) Footloose industry
(B) Weight-losing industry
(C) Heavy industry
(D) Primary industry

62. Industrial 'sickness' in small-scale industries is officially characterized by which of the following?
(A) Earning excess commercial profit over a very short operational period
(B) Employing significantly more workers than legally allowed by factory labor acts
(C) Continuous financial cash losses and complete erosion of enterprise net worth
(D) Exporting more than fifty percent of total manufactured produce to foreign nations

63. Under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policies, the route where no prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or Government of India is required is called:
(A) The Approval Route
(B) The Government Route
(C) The Restricted Route
(D) The Automatic Route

64. The most recent 'Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy' to boost solar equipment manufacturing and power generation was released in which year?
(A) 2011
(B) 2014
(C) 2019
(D) 2023

65. What is the full form of 'CETP', which is a common pollution control measure in the industrial areas of Rajasthan?
(A) Central Environment Tracking Portal
(B) Common Effluent Treatment Plant
(C) Center for Emission Trade and Policy
(D) Chemical Extraction and Treatment Process

66. The Rajasthan government scheme 'Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana' aims to provide what assistance to entrepreneurs?
(A) Free industrial land allotment for constructing manufacturing factories
(B) Complete exemption from all state and central taxes for fifteen years

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clearance, and cold storage in one centralized location, these parks optimize supply chains, lower logistics costs, accelerate transit times, and boost overall industrial trade efficiency.

49. (B) Textile Industry
The textile industry stands as the second-largest employer in Rajasthan after agriculture. Encompassing traditional handlooms, cottage weaving, block printing, synthetic yarn spinning, and large garment manufacturing complexes, this sector provides direct and indirect livelihoods to hundreds of thousands of skilled and semi-skilled artisans, workers, and rural households throughout the state.

50. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Small Scale Industries play a vital role in Rajasthan's economic development by fostering regional growth and reducing rural poverty. Because these industries rely on labour-intensive production methods, they absorb a large workforce while requiring relatively modest capital investments, making them highly effective mechanisms for employment generation and balanced socio-economic development.

51. (A) Gotan, Nagaur
Rajasthan's pioneer white cement manufacturing plant was established in 1984 at Gotan in Nagaur district by JK White Cement. Utilizing exceptionally pure limestone deposits with extremely low iron content, the Gotan plant marked the beginning of specialized white cement manufacturing in the state, catering to high-end architectural and decorative building applications.

52. (C) Kankroli
A major automotive tyre and tube manufacturing plant operated by JK Tyre & Industries Limited is located at Kankroli in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan. Established in the late 1970s, this massive industrial production complex manufactures radial and bias tyres for passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, and tractors, supplying domestic automotive hubs and international markets.

53. (A) Ajmer
The public sector enterprise Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) established its major machine tools manufacturing facility in Ajmer in 1967 with Czechoslovakian technical collaboration. Historically, this plant served as an important engineering center producing precision grinding machines and specialized industrial equipment, significantly contributing to the public sector industrial footprint of Rajasthan.

54. (D) Sambhar Lake
Sambhar Salt Lake, located at the junction of Jaipur, Nagaur, and Ajmer districts, is India's largest inland saline lake. Accounting for approximately eight to nine percent of the nation's total salt output, it supports commercial salt production managed by Sambhar Salts Limited, leveraging natural solar evaporation of sub-soil saline brine.

55. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Industrial complexes in Rajasthan specialize in focused manufacturing domains. Mathaniya near Jodhpur houses a specialized Spice Park. Chopanki in the Bhiwadi industrial zone features a dedicated Hosiery Park. Khara in Bikaner district functions as a key Ceramic Hub, while Manpur Macheri in Jaipur operates as a dedicated Leather Complex facility.

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56. (C) Bhilwara
Bhilwara district is the major center in Rajasthan for manufacturing thermal insulating bricks from waste mica. Mining operations in the region yield substantial quantities of mica scrap, which local industrial plants utilize to manufacture energy-efficient, heat-resistant mica insulating bricks used extensively in high-temperature industrial furnaces, steel mills, and glass foundries.

57. (D) Udaipur
Udaipur is traditionally famous across Rajasthan for its vibrant cottage industry of hand-carved wooden toys and decorative items. Local artisans use soft wood like Dudhi wood to craft smoothly turned, lacquered wooden toys, puppets, micro-miniatures, and traditional kitchenware, preserving age-old craftsmanship and providing livelihoods to traditional woodworking families in the region.

58. (A) Manpur Macheri
RIICO developed a dedicated Leather Complex at Manpur Macheri in Jaipur district to support and promote leather tanning, footwear manufacturing, and leather goods production. The complex provides specialized infrastructure,

20. (A) III, I, II, IV
The establishment of major state institutions occurred in a distinct sequence to support industrial expansion. The Rajasthan Financial Corporation was formed in 1955. The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation was set up in 1961. RIICO was created as an independent corporation in 1980, and the Rural Non-Farm Development Agency was established in 1995.

21. (C) 39 percent
Rajasthan accounts for the largest geographic share of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project, with approximately 39 percent of its overall length passing through the state. This strategic positioning covers around 571 kilometers of the Dedicated Freight Corridor, providing massive opportunities for manufacturing, infrastructure expansion, urban development, and major industrial investment projects.

22. (D) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana
Under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project, two major investment nodes are being actively developed in Rajasthan: the Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Industrial Area and the Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area. The Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana region serves as an advanced industrial manufacturing hub, housing specialized global zones, auto components clusters, and electronics manufacturing parks for sustainable economic growth.

23. (B) Investment in plant and machinery and annual company turnover
The revised MSME classification framework, implemented in July 2020, uses composite criteria combining investment in plant, machinery, or equipment with annual company turnover. This modern system applies uniformly to both manufacturing and service sectors, eliminating former distinctions and encouraging continuous business expansion without losing statutory financial benefits provided to smaller enterprises.

24. (C) 2006
The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act was enacted by Parliament in 2006 to provide a comprehensive legal and statutory framework for the promotion, development, and competitiveness of MSMEs. The legislation established formal enterprise definitions, setup facilitation councils for delayed payments, and structured essential policy mechanisms across the entire country.

25. (B) I and III only
Cottage industries represent decentralized manufacturing activities organized predominantly at household levels using family labor. These traditional units operate with minimal capital expenditure, relying heavily on local raw materials, artisanal craftsmanship, and hand tools rather than capital-intensive heavy machinery or imported technology, making these small-scale operations highly sustainable within local rural communities.

26. (A) Jaipur
Blue Pottery is an iconic craft world-famous in Jaipur, Rajasthan. Brought to the region during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II, this unique cottage art does not use traditional clay. Instead, quartz powder, glass, gum, and multani mitti are combined to craft delicate glazed pottery items decorated with distinct blue and turquoise pigments.

27. (B) 1955
The Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in 1955 under a statutory state act to plan, organize, and execute development programs for khadi hand-spinning and rural village enterprises. The board focuses on financial assistance, technical guidance, raw material supply, and marketing support to uplift rural artisans across Rajasthan.

28. (B) RUDA
The Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan to promote self-employment in rural non-farm sectors. RUDA works as a specialized agency focusing on three key sub-sectors: leather, wool and textiles, and non-metallic minerals, providing design development, skill upgrades, and direct market linkage for rural artisans.

29. (A) Handloom
Kota Doria is a world-famous traditional handloom fabric originating from Kaithun in Kota district, Rajasthan. Woven using a special blend of fine cotton and silk threads, the fabric is distinguished by its unique square check patterns called khats. This delicate weaving heritage

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1967, this industrial facility houses underground copper mines, ore beneficiation plants, a copper smelter, and a refinery, processing rich localized copper mineral deposits to supply refined copper metal across India.

69. (A) Gur (Jaggery) and Khandsari production
Gur (jaggery) and khandsari processing represents a classic village industry classified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Operating primarily in rural farming communities with low capital intensity, these agro-based enterprises utilize locally grown sugarcane, simple crushing equipment, traditional boiling pans, and manual labor to manufacture natural unrefined sugar products.

70. (D) Increase in foreign exchange earnings through enhanced exports
Developing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Rajasthan aims to create duty-free commercial enclaves supported by streamlined business regulations and world-class infrastructure. The major expected outcomes include driving export-oriented industrial manufacturing, attracting foreign direct investment, generating substantial employment, and boosting national foreign exchange earnings through increased overall total commercial export volume.

NODIA

P. Gandhi Sagar Dam
Q. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam
R. Bhakra Dam
S. Pong Dam

List II: (River on which it is built)

1. Sutlej
2. Chambal
3. Beas
4. Mahi

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

47. National Energy Conservation Day is observed every year on which date in India?
(A) 5 June
(B) 14 December
(C) 21 March
(D) 28 February

48. The UJALA scheme, actively implemented in Rajasthan, is primarily related to which energy efficiency measure?
(A) Distributing free rooftop solar panels to rural households
(B) Providing heavy government subsidies for domestic biogas plants
(C) Supplying free agricultural electricity to all state farmers
(D) Distributing energy-efficient LED bulbs

49. Which component of the PM-KUSUM scheme provides subsidies to farmers in Rajasthan for setting up standalone off-grid solar water pumps?
(A) Component A
(B) Component B
(C) Component C
(D) Component D

50. What is the full name of the National Solar Mission launched by the Government of India to promote solar power?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Solar Mission
(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayai National Solar Mission
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission
(D) Sardar Patel National Solar Mission

51. In the context of private investment in the energy sector, what does the PPP model stand for?
(A) Public Private Partnership
(B) Private Power Production Sector
(C) Power Purchase Policy Framework
(D) Public Power Provision Network

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Saubhagya Yojana:
I. It aims to achieve universal household electrification in the country.
II. It provides free electricity connections to poor (BPL) households.
III. It restricts its benefits exclusively to urban areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

53. Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited is a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and which major infrastructure company to develop solar parks?
(A) Reliance Industries
(B) IL&FS Energy Development Company
(C) Adani Enterprises
(D) Tata Power

54. The Fatehgarh Solar Park in Rajasthan is being prominently developed with private investment from which corporate group?
(A) Birla Group
(B) Infosys
(C) Adani Group
(D) Wipro

55. Which ministry is the nodal agency for implementing the PM-KUSUM scheme at the national level?
(A) Ministry of Power
(B) Ministry of Agriculture
(C) Ministry of Rural Development
(D) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

56. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Green hydrogen is considered a 100% clean and sustainable fuel for the future.
Reason (R): Green hydrogen is produced by the electrolysis of water using electricity generated exclusively from coal power plants.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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11. The Giral power plant in Rajasthan generates electricity using which of the following fuels?
(A) Lignite Coal
(B) Enriched Uranium
(C) Compressed Natural Gas
(D) Commercial Biogas

12. Where is the Barsingsar Lignite Power Plant located in Rajasthan?
(A) Barmer
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Bikaner
(D) Nagaur

13. What is Rajasthan's share in the Bhakra Nangal Hydroelectric Project?
(A) 10.50 percent
(B) 15.22 percent
(C) 20.00 percent
(D) 25.50 percent

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Chambal Hydroelectric Project:
I. It is a joint venture of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
II. Both states have an equal share in the power generated from this project.
III. The Gandhi Sagar Dam is located within the geographical boundaries of Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

15. In which district of Rajasthan is the Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Station located?
(A) Kota
(B) Chittorgarh
(C) Bundi
(D) Bhilwara

16. The Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Station was established in Rajasthan with the technical assistance of which country?
(A) Russia
(B) USA
(C) France
(D) Canada

17. Which of the following radioactive elements is primarily used as fuel in the nuclear fission process at commercial nuclear power stations?
(A) Uranium
(B) Thorium
(C) Radium
(D) Polonium

18. What material is commonly used as a moderator in the Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) at Rawatbhata?
(A) Nuclear Graphite
(B) Liquid Sodium Metal
(C) Heavy Water (D2O)
(D) Light Water (H2O)

19. Where is Rajasthan's second nuclear power plant proposed to be set up?
(A) Danpur (Banswara)
(B) Phalodi (Jodhpur)
(C) Pokaran (Jaisalmer)
(D) Suratgarh (Sri Ganganagar)

20. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Power Plant)
P. Suratgarh Thermal Power Station
Q. Bhadla Solar Park
R. Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Station
S. Amarsagar Wind Power Project
List II: (District)
1. Jodhpur
2. Chittorgarh
3. Sri Ganganagar
4. Jaisalmer
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

21. Which district in Rajasthan has the highest potential and largest number of installed wind energy projects?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Udaipur
(D) Bikaner

22. Which was the first wind power project established in Rajasthan?
(A) Devgarh Wind Project
(B) Bithdi Wind Project
(C) Amarsagar Wind Project
(D) Phalodi Wind Project

23. Which is the state nodal agency designated by the Rajasthan government for the development of renewable energy sources?
(A) Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB)
(B) Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL)

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carbon intensity per unit of power generated, playing a major role in satisfying the state's growing energy needs efficiently.

10. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Transmission and distribution losses remain a major operational hurdle for Rajasthan's power utility distribution sector. The state's vast desert geography requires exceptionally long transmission lines to connect sparsely populated rural areas. Coupled with widespread power theft and unmetered agricultural electricity connections, these technical and commercial inefficiencies directly explain the high overall distribution loss percentages.

11. (A) Lignite Coal
The Giral thermal power project, located in the Barmer district of Rajasthan, uses locally mined lignite coal as its primary fuel source. Lignite, often referred to as brown coal, is available in substantial geological deposits across western Rajasthan, making local thermal generation economically feasible without requiring extensive long-distance raw material transportation.

12. (C) Bikaner
The Barsingsar Thermal Power Station is situated in the Bikaner district of Rajasthan. Owned and operated by NLC India Limited, this mine-mouth power station utilizes abundant locally available lignite deposits. Integrating pithead mining with power generation minimizes fuel transportation costs and enhances the financial viability of energy generation in the desert region.

13. (B) 15.22 percent
Rajasthan receives a fixed 15.22 percent share of the total power generated by the multi-purpose Bhakra Nangal Hydroelectric Project. Developed through a cooperative partnership involving Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan, this historic water and power resource venture provides vital hydro-based electricity, enhancing grid frequency control and stabilizing power availability across participating northern states.

14. (A) I and II only
The Chambal Hydroelectric Project operates as a joint partnership between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, with both states dividing power generation equally. However, the Gandhi Sagar Dam is geographically situated in the Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh, rather than Rajasthan, whereas Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar, and Kota Barrage are situated within Rajasthan.

15. (B) Chittorgarh
The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, commonly referred to as Rawatbhata, is situated in the Chittorgarh district along the banks of the Chambal River. Established to harness nuclear fission for civil power production, it represents one of India's oldest and largest nuclear energy facilities, contributing significantly to base-load power supply.

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16. (D) Canada
The Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station was established with initial technical support, engineering expertise, and nuclear technology transfer from Canada. The facility incorporated Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor technology utilizing natural uranium fuel and heavy water moderator systems, laying a strong foundation for India's domestic commercial nuclear energy program and long-term nuclear power generation capability.

17. (A) Uranium
Uranium serves as the primary nuclear fuel in commercial atomic power plants globally, including facilities in India. Through controlled nuclear fission inside the reactor core, uranium nuclei absorb neutrons and split, releasing tremendous thermal energy. This heat converts water into high-pressure steam, which drives turbines to generate large-scale electrical power continuously.

18. (C) Heavy Water (D_2O)
Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors, such as those installed at Rawatbhata, utilize heavy water as both a coolant and a neutron moderator. Heavy water slows down fast neutrons emitted during nuclear fission, enabling sustained chain reactions with natural uranium fuel. This technological configuration ensures efficient nuclear power generation without requiring enriched uranium fuel imports.

19. (A) Danpur (Banswara)
Rajasthan's second proposed nuclear power generation facility is planned for establishment at Danpur in the Banswara district. Intended

(A) Animal dung and farm waste
(B) Pulverized coal dust and mining residue
(C) Enriched uranium ore and heavy metals
(D) Industrial petroleum refining waste

36. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Energy Source)
P. Biogas Energy
Q. Nuclear Energy
R. Thermal Energy
S. Solar Energy
List II: (Primary Fuel/Resource used)
1. Sunlight
2. Methane (from biological waste)
3. Coal
4. Uranium
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

37. Which agricultural residue is most prominently used in biomass power plants across Rajasthan?
(A) Sugarcane bagasse
(B) Mustard husk
(C) Coconut shells
(D) Rice husk

38. Which of the following energy sources constitutes the "base load" for Rajasthan's electricity grid because it provides steady and continuous power?
(A) Intermittent Wind Power
(B) Variable Solar Power
(C) Thermal Coal Power
(D) Off-grid Biogas Energy

39. Identify the incorrect statement among the following regarding Rajasthan's energy mix.
(A) Thermal power constitutes the largest portion of the state's total installed capacity.
(B) Solar energy is the fastest-growing segment in the state's energy mix.
(C) Lignite coal is heavily utilized for power generation in western Rajasthan.
(D) Rajasthan has zero capacity in hydroelectric power generation.

40. Which sector holds the largest share within the total renewable energy installed capacity of Rajasthan?
(A) Solar Energy
(B) Wind Energy
(C) Small Hydro Projects
(D) Biomass Energy

41. Arrange the following phases of the electrical power supply chain in the correct logical sequence:
1. Electricity Generation
2. Power Consumption (End User)
3. Power Distribution (Discoms)
4. Power Transmission (High Voltage Grid)
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

42. What does an "off-grid" energy system refer to in the context of rural electrification?
(A) An electrical distribution system connected directly to the central power grid
(B) A standalone system operating independently of the main grid network
(C) A utility power generation station supplying electricity solely to other states
(D) A localized power distribution network that operates exclusively during nighttime

43. Which of the following is the best example of an off-grid solar application commonly promoted in Rajasthan?
(A) Standalone solar agricultural pumps
(B) Grid-connected 1000 MW Solar Park
(C) Inter-state high voltage grid transmission line
(D) Centralized coal-fired power station

44. How many state-owned power distribution companies (Discoms) are currently operating in Rajasthan?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

45. Which of the following is NOT one of the three power distribution companies (Discoms) in Rajasthan?
(A) Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JVVNL)
(B) Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JdVVNL)
(C) Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (AVVNL)
(D) Bikaner Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (BVVNL)

46. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Hydroelectric Project)

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CHAPTER 36
Sources of Energy

1. Which of the following is the most significant reason for the increasing energy requirement in Rajasthan?
(A) Rapid industrialization and agricultural expansion
(B) Rapid decline in total population across all districts
(C) Significant decrease in urban migration and growth
(D) Continuous abundance of perennial river systems state-wide

2. Currently, which source of energy contributes the maximum to the total installed power capacity in Rajasthan?
(A) Solar Power Generation
(B) Wind Power Generation
(C) Thermal Coal Power
(D) Nuclear Power Generation

3. The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Hydroelectric Project is a joint venture between Rajasthan and which other state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Punjab
(D) Haryana

4. What is the power sharing ratio between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in the Chambal Hydroelectric Project?
(A) 60:40
(B) 40:60
(C) 50:50
(D) 70:30

5. Choose the correct downstream sequence (from origin to end) of the dams built on the Chambal River for hydroelectric generation and irrigation.
(A) Kota Barrage, Jawahar Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Gandhi Sagar
(B) Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar, Kota Barrage
(C) Rana Pratap Sagar, Gandhi Sagar, Kota Barrage, Jawahar Sagar
(D) Jawahar Sagar, Kota Barrage, Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar

6. Which of the following is the first Super Thermal Power Station of Rajasthan?
(A) Kota Super Thermal Power Station
(B) Chhabra Super Thermal Power Station
(C) Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station
(D) Kalisindh Thermal Power Station

7. In which district is the Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station located?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Hanumangarh
(C) Churu
(D) Sri Ganganagar

8. What is the primary source of water for the Kota Super Thermal Power Station?
(A) Chambal River
(B) Luni River System
(C) Mahi River System
(D) Banas River System

9. In which district of Rajasthan is the Chhabra Super Critical Thermal Power Station situated?
(A) Jhalawar
(B) Baran
(C) Kota
(D) Bundi

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10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): High Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses are a major challenge for the power sector in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Power theft, unmetered supply, and extremely long transmission lines in sparsely populated areas contribute heavily to these losses.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

57. Which of the following is a major environmental concern specifically associated with coal-based thermal power plants in Rajasthan?
(A) Safe disposal of radioactive waste material
(B) Generation of industrial fly ash
(C) Widespread deforestation for reservoir construction
(D) Severe noise pollution from rotating turbine blades

58. Which of the following is an exception to the category of "Renewable Sources of Energy"?
(A) Solar Photovoltaic Power
(B) Lignite Coal Power
(C) Onshore Wind Power
(D) Bio-energy and Biomass Power

59. In which year was the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) launched to ensure rural and urban household electrification?
(A) 2014
(B) 2015
(C) 2017
(D) 2021

60. In the power distribution sector, "T&D losses" primarily refers to the energy lost during which processes?
(A) Losses during extraction, mining, and railway transportation of coal
(B) Inefficiencies during conversion of solar irradiance into grid electricity
(C) Losses during grid transmission and power distribution to consumers
(D) Loss of water potential due to evaporation in hydroelectric dam reservoirs

61. How does the installation of "Smart Meters" help Rajasthan's power distribution corporations (Discoms)?
(A) By generating additional power locally through embedded micro-generators
(B) By stepping up the operating voltage across long-distance transmission lines
(C) By directly converting direct current electricity to alternating current
(D) By curbing commercial losses and improving billing efficiency

62. Which process is primarily used to produce Green Hydrogen?
(A) Industrial fractional distillation of unrefined crude oil
(B) High-temperature combustion of natural gas reserves
(C) Electrolysis of water powered by renewable energy
(D) Anaerobic microbial fermentation of organic agricultural waste

63. To promote future energy strategies, in which year did the Government of Rajasthan approve the 'Rajasthan Green Hydrogen Policy'?
(A) 2015
(B) 2019
(C) 2021
(D) 2023

64. The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana aims to provide subsidies to citizens for installing which type of energy system?
(A) Industrial wind turbine generators
(B) Community-scale biogas units
(C) High-capacity diesel generators
(D) Rooftop solar power systems

65. Which is the most appropriate reason for promoting bioenergy and biogas in the rural areas of Rajasthan?
(A) It supplies clean cooking fuel using local organic and farm waste.
(B) It relies entirely on highly complex, capital-intensive, and imported technology.
(C) It serves as a direct, full-scale replacement for commercial nuclear power plants.
(D) It represents the sole energy generation mechanism that functions completely without sunlight.

66. How has the rapid growth of the solar energy sector in Rajasthan most directly benefited local communities economically?
(A) By dramatically depressing the prevailing market prices of major regional agricultural crops
(B) By completely replacing manual agricultural labor across all farming sectors with automated robotics
(C) By generating local jobs in solar panel installation, cleaning, and maintenance
(D) By facilitating the large-scale commercial export of raw coal reserves to neighboring states

67. Find the odd one out from the following power stations based on their primary energy source.
(A) Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Station
(B) Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station

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(C) Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA)
(D) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rajasthan possesses the highest potential for solar energy generation among all Indian states.
Reason (R): Rajasthan benefits from a geographical advantage of having more than 300 clear sunny days a year and high solar radiation intensity.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

25. The Solar Energy Enterprise Zone (SEZ) in Rajasthan includes which of the following districts?
(A) Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh
(B) Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer
(C) Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk
(D) Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara

26. Which geographical feature of Rajasthan makes it highly unsuitable for tidal energy but ideal for solar energy?
(A) Elevation of the central Aravalli mountain range
(B) Lack of coastline and vast desert expanses
(C) High concentration of major perennial river systems
(D) Dense forest cover across all southern regions

27. The Devgarh wind power project is located in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Sikar
(D) Barmer

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Solar Energy sector in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan was the first state in India to announce its own dedicated Solar Energy Policy in 2011.
II. The Bhadla Solar Park is the world's largest solar park in terms of capacity.
III. The nodal agency for solar power development in Rajasthan is the Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

29. The Bhadla Solar Park is situated in which district of Rajasthan?
(A) Jaisalmer
(B) Bikaner
(C) Barmer
(D) Jodhpur

30. What is the total installed power capacity of the Bhadla Solar Park when fully completed?
(A) 1000 MW
(B) 1500 MW
(C) 2245 MW
(D) 3000 MW

31. The development of the Bhadla Solar Park has been carried out in how many distinct phases?
(A) Two phases
(B) Three phases
(C) Four phases
(D) Five phases

32. In which year did the Government of Rajasthan release its first comprehensive Solar Energy Policy?
(A) 2008
(B) 2011
(C) 2014
(D) 2019

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33. The Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019 set an ambitious state-level target to achieve how much solar power capacity by 2024-25?
(A) 10 GW
(B) 20 GW
(C) 30 GW
(D) 50 GW

34. What is the primary combustible gas present in biogas, making it a viable rural energy source?
(A) Carbon dioxide
(B) Nitrogen
(C) Methane
(D) Hydrogen sulfide

35. Which of the following is commonly used as a raw material in biogas plants in rural Rajasthan?

ANSWERS

1. (A) Rapid industrialization and agricultural expansion
Rajasthan's energy requirements have grown rapidly due to widespread industrial expansion, agricultural modernization, and increasing urban power demands. The establishment of industrial corridors and the adoption of energy-intensive mechanized farming methods require a continuous and reliable power supply. Consequently, meeting these escalating demands remains a top infrastructure priority for the state's economic development.

2. (C) Thermal Coal Power
Thermal power based on coal serves as the largest contributor to Rajasthan's total installed power capacity, providing the steady base-load electricity necessary for industrial, commercial, and domestic consumption. Although renewable energy sources like solar and wind are expanding rapidly, thermal power generation remains the dominant foundation of the state's overall energy matrix.

3. (A) Gujarat
The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Hydroelectric Project is a major joint water resources venture between the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Constructed across the Mahi River, the project aims to provide irrigation benefits, drinking water, and hydroelectric power generation. Under the bilateral agreement, Rajasthan receives the entire hydroelectric power produced by this power station.

4. (C) 50:50
The Chambal Hydroelectric Project is an equal joint venture between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Both state governments share the total power generation and irrigation benefits equally in a 50:50 ratio. This cooperative inter-state development includes multiple storage dams and powerhouses along the Chambal River, significantly enhancing the energy infrastructure of both participating states.

5. (B) Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar, Kota Barrage
The Chambal River development proceeds in a distinct downstream order from its origin in Madhya Pradesh toward Rajasthan. The sequence begins with the Gandhi Sagar Dam, followed by the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam in Chittorgarh, the Jawahar Sagar Dam in Kota, and culminates at the Kota Barrage, which primarily serves irrigation demands across the region.

6. (C) Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station
Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station, situated in Sri Ganganagar district, holds the distinction of being the first super thermal power plant established in Rajasthan. Operated by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, it generates significant coal-based electricity and plays a crucial role in maintaining grid stability and power availability across the state network.

7. (D) Sri Ganganagar
The Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station is located in the Sri Ganganagar district of northern Rajasthan. Operated by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, this major coal-fired power station plays a pivotal role in meeting the state's base-load electrical demands through its multiple high-capacity thermal generation units installed at the site.

8. (A) Chambal River
The Kota Super Thermal Power Station relies on the nearby Chambal River as its primary source of cooling and operational water. Situated along the riverbank in Kota, the plant requires continuous water intake for steam production and turbine cooling systems, making the perennial flow of the Chambal River vital for sustained thermal power generation.

9. (B) Baran
The Chhabra Super Critical Thermal Power Station is located near Chowki Motipura in the Baran district of Rajasthan. Utilizing modern supercritical technology, the plant operates with higher thermodynamic efficiency and reduced

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(C) Kota Super Thermal Power Station
(D) Chhabra Super Critical Thermal Power Station

68. Which is the largest hydroelectric project whose entirely generated electricity is utilized solely by the state of Rajasthan?
(A) Bhakra Nangal Project
(B) Gandhi Sagar Dam Project
(C) Pong Dam Project
(D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

69. Which type of coal is predominantly found and used for thermal power generation in the Bikaner and Barmer districts of Rajasthan?
(A) Anthracite
(B) Lignite
(C) Bituminous
(D) Peat

70. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: Solar energy is an inexhaustible and renewable source of energy.
Statement II: Coal-based thermal energy is an inexhaustible and renewable source of energy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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to expand the state's clean energy base-load capacity, the project will feature Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors, leveraging nearby water resources to supply reliable, low-carbon nuclear power to the regional electrical grid.

20. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Power generation projects across Rajasthan are geographically distributed based on natural resource availability. Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station operates in Sri Ganganagar, while the world-renowned Bhadla Solar Park spans Jodhpur district. Furthermore, the Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Station is located in Chittorgarh, and the pioneering Amarsagar Wind Project generates wind power in Jaisalmer.

21. (B) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer district possesses the highest technical potential and largest concentration of installed wind power capacity in Rajasthan. The desert terrain benefits from high-velocity wind flow patterns throughout most of the year. Consequently, numerous commercial wind farms have been established across Jaisalmer, making it the premier center for wind energy generation.

22. (C) Amarsagar Wind Project
The Amarsagar Wind Power Project, located near Jaisalmer, was established as Rajasthan's very first commercial wind energy installation. Commissioned by the state power development agency, this historic project successfully demonstrated the viability of harnessing desert wind currents for grid power, paving the way for large-scale renewable wind energy development across Rajasthan.

23. (D) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited serves as the state nodal agency responsible for promoting, facilitating, and developing non-conventional energy projects in Rajasthan. Formed by merging Rajasthan Energy Development Agency and Rajasthan State Power Corporation Limited, it formulates renewable policies, allocates project sites, and coordinates grid integration for clean energy.

24. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan holds the top position in solar energy potential among Indian states due to its unique geographical positioning. The state receives intense global solar radiation and enjoys more than three hundred clear sunny days annually. Minimal cloud cover across the vast desert landscape creates ideal conditions for continuous solar photovoltaic generation.

25. (B) Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer
The designated Solar Energy Enterprise Zone in Rajasthan encompasses the western desert districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Barmer. These districts feature high solar radiation, low annual rainfall, and vast stretches of vacant uncultivated land, providing optimal geographical parameters for constructing massive utility-scale solar power parks and distributed solar generation projects.

26. (B) Lack of coastline and vast desert expanses
Rajasthan's landlocked geographical position without access to a coastline renders tidal power generation impossible, as tidal systems require ocean tides and coastal estuaries. Conversely, its extensive dry desert land receives uninterrupted, high-intensity solar radiation, making the state ideal for utility-scale solar energy projects rather than marine-based renewable options.

27. (A) Pratapgarh
The Devgarh wind power project is situated in the Pratapgarh district of southern Rajasthan. Elevated hill ranges and favorable wind velocity patterns in this region provide suitable conditions for operating commercial wind turbines, helping diversify the geographic distribution of wind energy infrastructure beyond the western desert zones of the state.

28. (A) I and II only
Rajasthan became a pioneer in clean energy by releasing India's first dedicated Solar Energy Policy in 2011, and it hosts the massive Bhadla Solar Park. However, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited acts as the state nodal agency for solar development, rather than Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited.

29. (D) Jodhpur
The Bhadla Solar Park is located in the Phalodi region of the Jodhpur district in western Rajasthan. Characterized by high ambient temperatures, exceptional solar irradiance, and extensive flat arid land, Bhadla provides optimal natural conditions for large-scale solar

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50. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission
The national solar initiative launched by the Government of India is formally named the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. Introduced to establish India as a global clean energy leader, the mission established ambitious targets for utility-scale solar generation, off-grid systems, and solar thermal technology development across all states.

51. (A) Public Private Partnership
The Public Private Partnership model represents a collaborative contractual arrangement between government entities and private sector corporate investors. In the energy domain, this model mobilizes private equity, advanced technology, and operational efficiency for executing capital-intensive infrastructure projects like large solar parks, power transmission lines, and thermal power facilities.

52. (C) III only
The Saubhagya scheme was designed to achieve universal electrification by providing electricity access to all un-electrified households nationwide. The initiative covered both rural and urban areas without restriction, providing free electricity connections to low-income households, thereby improving quality of life and socio-economic opportunities across rural regions.

53. (B) IL&FS Energy Development Company
Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited operates as a joint venture enterprise established between the Government of Rajasthan and IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited. Formed to accelerate clean energy infrastructure, the joint entity focuses on developing mega solar parks, acquiring land, and establishing grid transmission facilities for solar projects.

54. (C) Adani Group
The Fatehgarh Solar Park in Rajasthan is being actively developed through joint venture ventures involving the Adani Group. This massive solar infrastructure project leverages private investments to set up high-capacity solar photovoltaic panels, dedicated substations, and evacuation lines to contribute significant renewable energy to the national transmission grid.

55. (D) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)
The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy serves as the central administrative nodal ministry for designing, implementing, and monitoring the PM-KUSUM scheme nationwide. The ministry formulates operational guidelines, allocates financial subsidies to participating states, and tracks progress in farmer solarization and agricultural grid solar feeder development.

56. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Green hydrogen is widely recognized as a sustainable zero-emission fuel because its utilization emits no greenhouse gases. However, true green hydrogen is produced through water electrolysis powered strictly by clean renewable energy sources like solar or wind power, rather than electricity sourced from carbon-intensive coal-fired thermal power plants.

57. (B) Generation of industrial fly ash
Coal-fired thermal power stations generate substantial volumes of industrial fly ash as a combustion byproduct. Fly ash management presents serious environmental challenges, including air quality degradation, particulate pollution, and soil contamination near ash ponds, requiring power utilities to implement effective ash utilization measures like brick manufacturing and cement blending.

58. (B) Lignite Coal Power
Lignite coal power represents a non-renewable fossil fuel energy source because coal reserves are finite and require millions of years of geological formation. In contrast, solar photovoltaic generation, onshore wind power, and biomass energy utilize naturally replenishing resources, categorizing them as sustainable and inexhaustible renewable energy sources.

59. (C) 2017
The Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana, popularly designated as Saubhagya, was officially launched by the Central Government in September 2017. The policy framework aimed to ensure last-mile electrical connectivity and provide household connections to all remaining un-electrified families in both rural and urban areas.

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40. (A) Solar Energy
Solar energy holds the largest operational share within Rajasthan's total installed renewable energy capacity. Favored by optimal geographical factors, high solar irradiance, vast land availability, and progressive policy frameworks, solar power development has far outpaced wind, biomass, and small hydro generation, making Rajasthan a premier solar generator in India.

41. (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
The electrical power supply chain follows a distinct sequential progression starting with power generation at generating plants. Electricity is then stepped up to high voltages for long-distance transmission. Local distribution companies step down the voltage to supply regional power grids, which ultimately deliver electricity to end consumers.

42. (B) A standalone system operating independently of the main grid network
An off-grid energy system functions as an autonomous, standalone power setup operating entirely independently from the centralized electrical transmission grid network. Such systems generate, store, and consume energy locally, making them especially suitable for providing reliable electricity access to isolated geographical locations, remote hamlets, and off-grid agricultural operations.

43. (A) Standalone solar agricultural pumps
Standalone solar agricultural pumps represent a prime example of off-grid solar technology widely promoted across rural Rajasthan. These systems utilize dedicated photovoltaic panels to operate water pumps directly for farm irrigation without depending on external grid lines, providing reliable daytime irrigation capabilities to farmers in remote agricultural fields.

44. (B) Three
Rajasthan's retail power distribution sector is divided geographically among three state-owned distribution utilities, commonly known as Discoms. These entities are responsible for maintaining low-voltage power distribution infrastructure, managing customer service operations, installing meters, and collecting electricity tariffs from domestic, commercial, and agricultural consumers across their assigned territorial zones.

45. (D) Bikaner Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (BVVNL)
Rajasthan's electricity distribution network is managed by three state distribution utilities: Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, and Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited. There is no separate utility named Bikaner Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited; the Bikaner region falls under the administrative jurisdiction of Jodhpur Discom.

46. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Hydroelectric projects in northern and western India are constructed on major rivers to harness water energy. The Gandhi Sagar Dam is located on the Chambal River, whereas the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam impounds the Mahi River. Additionally, Bhakra Dam spans the Sutlej River and Pong Dam impounds the Beas River.

47. (B) 14 December
National Energy Conservation Day is celebrated annually across India on 14 December. Organized by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the Ministry of Power, the day highlights the importance of energy conservation, promotes efficient energy utilization, and recognizes successful initiatives implemented by industries, commercial establishments, and institutions nationwide.

48. (D) Distributing energy-efficient LED bulbs
The UJALA initiative focuses on driving energy efficiency by providing household consumers with subsidized, high-efficiency LED bulbs, energy-efficient tube lights, and energy-saving ceiling fans. By replacing traditional inefficient incandescent lamps, the program significantly reduces residential peak electricity demand, lowers consumer electricity bills, and decreases overall carbon emissions.

49. (B) Component B
Component B of the PM-KUSUM scheme supports individual farmers in setting up standalone off-grid solar water pumping systems. By providing substantial financial subsidies for solar pump installation, the scheme reduces reliance on diesel-powered pumps, guarantees daytime irrigation power, and decreases operational expenses for farming communities across rural regions.

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photovoltaic arrays, making Jodhpur a key hub for global solar investment.

30. (C) 2245 MW
The Bhadla Solar Park boasts a total fully developed power capacity of 2245 megawatts. Constructed across multiple development phases with investments from public and private entities, this mega solar installation covers thousands of hectares, significantly increasing Rajasthan's clean energy grid contribution and reducing national carbon emissions substantially.

31. (C) Four phases
The implementation of the Bhadla Solar Park was carried out across four distinct development phases. Different state agencies, joint venture companies, and private solar developers executed these phases sequentially. This structured multi-phase development strategy enabled systematic land acquisition, grid substation construction, and successful high-voltage transmission integration for utility-scale solar generation.

32. (B) 2011
The Government of Rajasthan announced its landmark Solar Energy Policy in the year 2011, becoming the first state in India to establish a comprehensive policy framework for solar development. This policy offered attractive land allocation norms, financial incentives, and streamlined approval processes, driving massive private investment into solar energy.

33. (C) 30 GW
The Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019 targeted an ambitious capacity of 30 gigawatts of solar power generation by the year 2024-25. This comprehensive target encompassed utility-scale solar parks, distributed solar generation projects, solarization of agricultural pumps, and rooftop installations to solidify the state's leadership in renewable energy transition.

34. (C) Methane
Methane forms the primary combustible gaseous component of biogas, typically accounting for fifty to seventy percent of its overall volume. Produced through the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter, methane enables biogas to serve as an efficient, renewable fuel source for thermal heating, cooking, and localized decentralized electricity generation in rural areas.

35. (A) Animal dung and farm waste
Biogas production in rural Rajasthan relies primarily on cattle dung, crop residues, and organic farm waste. These abundant agricultural biological materials undergo anaerobic fermentation inside bio-digesters, producing methane-rich biogas for domestic cooking and lighting, while leaving behind nutrient-rich organic slurry that serves as valuable agricultural fertilizer for crops.

36. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Energy generation depends on specific raw materials and natural resources. Biogas utilizes biological waste to capture methane gas, while nuclear power relies on heavy metals like uranium for nuclear fission. Thermal power stations combust coal to yield steam energy, whereas solar facilities capture natural light to generate renewable electricity.

37. (B) Mustard husk
Mustard husk serves as the predominant agricultural waste biomass fuel utilized in power plants across Rajasthan. As Rajasthan leads India in mustard crop production, vast quantities of mustard stalks and husks remain after harvesting. Burning this agricultural biomass in dedicated power plants provides clean electricity while supporting rural economy circularity.

38. (C) Thermal Coal Power
Coal-fired thermal power stations supply essential base-load power to Rajasthan's electrical grid because they generate stable, continuous electricity independent of weather variations. Unlike solar or wind power, which fluctuate based on daylight and wind conditions, thermal stations maintain constant power availability to meet round-the-clock industrial and domestic demands.

39. (D) Rajasthan has zero capacity in hydroelectric power generation.
Rajasthan possesses significant hydroelectric power generation capacity through multi-purpose river valley projects such as the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project, Chambal Valley Hydroelectric Scheme, and allocated shares from Bhakra Nangal and Dehar hydro power stations. Hydroelectricity forms an active component of the state's power mix alongside thermal and solar power assets.

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60. (C) Losses during grid transmission and power distribution to consumers
Transmission and distribution losses encompass the technical and commercial energy losses occurring while transferring electricity from power stations to end consumers. Technical losses arise from resistance in transmission conductors and transformers, while commercial losses result from unmetered supplies, defective metering equipment, billing errors, and unauthorized power consumption.

61. (D) By curbing commercial losses and improving billing efficiency
Smart meters help electricity distribution companies reduce commercial losses by enabling automated meter reading, real-time data monitoring, and precise energy accounting. Remote monitoring capabilities eliminate manual billing errors, detect unauthorized power consumption quickly, and improve revenue collection efficiency, thereby stabilizing the financial health of state distribution utilities.

62. (C) Electrolysis of water powered by renewable energy
Green hydrogen is produced through the process of water electrolysis, which splits water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen gases using zero-emission renewable electricity. Sourcing electricity exclusively from solar or wind energy ensures that the entire hydrogen production process generates no carbon footprint, distinguishing green hydrogen from fossil-based hydrogen.

63. (D) 2023
The Government of Rajasthan approved the 'Rajasthan Green Hydrogen Policy' in 2023 to position the state as a major hub for green hydrogen production. The policy offers subsidies, land allotment concessions, and grid fee waivers to attract clean energy investors, leveraging the state's abundant solar and wind power potential.

64. (D) Rooftop solar power systems
The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana provides central subsidies to urban and rural households for installing rooftop solar power systems. By generating clean solar electricity directly on residential roofs, the scheme offers free monthly power units to families, reduces household utility bills, and lowers overall carbon emissions across the grid network.

65. (A) It supplies clean cooking fuel using local organic and farm waste.
Promoting bioenergy and biogas in rural Rajasthan provides a clean, local cooking fuel source derived from cattle dung and organic agricultural residues. This decentralized energy strategy reduces rural household reliance on traditional firewood, improves indoor air quality, and generates high-quality organic slurry for enriching agricultural soils naturally.

66. (C) By generating local jobs in solar panel installation, cleaning, and maintenance
The expansion of solar energy in Rajasthan creates direct economic opportunities for local communities by generating employment in plant construction, module installation, site security, panel cleaning, and maintenance operations. These local technical and operational jobs boost rural family incomes and stimulate commercial activities across surrounding villages in desert districts.

67. (A) Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Station
Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Station stands apart from the other facilities because it generates electricity through nuclear fission using uranium fuel. Conversely, Suratgarh, Kota, and Chhabra power plants operate as thermal power stations that generate steam power primarily by burning coal, making nuclear energy a distinctly different generation technology.

68. (D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project
The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is the largest hydroelectric generation scheme whose entire electricity output is dedicated exclusively for consumption within Rajasthan. Although constructed as a joint water venture with Gujarat, bilateral agreements mandate that all hydro power generated by the project powerhouses stays within Rajasthan's state power grid.

69. (B) Lignite
Lignite is the primary grade of coal naturally deposited and extracted across western Rajasthan, particularly within Bikaner and Barmer districts. Characterized by relatively high moisture content, this brown coal is extensively utilized in mine-mouth thermal power plants located directly adjacent to open-cast lignite mines across the desert region.

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70. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

Solar energy is an inexhaustible renewable resource naturally continuously replenished by solar radiation. Conversely, coal-based thermal energy relies on finite fossil fuel reserves that deplete through continuous consumption and emit greenhouse gases during power generation. Therefore, coal energy cannot be classified as an inexhaustible or renewable source of energy generation.

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